VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK,

1894.

CONTAINING A

DIGEST OF THE STATISTICS OF VICTORIA,

WITH REFERENCES TO THE

STATISTICS OF THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES.

TWENTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE.

BY AUTHORITY.

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Serial
No

PREFACE.

THE present issue of this work will be memorable on account of the death, during the course of its publication, of its eminent author, after more than twenty years' unbroken connexion with it—Mr. HENRY HEYLYN HAYTER, C.M.G., having died on the 23rd March, 1895, in the 74th year of his age, after a painful illness of about nine months' duration, which, however, did not altogether incapacitate him, until shortly before his death, from taking an active part in those duties to which he had devoted many years of his life. Mr. Hayter entered the Public Service of the Colony in the Registrar-General's Department in 1857, and was for some time in charge of the Statistical Branch of that Department prior to its constitution in May, 1874, as a separate department, and his appointment at its head with the title of "Government Statist." The present writer, who had been closely associated with him ever since, could testify, if such testimony were wanting, of his zeal and industry as a public officer, his devotion to his work, his sound common sense, his precise and regular habits, his aptitude for analysis and classification, his versatility, his general acquaintance with books and men, and his desire to excel in all his undertakings. The chief reward desired by him was the satisfaction afforded by the fame of his statistical works, for which he received recognition by being chosen as a member of one British and two Foreign Orders, and by being elected as Honorary Fellow or Member of sixteen British, Colonial, and Foreign societies or institutions.

As will be observed by the title page, the present is the 21st issue of the Year-Book, the first having been published in 1874. Prior to the issue of 1887–8 it was published in single volumes, but, with a view of rendering the information available as early as possible, the issue of 1887–8 was published in three, and the five subsequent issues in two volumes ; whilst the present work was, in the first instance, published in five sections as follow :—Section I., Parts Constitution and Government ; Section II., Parts Finance and Vital Statistics ; Section III.,

Parts Interchange and Accumulation; Section IV., Parts Production and Defences; Section V., Parts Law, Crime, and Social Condition, together with appendices and folding sheets. The two first sections were published prior to, but the three last after, Mr. Hayter's death. Owing to this event and the changes consequent thereon, retrenchment, and the preparation of special returns called for by Government, the publication of the work has been much delayed.

Efforts have been made on the present occasion to still further condense the information as much as possible, without impairing the efficiency of the work; and, at the same time, much new matter of importance has been added.

In Part Interchange, for example, on pages 487 to 491, the important question of the declining value, as against an increasing volume, of our export trade arising from the fall in prices is shown by means of index numbers. In Part Accumulation the tables and paragraphs relating to the currency question, pages 595 to 604, have been brought up to date; some facts are given relative to the financial crisis on pages 617 to 622; and the statistics of life assurance companies have been restricted to the Victorian, instead of to the Australasian, business, and some interesting particulars are added relative to the policies in force in the colony. In Part Production the following fresh additions will, no doubt, prove of interest:—Estimated capital value of land, with and without improvements, page 657; estimated number of selectors, page 659; areas under cultivation in Victoria and the other Australasian Colonies at various periods compared, pages 679 and 680; wheat cultivation in Australasian Colonies at various periods, page 687; prospects of establishing a sugar-beet industry in Victoria, page 706; cotton production and consumption of the world, page 716; fruit imported into the United Kingdom, page 717; agricultural exports of the United States, page 732; exports of meats and farm and dairy products, pages 739 and 748; gold raised in South Africa to latest date, page 779; annual value of miscellaneous primary products (not previously accounted for), page 795; bonuses offered by Victorian Department of Agriculture, page 797. Moreover, in the same part full information is furnished relating to village and labour settlements, not only in Victoria, but also in the neighbouring colonies, pages 665 to 675; and the value of cattle production has been carefully estimated on a revised basis, which has been adopted after numerous inquiries, page 750. In Part

Law Crime, a change has been made in the method adopted in dealing with criminal statistics, see page 827.

The appendices contain information relating to revenue and expenditure to 1894–5, Australasian statistics, Australasian tariffs, and the data for calculating the trade index numbers of the value, volume, and prices of Victorian exports. Attention is directed to new tables in the Australasian statistics relating to the exports of frozen meat, breadstuffs, and butter and cheese.

The usual three statistical summaries are given on two folding-sheets, and the information in the first summary has been brought down, where possible, to the end of 1894.

JAMES J. FENTON,
Assistant Government Statist.

Office of the Government Statist,
Melbourne, 5th September, 1895.

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ERRATA.

Part I.

Page 20, table following paragraph 39, second line, second column, *read* "65" *instead of* "71"; also table following paragraph 40, second line, *read* "125" and "255,802" *instead of* "141" and "314,156." The latter revised number refers only to individuals holding electors' rights, but there were as many as 298,817 names "on the rolls."

Page 21, table following paragraph 41, second line, *read* "125," "255,802," "9,787," "4·78," "2,046," "1894," "79·85," *instead of* "141," "314,156," "8,677," "3·90," "2,228," "1891," "64·39."

Part II.

Page 44.—Owing to a clerical error recently discovered in the summation, the figures in the table following paragraph 85 are incorrect, and the following should be substituted :—

Ages of the People, 1893 (Estimated).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	78,527	76,185	154,712
5 to 10 ,, ...	68,376	67,154	135,530
10 to 15 ,, ...	59,515	59,404	118,919
15 to 20 ,, ...	55,080	55,544	110,624
20 to 25 ,, ...	56,267	59,832	116,099
25 to 30 ,, ...	63,098	58,621	121,719
30 to 35 ,, ...	53,651	45,707	99,358
35 to 40 ,, ...	36,759	30,608	67,367
40 to 45 ,, ...	25,303	22,266	47,569
45 to 50 ,, ...	21,511	19,658	41,169
50 to 55 ,, ...	21,462	19,097	40,559
55 to 60 ,, ...	21,439	17,078	38,517
60 to 65 ,, ...	20,118	13,760	33,878
65 to 70 ,, ...	13,394	8,704	22,098
70 to 75 ,, ...	7,282	4,928	12,210
75 to 80 ,, ...	3,769	2,697	6,466
80 and upwards	2,019	1,517	3,536
Total	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

Part III.

Page 108, first footnote, second line, *read* "on account of that which accrued in the current or preceding year," *instead of* "whether accrued or not."

Page 218, fourth last line in table, *read* { "2,150,000 / 850,000¶" } *instead of* "3,000,000"; and *add* the following footnote:—"¶ Redemption Loan."

Part IV.

Page 320, table following paragraph 570.—The figures in the third and last columns are incorrect; those in the last column should be replaced by the following:—*Males*—42·79, 3·60, 2·40, 3·61, 4·87, 5·95, 9·01, 16·41, 30·70, 59·88, 147·90; Total, 15·72. *Females*—36·87, 2·92, 2·34, 3·87, 4·71, 6·02, 8·42, 11·73, 20·59, 47·54, 120·08; Total 12·36.

Page 321, paragraph 571.—Owing to the alterations in the table this paragraph also requires revision.

Page 322, table following paragraph 576, in line of males for 1893, *instead of* "13·84" and "1·88," *read* "14·48" and "1·24"; and in line of females for 1893, *instead of* "11·48" and "·88," *read* "12·12" and "·24." The dependent paragraph 578 will also have to be amended accordingly.

YEAR.	POPULATION ON 31st DECEMBER.		BIRTHS.	DEATHS.	MARRIAGES.	IMMIGRANTS. (By sea.)	EMIGRANTS. (By sea.)	GENERAL REVENUE.[1]	GENERAL EXPENDITURE.[1]	CROWN LAND SALES.[2]		LAND IN CULTIVATION.	LIVE STOCK.			POSTAGE.			
	Persons.	Males.	Females.							Area Sold.	Amount Realized.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters.	Number of Newspapers.
								£	£	Acres.	£	Acres.							
1836	224	186	38	1	3	...	...	...	2,165	...	...	50	75	155	41,332	...	...	...	...
1837	1,264	984	280	7	1	1	740	...	6,071	5,872	88	7,116	...	...	...	...	1	1,050	1,355
1838	3,511	3,080	431	28	20	15	1,260	...	40,020	16,874	38,694	33,977	150	524	13,272	310,946	...	1	7,424	2,795
1839	5,822	4,104	1,718	142	67	57	3,221	...	74,698	35,849	38,280	79,236	2,069	...	...	...	...	1	16,418	22,800
1840	10,291	7,254	3,037	358	198	177	4,080	...	255,084	70,129	83,561	219,300	3,210	2,372	50,857	782,283	...	2	32,163	70,240
1841	20,416	14,391	6,025	618	319	406	6,908	939	158,826	201,563	49,311	49,311	4,881	...	...	...	...	3	56,704	120,227
1842	23,799	15,693	8,106	1,005	413	514	4,156	1,064	87,206	124,651	16,698	21,082	8,124	4,665	100,792	1,404,333	...	3	57,490	147,160
1843	24,101	15,852	8,221	1,317	313	364	1,264	2,000	73,595	57,161	7,358	9,296	12,073	6,278	167,156	1,603,798	...	4	129,476	155,497
1844	26,734	17,626	9,108	1,336	240	328	2,648	1,423	69,913	63,048	181	985	16,529	7,076	187,873	1,860,912	...	13	117,072	134,124
1845	31,280	20,624	10,656	1,521	327	316	4,335	1,519	98,539	43,241	3,685	8,718	25,134	9,289	231,602	1,795,527	3,986	14	127,168	150,602
1846	38,334	23,531	14,803	1,596	328	301	3,676	1,775	96,347	51,095	4,601	19,194	31,578	11,400	290,439	2,996,992	5,501	14	139,402	204,620
1847	42,936	26,004	16,932	1,661	361	337	4,568	1,540	138,293	73,160	27,337	69,122	36,290	13,292	222,824	4,164,203	5,015	16	177,821	249,651
1848	51,390	30,697	20,693	1,789	405	351	8,235	1,669	144,761	140,260	17,345	51,716	40,279	16,495	386,688	5,130,277	5,659	27	209,798	310,004
1849	66,220	39,536	26,684	1,913	593	593	14,618	1,901	220,388	220,259	27,610	70,146	45,976	16,733	346,162	5,817,046	...	36	261,556	332,768
1850	76,162	45,495	30,667	2,673	780	969	10,760	3,304	259,433	196,440	40,042	97,970	52,341	21,219	378,806	6,032,783	9,260	40	381,651	381,158
1851	97,489	58,315	39,254	3,649	1,165	1,023	15,433	3,706	592,455	410,864	93,707	201,840	57,472	22,086	390,923	6,589,023	7,372	44	504,435	456,741
1852	168,321	110,825	57,496	3,756	2,205	1,958	94,664	31,038	1,634,448	978,322	231,297	671,033	36,771	34,021	431,380	6,551,506	8,996	46	972,176	709,837
1853	222,436	146,456	75,980	3,025[3]	3,213[3]	2,703	92,312	42,443	3,235,546	3,216,609	283,928	1,548,441	34,816	15,166	410,139	5,594,220	...	62	2,038,999	1,618,789
1854	313,307	205,629	106,678	7,542	6,261	3,765	83,410	34,975	3,087,986	4,185,706	405,679	1,357,965	54,905	27,058	481,640	5,333,007	9,278	95	2,674,384	2,394,941
1855	364,324	234,450	129,874	11,941	6,603	3,847	66,571	26,393	2,728,856	2,612,807	438,972	763,554	115,135	33,430	534,113	4,577,872	20,686	89	2,990,992	2,349,656
1856	397,560	255,827	141,733	14,420	5,728	4,116	41,594	21,187	2,972,496	2,668,834	437,362	749,318	179,983	47,832	646,613	4,641,548	22,325	125	3,220,614	2,906,141
1857	463,135	297,547	165,588	17,384	7,449	4,524	74,355	20,477	3,328,303	2,908,618	500,383	1,069,450	237,720	55,683	614,537	4,766,022	43,632	132	3,899,881	2,981,970
1858	504,359	324,576	179,783	16,039	7,915	5,165	56,168	24,882	3,073,332	2,909,720	455,724	1,138,650	298,060	63,299	699,330	5,017,642	50,736	132	5,025,820	4,264,091
1859	530,262	335,708	194,554	22,092	9,469	4,709	32,735	19,615	3,267,104	3,393,946	459,082	814,164	358,728	69,288	683,534	5,794,127	50,965	263	6,649,288	5,051,402
1860	537,847	328,351	209,596	22,863	12,061	4,351	29,037	21,689	3,082,461	3,315,307	492,448	663,238	419,380	76,536	722,332	5,780,896[4]	61,259	311	8,116,302	5,683,025
1861	541,800	321,724	220,076	23,461	10,522	4,434	26,912	25,898	2,952,101	3,092,021	514,745	623,588	439,895	84,057	628,092	6,239,258	43,480	369	6,109,929	4,277,179
1862	556,358	324,107	232,251	24,391	10,080	4,525	37,836	28,203	3,269,079	3,039,497	844,969	910,862	465,430	86,067	576,601	6,764,851	52,991	408	6,276,623	4,909,219
1863	571,539	327,249	244,310	23,966	9,502	4,227	38,983	34,800	2,774,636	2,882,037	295,180	450,646	507,798	103,328	675,272	7,115,043	79,655	437	6,636,291	4,930,648
1864	601,241	343,208	258,033	25,680	8,887	4,554	31,156	31,779	2,953,338	2,928,603	260,169	320,602	539,465	117,182	640,623	8,408,234	111,530	475	6,730,244	5,671,545
1865	621,093	350,871	270,224	25,915	10,461	4,497	30,976	25,292	3,076,885	2,983,777	139,776	295,456	530,196	121,051	621,357	8,835,280	75,869	525	7,485,808	6,037,529
1866	636,982	357,012	279,970	25,610	12,286	4,253	32,178	27,629	3,079,160	3,222,025	221,582	380,240	592,815	121,381	598,968	8,833,129	74,708	555	8,631,133	5,638,388
1867	651,571	362,277	289,294	28,038	11,733	4,490	27,242	25,142	3,216,357	3,241,818	129,333	214,077	631,207	131,148	650,592	9,532,811	141,522	583	9,567,690	4,907,819
1868	674,514	373,232	301,282	27,243	10,067	4,692	32,805	25,555	3,230,754	3,189,321	275,649	359,703	712,865	143,934	693,682	9,756,819	136,206	633	9,749,716	4,974,102
1869	699,790	385,561	314,229	26,940	10,630	4,735	33,570	22,418	3,383,984	3,226,165	725,110	794,543	827,534	161,830	632,518	9,923,663	111,464	651	10,582,711	5,251,327
1870	726,399	398,755	327,844	27,151	10,420	4,732	32,554	21,087	3,261,883	3,428,382	337,507	463,821	909,015	167,220	721,096	10,761,857	130,946	677	11,133,863	5,287,482
1871	747,412	407,884	339,528	27,382	9,918	4,693	28,533	19,951	1,691,266[1]	1,754,251[1]	378,516	528,119	937,220	181,643	799,509	10,002,381	177,447	706	11,716,166	5,172,970
1872	758,584	410,278	348,706	27,361	10,831	4,791	27,047	25,295	3,734,422	3,669,534	752,161	859,142	967,091	185,796	812,289	10,575,219	193,722	733	12,941,095	5,490,772
1873	772,639	414,917	357,722	28,890	11,501	4,674	39,460	26,204	3,642,355	3,564,935	588,309	661,457	984,996	180,342	883,763	8,406,234	211,530	775	13,670,598	6,689,007
1874	783,274	418,534	364,740	26,800	12,222	4,925	39,732	27,365	4,166,790	4,477,338	531,538	579,051	1,011,776	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	157,941	802	15,738,888	6,866,918
1875	791,539	421,023	370,376	26,720	15,287	4,985	32,744	29,342	4,236,123	4,318,121	481,368	630,054	1,126,831	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,763	835	17,134,101	7,552,912
1876	801,717	424,838	376,879	26,769	13,561	4,949	35,797	31,977	4,321,156	4,572,824	476,038	584,913	1,231,105	194,768	1,128,265	11,278,893	175,578	886	18,963,503[8]	9,010,147
1877	815,464	430,616	384,878	26,010	12,776	5,103	41,196	33,943	4,723,877	4,358,096	323,082	375,404	1,420,502	203,150	1,169,576	10,117,867	182,331	948	20,910,958	9,809,064
1878	827,639	435,691	391,748	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,491	4,530,413	4,634,349	307,457	375,535	1,609,278	210,105	1,184,843	9,579,276	177,373	1,007	22,334,931	10,697,331
1879	840,870	441,434	399,436	26,839	12,120	4,986	39,212	34,630	4,823,579	4,821,191	282,191	384,433	1,688,255	216,105	1,139,158	8,817,035	144,733	1,069	23,215,648	10,905,277
1880	860,067	451,456	408,611	26,148	11,652	5,286	63,294	42,621	4,873,029	4,873,029	409,738	471,824	1,997,043	275,516	1,186,267	10,360,265	241,936	1,100	24,195,149	10,940,540
1881	879,885	462,159	417,727	27,145	12,302	5,836	59,066	54,744	5,186,011	5,108,642	478,636	574,382	1,811,719	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,026	1,158	26,308,347	11,440,732
1882	899,661	472,110	427,551	28,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,324	5,592,362	5,143,764	441,433	598,079	2,040,916	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	1,218	28,877,977	12,383,928
1883	920,669	483,912	436,782	27,541	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562	5,611,253	5,651,885	472,378	564,504	2,215,923	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,525	1,295	30,962,167	13,982,222
1884	944,564	496,998	447,566	28,850	13,505	7,218	72,202	58,061	5,934,687	5,715,293	469,408	585,099	2,333,493	293,846	1,287,945	10,637,412	234,347	1,342	33,403,884	15,143,067
1885	969,202	511,010	458,192	29,075	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994	6,250,361	6,140,356	423,994	519,422	2,405,157	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	1,384	36,661,880	16,277,108
1886	1,000,510[9]	528,919	471,591	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,464	68,102	6,481,021	6,513,540	355,467	445,441	2,417,582	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,957	1,419	38,392,414	17,482,490
1887	1,032,993	546,918	486,075	33,043	16,005	7,768	90,167	68,121	6,733,826	6,561,251	363,005	442,095	2,576,405	315,000	1,333,873	10,613,985	245,461	1,492	41,287,872	18,869,052
1888	1,076,980	570,480	506,486	34,503	16,387	8,946	103,210	73,607	7,067,158	6,838,968	694,112	1,264,624	2,664,742	323,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	1,554	47,700,776	21,102,876
1889	1,103,727	582,547	521,180	36,359	19,392	9,196	84,582	68,418	8,675,990	7,919,902	237,702	330,054	2,627,262	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	1,592	48,097,268	20,662,732
1890	1,133,266	596,064	537,202	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	63,820	8,519,159	9,643,737	249,373	322,946	2,652,768	436,459	1,782,978	12,692,843	282,457	1,671	62,526,448	22,729,005
1891	1,157,678	606,035	551,643	38,505	18,631	8,780	62,448	53,172	8,343,588	9,128,699	234,264	316,593	2,687,575	440,696	1,812,104	12,928,148	286,780	1,729	*	*	*
1892	1,167,373	607,801	559,572	37,851	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214	7,729,572	8,482,917	245,101	303,077	2,970,115	439,556	1,824,704	12,961,306	290,239	1,766	*	*	*
1893	1,174,006	608,049	565,957	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460	6,959,229	7,089,757	321,161	334,840	3,019,009	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	288,102	1,733	*	*	*
1894	1,179,103	607,260	571,843	34,258	15,430	7,032	84,261	90,110	6,716,814	7,110,246	318,735	330,114	2,980,299	431,547	1,833,900	13,186,943	337,582	1,719	*	*	*

YEAR.	GOLD RAISED.		PUBLIC DEBT ON THE 31st DECEMBER.	GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE,[1] ON—				RAILWAYS.[1]			ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS.		BANKS OF ISSUE.			SAVINGS BANK
	Estimated Quantity.	Value. At £4 per ounce.		Railways.	Roads and Bridges.	Melbourne Water Supply (Loan Yeas).	Country Water Works.	Other Public Works.	Miles Opened.	Train Miles Travelled.	Total Receipts.	Number of Stations.	Number of Miles of Wire.	Number of Telegrams.	Number of Banks.	Paid-up Capital.	Assets.	Liabilities.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.
	ozs.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£								£	£	£		
1851	145,137	580,548	...	...	11,113	...	...	17,462	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1,426
1852	2,738,484	10,953,936	...	...	35,249	...	...	122,099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4,576
1853	3,150,021	12,600,084	...	...	522,693	8,737	...	356,268	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2,549
1854	2,392,065	9,568,260	...	...	577,082	358,619	...	482,401	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3,367,560	10,536,528	7,494,090	4	2,761
1855	2,793,065	11,172,260	480,000	...	576,588	129,991	...	210,662	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4,739,765	9,653,825	7,435,094	4	2,502
1856	2,985,755	11,942,940	648,100	...	506,679	154,596	...	368,511	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,068,373	11,044,545	9,435,986	6	3,620
1857	2,761,567	11,046,268	828,700	...	736,050	97,031	...	470,136	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,421,243	11,862,412	8,729,935	7	5,682
1858	2,331,277	9,325,108	808,100	...	603,715	60,229	...	466,047	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5,691,559	12,253,843	8,211,632	7	6,332
1859	2,280,717	9,122,868	2,089,500	4,824,369	601,187	25,715	...	537,252	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6,074,539	12,746,286	8,867,298	7	8,854
1860	2,156,700	8,626,800	5,118,100	)	621,554	16,910	...	419,995	...	...	211,557	33	...	166,803	9	6,134,637	12,693,727	9,238,731	9	10,135
1861	1,967,453	7,869,812	6,345,060	2,798,692	518,329	7,573	...	283,341	...	...	291,382	47	...	184,688	9	6,429,025	12,857,879	8,859,374	10	12,001
1862	1,658,281	6,633,124	7,992,740	)	407,758	27,219	...	284,906	214	936,404	435,740	57	...	211,685	9	6,623,460	13,369,102	9,927,079	10	13,509
1863	1,627,105	6,508,420	8,237,520	760,305	171,471	74,629	...	257,388	214	1,108,524	579,920	66	2,586	239,520	9	6,827,085	13,202,317	8,887,093	11	14,920
1864	1,545,437	6,181,748	8,443,960	414,584	89,376	37,165	...	211,377	272	1,287,844	616,589	70	2,826	256,100	9	7,618,060	13,543,410	9,483,163	11	17,301
1865	1,545,188	6,172,752	8,622,245	184,262	113,244	22,194	1,103	231,919	271	1,477,323	717,161	79	3,111	279,741	9	8,007,500	14,755,518	9,948,064	12	20,074
1866	1,478,280	5,913,120	8,844,855	135,712	96,898	2,589	72,156	277,062	271	1,543,761	724,186	78	3,111	277,288	10	8,093,555	14,883,355	9,746,575	61	23,759
1867	1,432,246	5,728,984	9,048,800	147,770	47,374	1,594[11]	31,103	241,449	271	1,488,737	718,179	83	3,171	235,648	10	8,136,325	15,777,891	10,890,901	77	28,376
1868	1,634,200	6,536,800	9,417,800	103,076	110,548	59,041	144,216	182,476	271	1,538,962	742,766	86	3,171	254,288	10	8,320,824	16,132,007	11,679,164	84	32,506
1869	1,337,296	5,349,184	10,385,900	104,612	99,735	29,795	152,775	267,603	271	1,563,274	758,470	91	3,368	276,742	10	8,347,500	17,665,861	11,956,575	110	37,494
1870	1,222,798	4,891,192	11,292,800	132,280	130,832	20,716	93,553	191,573	274	1,495,719	699,873	95	3,372	284,598[11]	10	8,365,244	16,866,405	12,357,571	123	41,738
1871	1,355,477	5,421,908	11,994,800	242,508[7]	353,28[7]	11,501[7]	97,176[7]	97,088[7]	276[6]	917,960[6]	401,289[6]	96	3,472	537,398	10	8,276,450	17,322,093	12,882,650	134	45,819
1872	1,282,521	5,130,084	11,984,800	560,831	42,192	9,140	17,965	264,767	329	1,571,882	771,638	117	3,634	639,960	10	8,276,450	18,125,902	13,935,647	141	52,749
1873	1,241,005	4,964,020	11,446,572	853,179	38,132	24,213	227,427	180,464	377	1,766,717	857,745	135	3,928	718,167	10	8,366,450	19,004,959	14,909,095	151	58,547
1874	1,115,972	4,623,888	13,990,553	816,616	102,922	70,893	212,578	390,955	457	2,109,227	1,016,925	148	4,293	701,080	11	8,503,033	20,456,852	14,105,460	157	64,014
1875	1,095,787	4,383,148	13,995,093	984,624	99,451	81,404	95,672	350,159	603	2,502,838	1,091,937	164	4,510	732,869	12	8,572,120	22,279,482	15,483,172	162	65,837
1876	963,760	3,855,040	17,011,382	1,481,800[7]	66,690	80,141	142,483	348,596	719[6]	4,015,197[6]	1,730,034[6]	181	4,745	801,946	12	8,630,745	23,918,123	16,527,277	170	69,027
1877	809,653	3,238,612	17,018,913	1,019,201	16,759	39,165	171,551	258,658	950	3,271,007	1,319,658	206	5,200	919,985	13	8,756,894	26,258,439	18,183,119	177	73,245
1878	775,272	3,101,088	17,022,005	935,666	11,888	88,229	37,947	313,039	1,052	3,633,190	1,391,701	233	5,404	1,003,654	13	9,188,653	26,096,185	17,715,867	184	76,697
1879	758,947	3,035,788	20,050,753	1,066,694	8,364	24,277	15,597	187,762	1,182	4,200,824	1,583,650	257	5,576	1,150,116	13	9,026,255	25,559,843	17,818,225	196	82,942
1880	829,121	3,316,484	23,060,749	1,988,916[10]	24,945	67,094	84,413	383,751	1,199	4,380,802	1,492,917	284	6,019	1,160,912	11	9,126,250	23,284,822	19,488,512	202	92,114
1881	858,850	3,435,400	22,426,502	782,134	31,631	39,929	40,267	317,332	1,247	4,633,267	1,665,209	302	6,626	1,281,749	11	9,143,122	27,173,809	22,902,017	212	107,282
1882	898,576	3,594,184	21,993,200	1,387,970	33,017	69,234	120,244	265,836	1,355	5,069,389	1,781,678	337	6,922	1,418,709	12	9,432,250	31,248,586	25,496,305	222	122,584
1883	810,047	3,240,188	24,308,175	2,117,336	62,376	174,956	204,325	422,754	1,562	5,701,513	1,898,311	365	7,371	1,474,972	12	9,597,750	31,742,507	25,856,709	230	136,089
1884	778,618	3,114,472	27,526,667	1,399,148	55,879	93,506	192,059	454,121	1,663	6,947,876	2,196,149	401	8,850	1,131,433[11]	11	8,661,184	36,018,866	30,186,356	243	152,344
1885	735,218	2,940,872	28,628,588	1,302,538	40,878	70,209	139,982	400,579	1,676	6,849,818	2,181,932	414	9,617	1,624,666[11]	11	8,901,250	39,174,126	32,517,645	269	170,016
1886	665,196	2,660,784	30,114,203	1,719,063	41,061	90,161	144,875	505,445	1,743	7,256,703	2,329,126	420	10,111	2,023,858	11	9,568,418	41,170,989	33,085,989	279	189,359
1887	617,251	2,471,004	33,127,382	2,117,845	40,430	159,313	225,638	561,080	1,880	7,991,378	2,453,078	515	10,175	2,200,480	12	10,109,742	46,733,126	37,192,049	296	208,596
1888	625,026	2,500,104	34,627,382	2,289,797	53,114	278,645	220,140	439,072	2,018	9,082,312	2,756,049	603	10,360	2,743,938	13	10,401,850	53,111,387	39,749,590	316	237,453
1889	614,839	2,459,356	37,367,087	2,384,977	80,202	295,072	289,226	356,571	2,199	10,680,743	3,110,140	656	12,880	2,881,919	16	13,589,662	57,625,633	40,810,770	330	261,067
1890	588,561	2,354,244	41,443,216	3,613,782	99,372	384,425	420,457	564,418	2,471	11,773,152	3,131,866	748	13,499	3,114,783	16	13,381,750	60,037,955	42,224,084	360	281,509
1891	576,400	2,305,600	43,638,807	2,399,921	26,934	283,210	525,799	644,280	2,764	12,249,747	3,398,567	787	13,989	3,065,551	17	13,561,255	63,720,546	42,244,217	388	300,781
1892	654,457	2,617,828	46,774,135	1,156,620	38,576	115,137	365,463	382,279	2,904	11,807,677	3,095,122	787	14,100	2,725,860[8]	13	11,556,230	63,169,942	41,541,161	388	313,493
1893	671,126	2,684,504	46,064,004	765,022	28,498	123,963	271,427	212,601	2,958	10,775,134	2,925,948	777	14,220	2,476,178	12	14,979,538	56,644,511	33,639,619	399	323,274
1894	673,680	2,694,720	46,804,382	607,172	22,204	69,671	126,190	172,795	3,004	10,145,307	2,726,159	793	14,420	2,366,395	12	18,440,266	55,877,834	34,727,573	402	329,965

[1] The figures of Revenue and Expenditure are for the 15 months ended 31st December each year until 1871, when the financial year was changed so as to terminate on the 30th June. The figures for 1871 are therefore for the six months ending 30th June, and the figures for subsequent years a
[2] In addition to the quantity of land sold and amount realized within the year, the figures under the head "Crown Land Sales" represent, during each of the years after 1868, the total extent of, and amount paid on, lands purchased under deferred payments of which the payments were completed
[3] Since the year 1864, a considerable quantity of wool has each year been imported into Victoria across the Murray, from the Riverina district of New South Wales, for transport by railway to Melbourne and shipment thence. Prior to 1872 no precise record of the quantity so introduced v
[4] The births and deaths given for 1853 are all of which there is any record; but it is known that the figures considerably under-state the truth, and it is supposed that each is really assumed to not less than 5,000. The deficiency has evidently arisen from the fact that the system of registerin
[5] Prior to 1871 the expenditure was for the year ending 31st December. The figures for 1871 relate to the first six months only. Since that date they have been for the year ended 30th June—except as regards the Railways expenditure in 1876, which is for the eighteen months ended 31st Dece
[6] These returns are those of the Government and private railways combined, the latter of which were purchased by the State in July, 1878. The returns of the former are, prior to 1871, for the year ended 31st December; in 1871 for the six months ended 30th June; in the years 1872-5 for the t
[7] Until 1879 the figures did not give particulars of all the Friendly Societies in the colony, but only of such as furnished returns. For that and subsequent years the returns are complete.
[8] The increase in the number of Telegrams, in 1870 and 1885, was consequent on a reduction in the rates.
[9] Including purchase-money of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's lines.
[10] For the first time ten cranes on Railway service were not included.
[11] Post Office Savings Banks are for the years ended 30th June.
[12] Up to 1872 no precise record of the quantity so introduced v
[13] Since the year 1872 returns of Friendly Societies have been furnished annually, and are complete.
[14] Figures revised and corrected since last publication.
[15] Changes until 1892; distinct arrears, 1892.
* Information not furnished.

IA FROM 1836 TO 1894 INCLUSIVE.

SHIPPING. Inwards. Vessels.	SHIPPING. Inwards. Tons.	SHIPPING. Outwards. Vessels.	SHIPPING. Outwards. Tons.	VESSELS BUILT. No.	VESSELS BUILT. Tons.	VESSELS REGISTERED. No.	VESSELS REGISTERED. Tons.	MORTGAGES AND LIENS. Number.	MORTGAGES AND LIENS. Amount Secured.	IMPORTS. Total Value.	IMPORTS OF Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). Quantity.*	IMPORTS OF Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). Value.	EXPORTS. Total Value.	EXPORTS OF Wool.* Quantity.	EXPORTS OF Wool.* Value.	EXPORTS OF Tallow. Quantity.	EXPORTS OF Tallow. Value.	EXPORTS OF Hides and Skins. Value.	EXPORTS OF Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). Quantity.*	EXPORTS OF Breadstuffs (Wheat, Flour, Bread, and Biscuit). Value.	YEAR.
									£	£	Bushels.	£	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	£	Bushels.	£	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1836
140	12,754	140	13,424	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,738	3,619	12,178	1,175,981	111,639	2,240	28	22	...	...	1837
137	11,717	136	11,679	...	...	...	...	16	17,260	73,230	35,781	9,624	27,998	320,383	21,631	18,114	489	117	109	118	1838
...	...	189	20,352	1	10	4	194	110	77,464	204,722	39,814	28,090	77,684	615,603	45,226	18,552	396	249	91	60	1839
262	43,416	232	34,534	1	11	4	273	82	134,445	435,567	61,189	35,548	128,800	941,815	67,902	43,048	953	251	3,418	2,474	1840
272	52,500	228	34,156	1	10	9	273	99	108,474	364,399	117,045	50,391	200,305	1,714,711	85,735	44,900	786	561	695	518	1841
312	58,686	312	46,611	1	60	12	775	162	113,162	277,427	119,607	43,154	198,783	2,828,784	151,446	78,400	975	801	603	294	1842
324	43,663	330	57,602	3	108	13	600	171	109,505	188,936	56,078	16,532	224,832	3,826,602	201,383	117,238	1,200	743	353	71	1843
229	29,666	247	34,596	...	...	...	...	251	200,689	151,062	101,613	21,260	256,847	4,326,229	174,044	961,032	13,907	989	3,032	654	1844
273	34,337	291	31,114	3	111	11	488	171	102,892	248,293	80,247	13,328	463,597	6,841,813	396,537	846,155	12,267	1,913	5,548	781	1845
349	40,569	340	35,717	1	19	15	690	177	146,968	315,561	51,454	7,491	452,201	6,406,930	351,441	259,880	3,049	2,256	7,526	1,665	1846
437	47,885	425	48,634	3	163	11	819	265	212,730	437,646	52,983	8,676	668,511	10,210,038	565,805	1,255,744	15,802	3,267	16,112	3,319	1847
469	67,618	446	55,094	2	280	16	966	389	264,070	373,676	68,616	11,624	675,359	10,524,663	556,321	3,021,808	37,968	2,066	3,890	749	1848
484	97,003	460	88,909	3	114	17	953	570	419,455	479,831	79,168	10,103	755,246	14,567,005	574,594	7,800,716	100,261	2,184	3,076	574	1849
555	108,030	508	87,087	3	232	21	1,413	634	466,144	744,935	66,232	9,029	1,041,796	18,091,207	826,190	10,056,256	132,863	5,196	10,668	2,469	1850
712	129,426	658	111,005	12	530	28	3,033	732	669,120	1,056,437	227,909	60,621	1,422,909	16,345,468	734,618	9,459,520	123,203	7,414	11,098	4,061	1851
657	408,216	1,475	350,296	3	203	62	5,988	394	408,131	4,660,744	1,237,186	441,785	7,461,549	20,047,453	1,071,787	4,480,248	60,561	13,396	29,860	13,213	1852
594	721,473	2,268	664,867	1	11	236	33,145	991	1,868,955	15,842,637	1,909,659	880,789	11,061,544	20,842,591	1,651,871	982,833	13,451	11,811	409,665	182,255	1853
596	794,609	2,607	798,837	20	671	247	45,334	2,216	3,924,896	17,659,051	1,679,440	976,349	11,775,204	22,998,400	1,618,114	1,340,752	22,750	29,465	293,975	118,602	1854
697	551,726	1,995	581,557	11	329	159	20,819	2,340	2,826,548	12,007,939	2,039,211	1,861,545	13,493,338	22,584,834	1,405,659	1,376,816	29,117	41,871	53,715	39,819	1855
520	538,609	1,959	538,362	8	445	71	10,567	1,774	2,125,635	14,962,269	2,325,691	1,201,951	15,489,760	21,968,174	1,506,613	1,970,976	35,980	72,103	89,285	48,457	1856
590	694,564	2,207	684,326	9	540	63	8,109	2,272	2,418,437	17,256,209	2,184,876	930,250	15,079,512	17,176,920	1,335,642	4,843,216	62,563	191,828	225,971	88,627	1857
530	648,103	2,011	641,154	6	178	48	6,225	3,021	2,787,132	13,980,209	1,560,678	1,389,209	13,981,938	21,511,938	1,678,830	2,373,056	43,987	106,527	96,836	52,868	1858
626	634,151	2,056	661,518	4	71	47	8,541	3,406	3,290,181	15,622,891	1,998,498	939,217	13,807,859	21,660,295	1,756,950	548,352	10,554	172,422	40,888	18,781	1859
814	581,642	1,841	599,137	3	32	30	5,790	3,524	3,742,355	15,093,730	1,708,534	700,276	12,962,704	24,273,910	2,025,066	788,144	18,269	144,236	143,111	56,567	1860
778	549,195	1,820	540,807	5	158	38	6,199	2,994	2,744,678	13,532,452	1,867,024	620,129	13,828,606	23,923,195	2,095,264	4,208,960	75,784	100,624	344,507	114,979	1861
715	536,188	1,766	581,892	2	31	50	12,654	2,546	3,174,323	13,487,787	804,686	227,915	13,039,422	25,745,778	2,350,956	3,998,904	66,115	130,661	621,580	165,550	1862
719	624,061	1,732	618,052	12	553	79	18,159	2,642	3,406,071	14,118,727	745,178	215,006	13,166,296	25,579,886	2,040,491	1,938,708	33,871	106,890	554,071	152,730	1863
810	620,200	1,856	621,614	14	1,068	66	12,542	2,617	3,781,405	14,974,815	1,160,178	284,687	13,898,384	29,871,892	3,259,128	5,883,256	60,230	103,625	271,148	135,924	1864
743	580,973	1,823	599,351	15	841	50	11,736	2,788	3,646,699	13,217,337	1,976,075	919,649	13,159,748	44,270,666	3,315,109	1,396,640	15,586	83,962	175,143	82,903	1865
778	649,979	2,203	675,741	9	462	47	10,668	3,313	4,795,390	14,771,711	1,997,518	692,585	12,889,546	42,391,234	3,196,491	320,432	6,599	55,820	242,819	88,972	1866
847	592,235	1,955	617,026	6	315	43	6,787	3,380	3,754,672	14,674,180	439,855	109,558	12,724,427	51,314,116	3,824,956	2,103,360	34,568	31,458	424,665	115,530	1867
767	625,362	2,172	685,207	6	296	41	7,105	3,509	3,485,315	13,320,662	416,017	147,282	15,593,990	68,010,591	4,567,182	12,104,960	160,909	33,019	253,079	90,421	1868
820	721,274	2,334	730,961	7	303	45	9,006	4,036	4,701,485	13,908,990	819,987	233,887	13,464,354	54,431,367	3,363,075	24,859,616	237,084	60,461	91,198	28,368	1869
993	663,744	2,187	681,098	5	667	29	5,503	4,410	4,203,743	12,455,758	104,224	25,849	12,470,014	52,143,451	3,205,106	22,158,080	338,863	33,649	199,878	52,961	1870
737	663,002	2,257	692,023	8	837	46	11,015	4,849	4,278,197	12,341,995	1,295,015	385,325	14,557,820	76,334,480	4,702,164	30,422,672	469,069	39,858	115,412	37,864	1871
804	666,336	2,231	694,426	10	478	42	8,146	5,151	4,076,229	13,691,322	1,779,352	513,871	15,497,595	58,648,977	4,651,665	22,856,088	353,358	49,169	195,725	62,058	1872
787	736,103	2,463	762,912	3	187	50	12,842	5,055	5,348,356	15,533,876	1,651,167	516,204	15,898,384	59,871,892	5,259,258	15,373,120	233,091	53,659	207,255	68,539	1873
700	777,110	2,122	792,509	5	1,083	44	12,522	5,029	5,019,904	16,953,985	1,356,004	371,078	15,441,109	88,662,284	6,373,676	13,591,760	199,564	56,993	176,718	63,399	1874
784	840,386	2,223	833,499	24	1,762	53	8,519	6,035	4,542,569	16,688,574	284,605	71,137	14,766,974	85,064,952	6,096,958	13,910,736	203,243	50,454	84,236	36,076	1875
786	810,062	2,150	847,026	23	1,013	42	8,484	6,417	5,081,387	15,705,354	355,704	96,007	14,196,487	106,126,587	6,413,754	11,424,000	174,507	59,052	96,773	40,542	1876
792	939,661	2,219	935,124	7	425	26	6,588	6,510	4,706,138	16,362,304	80,166	24,370	15,157,687	98,468,208	5,670,871	6,048,000	90,455	35,570	464,284	73,960	1877
819	951,750	2,173	961,677	11	509	33	6,421	9,655	6,233,732	16,161,880	50,420	14,699	14,925,707	101,809,809	5,810,148	7,387,520	103,879	29,123	1,065,288	311,670	1878
774	1,184,071	2,630	1,141,854	4	146	23	5,222	12,025	7,338,952	15,031,158	83,837	20,753	13,654,176	95,158,285	5,430,856	11,587,160	159,961	59,900	1,161,802	372,432	1879
976	1,708,815	2,115	1,101,014	6	204	18	7,828	10,722	5,611,401	14,556,894	155,345	33,061	13,956,559	112,486,058	6,417,453	15,097,600	192,394	98,092	3,734,078	886,980	1880
835	1,219,231	2,123	1,192,671	9	698	28	7,138	10,636	6,672,733	16,718,521	157,334	26,464	16,252,103	107,449,080	5,450,029	19,765,760	247,372	119,903	4,000,308	930,690	1881
889	1,349,093	2,079	1,321,793	7	362	32	7,970	9,416	6,985,689	18,748,081	133,838	34,981	16,193,579	98,023,601	5,002,574	13,722,240	189,304	136,105	3,457,390	966,487	1882
923	1,464,752	2,064	1,499,579	5	440	24	6,605	9,023	6,021,120	17,743,846	91,455	21,264	16,398,863	109,615,884	6,054,563	14,960,960	232,400	121,636	2,467,986	611,727	1883
980	1,569,162	1,989	1,584,425	8	167	22	5,215	9,216	7,139,774	19,201,633	131,365	27,968	16,030,466	119,542,407	6,342,887	17,030,720	256,686	148,638	8,364,970	1,769,526	1884
1,154	1,631,266	2,119	1,628,862	2	46	31	12,676	10,738	9,476,723	18,044,604	79,080	14,892	15,551,758	106,276,038	5,028,011	13,634,820	155,918	102,433	3,825,005	772,432	1885
1,307	1,858,038	2,324	1,887,239	6	420	21	7,415	13,547	12,224,992	18,530,575	225,189	42,666	11,795,321	107,581,839	4,999,662	13,200,320	121,900	108,344	2,452,396	559,437	1886
1,437	1,920,180	2,418	1,938,063	1	16	24	8,054	12,981	11,227,245	19,203,151	159,314	31,354	11,351,165	115,461,968	5,073,449	9,945,600	85,640	120,124	4,057,301	868,030	1887
1,724	2,184,071	2,630	2,141,854	5	161	35	9,238	13,083	16,772,497	23,074,134	174,706	41,522	13,853,765	118,443,898	5,170,930	17,666,880	157,801	201,897	4,548,665	938,008	1888
1,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	2	89	25	9,773	15,453	18,876,604	24,402,760	246,060	56,389	12,736,734	135,607,370	5,928,932	16,779,840	149,429	231,960	1,603,394	404,002	1889
1,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	5	1,271	21	8,078	15,045	16,359,698	22,954,015	192,958	35,345	13,266,222	132,149,107	5,933,699	18,891,040	156,851	172,881	2,378,002	507,482	1890
1,531	2,338,664	2,560	2,376,245	5	319	27	3,520	15,471	16,454,628	21,711,608	379,769	72,153	16,606,743	164,805,907	7,165,092	17,767,680	163,412	226,634	6,906,496	1,397,983	1891
1,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602	10	1,231	19	5,079	17,126	14,119,900	17,174,545	266,176	65,437	13,214,546	165,590,377	6,619,161	18,527,680	163,685	307,052	5,917,534	1,286,476	1892
1,083	2,109,187	1,887	2,020,551	3	55	13	13,672	15,648	12,642,281	13,238,814	293,038	44,918	13,308,551	130,803,425	5,403,997	24,660,160	228,092	391,773	6,521,531	1,067,583	1893
1,080	2,183,716	2,045	2,127,743	1	10	4	4,816	13,459	8,412,284	12,470,599	460,837	57,075	14,202,546	154,286,170	6,742,522	30,714,880	281,979	267,725	7,639,030	961,032	1894

KS.* Amount Balances.	FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.†† Number of Branches.	FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.†† Average Number of Members.	CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS. Number.	CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS. Total Value of Rateable Property.	CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS. Revenue.	SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS. Number.	SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS. Total Value of Rateable Property.	SHIRES AND ROAD DISTRICTS. Revenue.	FLOUR MILLS.	MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, STORES, ETC. (Exclusive of Flour Mills).	MINING MACHINERY. (Value.)	CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.	SCHOOLS. (Public and Private.) Number of Schools.	SCHOOLS. (Public and Private.) Number of Scholars on the Rolls.	MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY. Number Matriculated.	MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY. Number of Direct Graduates.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—† Taken into Custody.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—† Committed for Trial.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—† Convicted after Commitment.	NUMBER OF PERSONS—† Executed.	YEAR.
£				£	£		£	£			£									
58,697	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	56	...	39	129	7,060	...	...	...	...	170	1	1851
150,161	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	57	...	49	115	7,841	...	...	...	...	471	2	1852
142,655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	208	...	128	206	13,033	...	...	...	...	678	13	1853
180,020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	152	...	187	391	20,107	...	...	...	...	631	7	1854
173,090	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	227	...	349	438	24,478	16	...	...	...	595	4	1855
245,923	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77	213	...	473	455	26,323	7	3	...	...	480	1	1856
371,888	21	1,698	19	2,557,794	219,960	16	641,112	58,113	63	386	...	587	675	30,671	14	...	...	...	662	15	1857
374,124	29	2,272	19	2,665,546	314,316	24	2,661,398	98,780	89	418	...	654	740	36,432	2	9	...	...	720	9	1858
468,779	53	3,876	37	3,384,737	318,624	30	8,107,226	118,620	97	403	1,155,923	642	772	46,265	15	2	30,357	1,428	852	6	1859
484,501	61	5,028	41	18,715,561	344,728	42	5,409,687	122,670	94	472	1,299,303	874	886	51,698	10	6	29,030	1,329	796	3	1860
582,796	87	7,166	48	20,690,476	284,178	60	9,916,311	146,129	104	427	1,411,012	989	882	56,473	14	5	25,766	1,283	846	5	1861
634,884	124	9,995	53	18,377,042	262,179	84	4,231,308	226,833	104	599	1,492,861	1,137	989	65,561	23	12	24,006	1,144	769	1	1862
701,435	157	13,085	58	17,750,027	257,642	98	12,487,403	200,122	110	713	1,593,459	1,352	1,019	69,619	28	8	22,255	1,081	684	6	1863
769,681	186	13,906	61	17,495,283	336,666	99	13,500,916	349,340	93	811	1,956,699	1,531	947	66,145	31	12	23,493	1,031	767	4	1864
734,568	313	22,796	62	20,476,266	308,620	98	16,264,788	370,811	118	782	1,773,271	1,695	1,080	73,599	27	8	25,499	1,167	675	6	1865
700,720	362	24,752	62	20,241,073	341,429	98	19,079,370	403,024	124	869	2,068,127	1,766	1,206	81,229	35	11	24,811	1,040	639	3	1866
709,514	401	26,181	62	20,394,918	335,606	99	21,535,297	389,621	118	986	2,079,195	1,874	1,385	91,336	34	16	23,721	957	566	5	1867
805,830	440	28,596	62	21,503,942	500,324	101	22,628,604	371,368	136	1,180	2,150,432	1,870	1,430	97,884	47	13	24,384	901	526	3	1868
978,619	507	32,091	63	21,630,909	423,984	108	24,429,873	534,123	149	1,381	2,108,869	1,967	1,722	151,644	53	17	24,770	842	486	3	1869
1,047,147	592	34,244	65	22,607,630	386,676	108	25,322,054	528,881	147	1,432	2,112,896	2,134	1,867	154,353	82	10	23,790	908	573	5	1870
1,127,761	590	35,706	63	23,268,410	406,101	108	26,897,668	522,033	154	1,586	2,066,885	2,210	2,050	165,276	93	19	22,800	781	511	2	1871
1,204,738	683	42,401	62	23,929,035	391,936	110	29,105,169	541,817	163	1,607	2,098,574	2,295	1,930	171,172	88	10	23,702	688	430	2	1872
1,298,618	730	44,602	60	24,151,693	510,598	110	31,415,663	550,426	157	1,646	2,131,188	2,284	1,731	226,254	98	21	24,959	729	459	3	1873
1,617,301	710	42,664	60	27,324,605	449,574	110	34,807,034	535,440	161	1,943	2,078,936	2,455	1,721	238,592	118	24	23,856	694	436	...	1874
1,469,849	757	45,920	59	28,138,803	462,323	108	39,803,055	638,962	157	2,084	2,033,629	2,519	1,885	248,014	93	29	25,747	744	427	4	1875
1,507,235	761	45,957	59	29,638,515	446,256	110	46,143,622	595,146	152	2,150	1,989,500	2,602	2,143	260,407	73	28	25,281	680	384	3	1876
1,575,305	763	45,330	59	29,332,030	459,108	111	48,282,719	535,496	150	2,220	2,029,962	2,715	2,156	262,941	103	26	26,532	594	340	1	1877
1,510,273	756	45,552	59	31,887,816	453,665	114	52,545,668	455,593	149	2,194	1,903,494	2,815	2,249	267,744	114	24	25,564	658	458	...	1878
1,566,746	766	45,561	57	31,352,820	447,712	115	51,891,136	465,776	139	2,120	1,869,784	2,911	2,322	269,599	112	56	25,642	628	397	1	1879
1,661,409	748	45,876	57	31,199,483	416,765	117	52,647,936	405,187	144	2,324	1,831,658	3,307	2,453	257,857	151	49	23,983	680	398	1	1880
1,569,438	759	47,908	57	32,308,794	457,462	117	55,233,667	557,498	138	2,350	1,860,577	3,439	2,402	265,485	172	55	25,346	591	332	1	1881
1,121,246	782	51,045	58	34,559,353	438,781	119	57,433,194	624,469	143	2,469	1,953,466	3,518	2,417	257,388	135	73	26,423	616	402	...	1882
1,818,122	776	55,081	60	37,355,371	486,329	119	58,255,588	600,173	140	2,637	1,897,129	3,698	2,447	258,201	128	64	27,074	606	350	1	1883
1,981,087	788	58,859	60	41,261,664	535,919	120	62,534,168	593,249	139	2,717	1,888,214	3,735	2,458	257,169	173	80	27,503	695	407	3	1884
2,337,018	817	62,173	60	47,344,600	557,184	123	66,938,970	595,745	134	2,679	1,837,452	4,131	2,491	259,853	154	77	27,835	768	444	3	1885
2,569,036	856	66,805	59	53,905,592	615,612	125	71,973,156	615,125	120	2,650	1,797,925	4,098	2,561	266,387	154	102	32,011	756	492	1	1886
2,668,699	891	70,998	59	60,947,527	662,890	126	76,938,174	628,368	120	2,731	1,782,406	4,221	2,660	268,705	178	115	34,473	830	506	...	1887
2,669,541	930	75,586	59	76,931,240	752,906	128	90,433,670	674,020	114	2,861	1,838,123	4,295	2,686	282,337	146	117	37,309	873	557	1	1888
3,021,532	969	81,710	59	85,211,558	861,420	130	102,346,053	754,069	107	3,030	1,845,862	4,592	2,844	290,610	192	129	37,321	1,023	680	3	1889
3,262,105	1,003	86,450	59	86,228,966	932,658	133	108,086,680	935,675	104	3,000	1,849,112	4,583	2,961	290,278	154	99	38,594	1,129	662	...	1890
2,715,687	1,048	89,269	60	91,276,090	962,257	137	112,275,270	916,604	93	3,048	1,848,818	4,733	2,992	299,672	209	122	35,429	1,142	729	7	1891
2,983,648	1,061†	88,703†	59	88,138,720	882,795	139	109,228,220	884,157	84	2,868	1,772,524	4,591	2,885	286,130	220	127	33,283	1,142	759	1	1892
3,707,891	1,064	84,504	59	79,606,270	797,302	142	109,855,080	643,928	81	2,596	*	4,760	2,864	272,250	134	116	28,633‡	850‡	537‡	1	1893
3,977,878	...	...	58	79,423,015	743,745	145	104,561,836	692,783	...	...	...	...	...	...	145	105	...	...	...	...	1894

re for the twelve months ending 30th June. The amounts since 1874 are now, for the first time, exclusive of receipts and expenditure to be recouped.
d within the year, although such payments had extended over a series of years. The extent selected, of which the purchase had not been completed, is not included in the area sold. This amounted, at the end of 1893, to 5,675,995 acres. Lands granted without purchase, which amounted, up

vas kept at the Customs. It has, however, been ascertained that at least 13,000,000 lbs. of wool, valued at £972,000, crossed the Murray into Victoria in the year 1870, and the following amounts in the years named:—19,522,598 lbs., valued at £1,096,772, in 1872; 11,524,913 lbs., 24,318,070, in 1879: 14,884,667 lbs., valued at £1,780,611. in 1880; 53,090,094 lbs., valued at £4,194,140, in 1881; 44,213,260 lbs., valued at £3,224,512, in 1882; 29,072,745 lbs., valued at £1,355,219, in 1883; 42,796,749 lbs., valued at £1,825,256, in 1884; 39,306,834 lbs., valued at in 1891; 17,631,431 lbs., valued at £1,107,818, in 1892; 61,202,158 lbs., valued at £1,868,718, in 1894.*

ir births and deaths was entirely changed during the year 1853, and the new system was not at first properly understood. In consequence of this, and also owing to the unsettled state of the gold-field population, it is known that many children born were neither baptized nor registered,

nber, and in the years 1877 to 1884, which are for the twelve months ended 31st December; and except as regards Country Waterworks expenditure, which for all the years prior to 1885 is for the years ended 31st December. The figures do not in any case include amounts expended by

twelve months ended 30th June; in 1876 for the eighteen months ended 31st December; in the years 1877-84 for the twelve months ended 31st December, and subsequently for the twelve months ended 30th June. The returns of private railways are for the year ended 31st December up

JAMES J. FENTON, Assistant Government Statist.

[For SUMMARY No. 2 see back.

No. 2.

SUMMARY OF THE AGRICULTURAL STATISTI

Year.	Total Area Cultivated.	Area under each Description of Tillage.																		
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Pease and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Green Forage.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Vines.	Other Crops.
1836	acres. 50	acres. 50	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...	acres. ...
1837	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1838	149¼	82¾	...	22½	...	20	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4½	...	...
1839	2,069	1,302	252	161	140	22	...	192	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1840	3,210	1,940	820	300	...	...	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1841	4,881	1,702	1,185	353	82	5	...	932	...	...	...	...	450	...	...	...	...	72	...	...
1842	8,124¾	2,432	2,410	761	68	...	...	1,419	...	...	...	...	850	171	...	...	...	10	3½	...
1843	12,072¾	4,674	2,560	1,063	77¾	...	...	2,069	...	...	...	...	1,622	...	...	...	...	3	4	...
1844	16,529¾	6,919¾	3,082¾	1,636¾	106¾	...	2	2,487	...	...	...	...	1,772¾	509¾	...	...	...	2¾	10¾	...
1845	25,133¾	11,406¾	4,817	749	76¾	...	...	2,041¾	...	...	...	...	5,000	945	...	...	...	9	378	...
1846-7	31,503	15,802	6,099	1,691¾	122¾	...	I	2,140¾	...	...	...	...	4,547	1,098	...	...	...	...	78	...
1847-8	36,289	17,679¾	7,173	2,161¾	130¾	...	I	2,638¾	...	...	...	...	5,073¾	1,330¾	...	...	...	...	101¾	...
1848-9	40,279¾	19,387¾	8,289	2,579¾	148	...	...	2,577¾	...	...	...	...	5,903	1,287	...	...	...	...	107¾	...
1849-50	45,073¾	22,447	9,379¾	2,303¾	88¾	...	...	3,151	...	...	...	...	11,180¾	519¾	...	...	...	½	164¾	...
1850-51	52,340¾	28,510¾	9,007¾	2,101¾	24¾	...	...	2,857¾	...	...	...	...	13,567	130	...	...	...	...	161¾	...
1851-2	57,472	29,623¾	6,426¾	1,327¾	11	4	...	2,375¾	...	...	...	...	16,822	708¾	...	...	...	...	173¾	...
1852-3	56,771¾	26,823	6,947¾	411¾	I	...	...	1,978¾	...	...	...	...	14,101¾	402¾	...	...	...	...	107¾	...
1853-4	54,816¾	7,553¾	2,289	411	19¾	13	...	1,636¾	...	...	...	...	21,829¾	891	...	...	...	11¾	162¾	...
1854-5	54,995	12,827	5,341	691	35¾	18	5	3,197¾	...	...	...	...	31,514	958¾	...	...	...	37	180¾	...
1855-6	115,135¾	44,686	17,800	1,548¾	121¾	...	844	11,017¾	355¾	17¾	22¾	38¾	40,188¾	1,025	...	...	...	33	207¾	...
1856-7	179,982¾	80,154¾	25,024¾	2,213¾	326¾	...	...	16,281¾	512¾	108¾	64¾	24¾	51,987	966¾	...	...	...	76¾	279¾	...
1857-8	237,728¾	87,230	40,222¾	5,409	445¾	...	132¾	20,697¾	355	119	63¾	...	75,536	2,074¾	...	...	...	71	401¾	4
1858-9	298,959¾	78,234	77,526¾	5,322	480	57¾	264¾	30,026¾	332	185¾	175¾	...	86,162¾	7,409	...	...	...	66¾	547¾	288¾
1859-60	358,727¾	107,092¾	90,167¾	4,101¾	738	149	395¾	27,622	222¾	382¾	296¼	...	98,570¾	10,350¾	...	...	...	59	811	369
1860-61	369,180¾	161,251¾	88,137¾	4,123¾	1,150	118¾	602	24,841¾	459¾	1,009	733¾	...	99,902¾	17,666¾	...	...	...	91	1,138	579¾
1861-2	439,895	196,922	91,061	3,419	1,714	66	696	27,174	187	806	430	249	74,681	16,692	...	...	...	220	1,464	333
1862-3	465,430	162,008¾	108,195¾	6,829¾	1,149¾	148¾	1,261¾	24,820¾	196¾	806¾	591¾	142¾	101,639¾	28,712¾	...	...	...	308¾	2,006¾	247¾
1863-4	507,798	149,392	152,126	7,795	1,711	207	973	27,824	104	815	431	157	96,550	35,342	...	...	...	623	3,076	389
1864-5	479,463	121,040	144,303	7,648	597	419	2,783	31,172	102	849	464	120	85,146	40,061	...	...	...	524	3,594	1,264
1865-6	530,196	178,628	102,817	6,887	326	551	4,253	31,644	96	1,249	505	183	97,902	58,830	...	...	...	397	4,078	1,705
1866-7	592,915	208,588	129,284	9,915	1,627	1,673	4,084	32,403	138	1,924	808	340	92,474	64,174	...	...	...	243	4,111	156
1867-8	631,207	216,689	120,145	15,982	679	1,376	3,658	31,814	114	1,269	695	245	103,373	69,372	145	454	9	229	4,340	147
1868-9	712,865	259,804	114,936	19,222	863	2,386	3,719	36,204	157	1,321	1,397	240	112,282	87,403	99	42	3	138	4,046	149
1869-70	827,534	288,514	144,791	28,115	1,680	4,275	3,989	41,216	164	1,526	2,162	329	140,435	102,530	199	146	78	144	4,950	87
1870-71	909,015	284,167	149,309	19,646	1,014	1,168	4,366	39,026	277	957	1,609	287	163,181	153,852	210	242	64	93	5,966	24
1871-2	937,820	334,609	175,036	16,772	1,709	663	8,832	39,064	174	1,396	1,612	461	103,206	150,775	198	308	61	299	5,523	397
1872-3	963,091	326,564	125,505	21,251	1,910	712	13,368	38,517	251	1,739	2,271	417	121,375	209,289	60	2,759	107	423	5,485	102
1873-4	964,996	349,976	110,991	25,333	1,959	722	14,229	38,349	175	1,232	1,143	270	115,672	213,069	43	2,717	131	583	5,222	111
1874-5	1,021,776	332,936	114,230	29,505	1,513	1,096	16,170	35,181	241	1,281	721	347	119,931	254,329	109	3,082	126	733	4,937	193
1875-6	1,126,831	321,401	124,100	31,368	2,346	1,292	18,854	36,901	284	1,223	807	532	155,274	308,405	177	2,234	145	782	5,081	511
1876-7	1,231,105	401,417	115,209	25,034	1,609	1,153	21,235	40,450	224	1,285	571	720	147,408	362,554	225	1,093	225	1,479	4,765	749
1877-8	1,420,102	564,564	105,139	19,116	1,215	1,075	17,286	37,107	315	1,320	470	816	176,951	390,130	216	1,846	274	2,337	4,419	336
1878-9	1,609,378	691,622	134,428	22,871	1,939	1,779	15,153	36,527	510	888	402	1,069	172,799	401,427	155	2,824	203	1,936	4,434	443
1879-80	1,688,275	707,188	167,615	43,182	2,447	1,236	21,462	41,600	192	1,027	374	1,040	201,451	305,790	392	2,237	267	531	4,284	507
1880-81	1,997,943	977,285	124,089	68,630	1,769	1,569	23,378	45,951	460	1,284	348	1,056	249,656	204,611	230	2,517	428	1,990	4,980	984
1881-2	1,821,719	936,729	146,998	48,652	1,783	972	25,937	39,129	511	1,044	286	1,134	212,150	241,947	207	2,061	564	1,661	4,923	638
1882-3	2,040,916	969,362	169,892	43,721	2,702	1,137	26,832	34,267	125	1,087	433	1,341	309,382	290,438	283	2,290	1,034	1,313	5,732	518
1883-4	2,215,923	1,104,392	188,161	46,832	2,570	1,260	30,443	40,195	148	1,056	424	1,235	302,957	286,866	283	2,688	1,758	1,125	7,326	645
1884-5	2,323,493	1,096,334	187,710	62,273	3,854	939	35,288	58,703	209	1,413	455	1,750	339,742	332,859	219	2,339	1,737	1,402	9,042	960
1885-6	2,405,157	1,020,082	215,994	74,112	4,530	654	35,460	42,602	253	1,346	382	1,740	421,036	334,299	216	2,942	896	1,866	9,775	1,022
1886-7	2,417,582	1,052,685	185,763	37,031	4,901	762	28,672	49,974	443	1,257	467	1,996	445,150	284,186	204	4,667	730	2,031	10,310	970
1887-8	2,576,405	1,232,943	199,036	40,983	6,031	1,069	26,692	48,263	393	1,191	485	2,437	441,812	164,457	249	4,638	685	1,966	11,195	1,291
1888-9	2,564,712	1,217,191	192,518	83,483	5,589	1,109	31,202	43,074	379	857	269	1,768	411,332	194,615	148	1,521	761	1,683	12,886	1,096
1889-90	2,627,262	1,178,735	236,496	90,724	8,447	1,089	22,784	47,139	424	964	396	1,957	451,546	155,596	229	3,390	829	953	15,662	936
1890-91	2,652,768	1,145,163	221,048	87,751	10,357	948	25,992	53,818	393	892	315	2,238	413,052	245,332	258	2,187	789	618	20,686	1,095
1891-2	2,687,575	1,132,683	190,157	45,021	8,230	561	31,053	57,314	403	922	328	2,661	369,498	184,184	215	2,861	771	545	25,295	1,416
1892-3	2,970,115	1,343,504	177,645	37,533	6,667	483	32,488	40,594	312	1,188	412	1,973	512,648	249,719	43	2,264	806	477	28,052	647
1893-4	3,019,009	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	520	42,352	40,909	349	1,162	746	2,045	412,223	240,835	54	1,927	693	1,057	30,275	769
1894-5	2,980,299	1,373,668	266,444	97,360	5,765	1,207	37,065	56,383	307	1,236	415	3,178	492,578	217,847	...	2,198	671	1,412	30,307	...

* In 1863-4, 1864-5 and 1878-9 the yield of wheat was much affected by "rust."

CS OF VICTORIA FROM 1836 TO 1894-5 INCLUSIVE.

Gardens and Orchards.	Land in Fallow.	Produce Raised. Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Rye.	Peas and Beans.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangel-wurzel.	Beet, Carrots, Parsnips.	Onions.	Hay.	Chicory.	Grass and Clover Seeds.	Hops.	Tobacco.	Grapes not made into Wine.	Grapes made into Wine.	Wine made.	Year.
acres.	acres.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	bushels.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	cwt.	tons.	tons.	bushels.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	cwt.	gallons.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1836
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1837
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1838
...	...	12,600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1839
...	...	50,420	26,950	9,000	...	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1840
...	...	67,840	37,125	9,385	1,200	...	...	3,734	...	...	...	...	900	...	...	...	...	1,440	...	...	1841
...	...	...	55,360	66,100	20,025	1,360	...	5,996	...	...	...	...	2,300	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1842
...	...	...	104,040	70,789	25,156	...	...	6,933	...	...	...	...	2,661	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	1843
...	...	...	138,436	43,361	40,080	3,290	...	34	13,418	...	...	...	6,459	...	...	...	...	35	20	...	100	1844
...	...	...	234,734	71,363	39,289	1,980	...	...	11,138	...	...	...	9,640	...	...	...	...	...	163	...	214	1845
...	...	...	345,946	185,856	47,737	3,330	...	20	9,024	...	...	...	9,303	...	...	...	...	...	1,993	...	2,600	1846-7
...	...	...	349,730	207,385	29,115	3,630	...	20	7,355	...	...	...	9,891	...	...	...	...	...	2,863	...	1,300	1847-8
...	...	...	410,220	78,877	36,403	3,928	...	...	13,988	...	...	...	10,685	...	...	...	...	...	3,020	...	6,306	1848-9
...	...	...	525,190	129,602	53,913	235	...	...	5,929	...	...	...	15,640	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	5,120	1849-50
...	...	...	556,167	99,535	40,144	4	...	...	5,613	...	...	...	20,971	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,621	1850-51
...	...	...	733,321	132,111	34,331	586	5	...	5,988	...	...	...	29,692	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,447	1851-2
...	...	...	498,704	96,980	9,431	61	...	...	4,512	61	...	...	21,287	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,500	1852-3
...	...	...	154,202	50,787	10,269	60	200	...	2,752	...	...	...	33,918	...	...	...	...	85	596	...	9,680	1853-4
...	...	...	250,091	130,746	14,339	387	...	100	8,383	...	...	...	53,627	...	...	...	...	60	1,665	...	9,600	1854-5
...	...	...	1,148,011	614,614	45,151	2,142	...	2,377	59,797	2,009	610	60	2,905	83,185	...	...	...	321	4,365	...	9,372	1855-6
...	...	...	1,858,756	641,679	69,548	8,308	...	...	36,895	5,073	2,165	308	1,685	81,151	...	...	...	651	5,533	...	10,938	1856-7
4,967#	...	...	1,808,439	1,249,800	156,459	6,558	...	2,797	51,116	1,684	2,876	268	...	137,476	...	...	...	717	4,629	...	5,761	1857-8
5,883#	5,998‡	...	2,563,113	2,160,358	115,619	9,698	651	4,833	108,467	1,335	2,157	674	2,690	113,543	...	...	...	873	3,579	...	7,740	1858-9
6,186‡	11,224‡	2,896,157	2,533,637	984,133	7,375	2,693	5,391	48,967	674	4,645	1,099	1,029	135,643	...	...	...	...	1,473	4,473	...	13,968*	1859-60
7,298‡	20,457‡	3,459,914	3,633,693	83,854	25,045	1,720	...	11,973	77,258	2,276	13,446	4,129	26,189	144,211	...	...	...	1,257	7,979	...	12,129	1860-61
6,966	16,835	3,607,727	2,176,430	68,118	20,788	1,245	11,050	59,364	1,120	6,142	2,676	6,262	92,497	...	...	...	...	2,552	16,972	...	47,168	1861-2
7,724	18,341‡	3,008,487	2,504,301	143,056	19,720	1,853	...	17,404	50,597	1,456	8,086	4,313	6,548	110,680	...	...	...	4,324	16,345	...	91,893	1862-3
8,821	22,218	1,138,761*	3,497,520	139,664	33,574	3,408	...	26,471	74,947	617	8,741	4,761	9,895	121,840	...	...	...	5,913	15,656	16,954	120,894	1863-4*
8,988	26,389	1,899,378*	2,694,445	124,849	3,980	5,549	41,139	59,828	596	5,782	2,279	8,083	97,731	...	...	...	...	3,450	13,027	16,160	110,042	1864-5*
10,113	33,042	3,514,227	2,879,468	153,490	4,767	8,555	...	60,068	83,196	435	11,763	2,870	9,206	96,101	...	...	...	3,328	18,063	31,686	176,959	1865-6
9,875	31,000	4,614,206	3,880,406	209,417	87,520	16,155	...	59,041	88,880	1,099	17,473	5,726	31,266	161,243	...	...	...	5,915	17,264	43,385	284,115	1866-7
12,603	33,452	3,411,663	3,233,472	324,706	11,545	19,241	51,591	117,787	972	16,731	6,645	23,959	120,592	542	5,029	11	2,070	31,459	61,371	459,072	1867-8
11,856	56,598	4,220,228	2,258,523	292,665	17,048	29,539	...	42,333	79,944	964	10,295	5,663	12,084	122,800	493	615	1	1,747	25,574	65,553	448,547	1868-9
13,432	49,372	5,697,056	3,761,408	691,248	22,141	65,822	67,624	127,645	1,234	16,227	13,855	35,818	224,816	1,010	2,247	83	1,290	24,980	85,205	577,287	1869-70
14,160	69,191	2,870,409	3,310,010	240,822	20,028	14,876	73,449	126,579	2,206	10,521	8,157	31,900	183,708	1,349	2,612	318	4,67	26,266	98,642	619,219	1870-71
15,633	79,584	4,500,795	3,299,889	335,506	30,833	8,496	173,217	125,841	1,500	19,703	7,890	83,180	144,637	1,207	4,785	329	2,307	30,896	106,791	713,589	1871-2
15,785	75,601	5,391,104	2,454,225	443,221	37,703	9,350	236,582	132,997	1,621	23,475	16,605	66,940	159,964	281	30,502	543	1,837	19,338	85,623	527,592	1872-3
16,060	66,989	4,752,280	1,741,451	502,601	40,347	7,979	199,041	109,822	1,006	14,475	6,072	23,300	147,398	245	32,204	744	3,694	20,357	85,279	562,713	1873-4
17,990	77,912	4,161,633	2,116,212	619,896	24,015	15,802	317,382	134,210	1,901	17,899	3,887	55,880	161,261	531	35,998	899	6,839	19,991	90,988	627,453	1874-5
17,761	97,133	4,978,914	2,719,795	700,665	37,177	19,356	450,948	124,377	2,668	16,795	4,268	95,600	206,613	652	34,194	1,012	5,017	21,211	123,650	755,000	1875-6
18,641	84,159	5,279,730	2,294,225	530,323	25,909	15,277	373,857	114,082	1,769	15,386	3,430	71,580	180,560	980	29,220	1,153	14,413	15,900	85,111	481,588	1876-7
19,570	76,675	7,018,257	2,040,486	378,706	22,950	9,823	241,007	125,419	2,346	15,465	2,272	61,100	208,151	1,333	28,840	1,954	15,827	13,807	73,722	457,535	1877-8
20,400	97,669	6,060,737*	2,366,026	417,157	40,754	20,816	248,436	98,958	1,349	8,275	1,272	72,000	209,028	653	34,432	1,168	15,662	10,818	61,835	410,333	1878-9*
20,299	165,154	9,398,858	4,023,271	1,065,430	61,887	18,407	574,954	167,943	2,054	14,897	2,504	146,940	292,407	1,764	32,031	2,540	1,2971	16,270	89,890	574,143	1879-80
22,288	194,140	9,727,369	2,162,425	1,068,830	49,299	13,978	403,321	129,161	1,932	12,640	2,403	99,580	300,581	960	26,320	2,744	17,333	24,817	79,045	484,028	1880-81
23,170	144,326	8,714,377	3,611,111	927,166	81,607	14,653	621,768	134,590	1,713	14,989	2,737	120,800	238,793	781	32,085	4,065	12,876	14,806	78,112	539,191	1881-2
19,725	159,302	8,751,454	4,446,027	758,477	131,620	23,444	689,507	129,605	901	16,636	3,281	165,600	327,385	1,209	28,740	9,243	5,673	15,543	74,874	516,763	1882-3
20,754	174,607	15,570,244	4,717,624	1,069,803	117,294	16,727	791,093	161,088	1,402	18,906	3,874	139,540	433,143	1,626	41,964	15,717	9,134	24,402	106,925	723,560	1883-4
21,747	183,197	10,433,146	4,392,693	1,084,430	176,388	25,596	816,839	166,119	1,600	21,933	3,872	236,120	371,048	1,309	35,559	14,053	7,891	19,768	120,268	760,254	1884-5
25,395	210,451	9,170,538	4,093,393	1,302,854	181,240	8,787	761,350	165,402	2,179	24,139	4,300	204,180	442,118	1,239	39,793	5,501	13,736	39,051	158,354	1,003,827	1885-6
27,593	277,788	12,100,636	4,256,079	827,852	231,447	11,286	583,269	170,661	2,767	19,142	4,411	232,500	483,049	1,472	61,490	5,023	12,008	33,334	155,443	988,041	1886-7
26,325	364,354	13,323,765	4,562,530	956,476	318,551	14,900	732,060	198,125	4,102	20,590	4,672	235,480	624,122	1,375	61,277	5,405	11,853	42,389	178,154	1,167,874	1887-8
27,533	331,386	8,947,709	2,803,800	1,131,427	267,155	10,744	561,724	131,149	4,560	13,974	2,850	88,600	308,117	811	17,444	5,019	13,355	48,712	179,038	1,209,442	1888-9
29,243	379,701	11,995,720	5,644,867	1,831,132	357,047	16,707	528,074	157,104	4,984	15,604	4,111	216,300	666,385	1,376	54,547	5,711	4,123	59,428	233,564	1,578,590	1889-90
33,864	385,572	12,751,295	4,919,325	1,571,599	574,083	17,583	739,310	204,155	4,499	14,676	4,057	279,220	567,779	1,859	36,415	7,931	3261	61,535	293,775	2,008,493	1890-91
38,238	395,189	13,679,268	4,455,551	844,198	461,957	7,495	769,196	200,323	5,500	16,160	3,370	293,640	514,406	1,509	43,985	6,513	2,579	60,113	231,955	1,554,130	1891-2
39,926	493,744	14,811,645	4,574,816	774,207	373,183	8,093	981,411	142,623	5,819	18,727	4,910	235,860	740,049	225	39,430	7,573	6,387	83,272	260,730	1,694,745	1892-3
42,463	457,177	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	9,005	1,050,982	144,708	3,465	19,340	3,571	203,980	503,355	224	26,252	5,684	8,952	128,820	229,559	1,490,184	1893-4
44,235	346,256	11,445,878	5,633,286	1,596,463	294,555	18,378	716,193	196,706	2,684	19,005	4,655	347,540	621,547	...	22,466	...	...	...	...	...	1894-5

† The tobacco crop in 1875-6, 1879-80, 1890-91, and 1892-3 falled in most parts of the colony.

JAMES J. FENTON, Assistant Government Statist.

Name of Colony. (Area in Square Miles.)	Year.	Population on the 31st December.	Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants by Sea.	Emigrants by Sea.	Public Revenue.[1] Total.	Portion raised by Taxation.	Public Expenditure.[1]	Public Debt on the 31st December.	Imports.	Exports.	Shipping Inwards and Outwards. Vessels.	Tons.	Miles open at the end of each year. Railways.[2]	Telegraph line (poles)	Total Cultivation.[3] Acres.	Wheat. Acres.	B
								£	£	£	£	£	£							
	1873	772,039	28,100	11,501	4,974	29,460	26,294	3,644,135	1,784,056	3,504,953	12,445,722	16,533,856	15,304,454	4,413	1,519,015	458	2,295	964,996	349,976	4,7
	1874	783,274	26,800	12,222	4,925	30,732	27,365	4,106,790	1,896,842	4,177,338	13,990,553	16,953,985	15,441,109	4,202	1,569,619	605	2,467	1,011,776	332,936	4,8
	1875	791,399	26,730	15,287	4,985	35,744	29,342	4,236,422	1,724,822	4,318,121	13,995,093	16,685,874	14,766,974	4,394	1,673,885	617	2,629	1,126,831	321,401	4,9
	1876	801,717	26,769	13,561	4,961	35,750	31,977	4,325,158	1,781,230	4,572,844	17,011,382	15,765,354	14,196,487	4,236	1,615,327	659	2,747	1,231,105	401,417	5,2
	1877	815,494	26,010	12,776	5,003	41,196	32,643	4,723,877	1,770,988	4,358,096	17,081,113	16,362,304	15,157,687	4,411	1,874,585	950	2,885	1,344,231	564,564	7,6
	1878	827,439	26,581	12,702	5,092	42,268	37,492	4,504,413	1,712,953	4,634,349	17,022,065	16,161,880	14,925,707	4,392	1,913,427	1,052	2,970	1,609,378	691,622	6,0
	1879	840,620	26,839	12,130	4,986	44,384	39,212	4,621,520	1,730,988	4,833,379	20,050,753	15,935,538	13,454,170	4,167	1,940,222	1,125	3,155	1,688,275	707,188	9,3
	1880	860,067	27,148	12,588	5,635	62,453	45,324	5,661,282	2,160,320	5,020,132	21,666,749	18,155,888	15,554,559	4,501	2,179,899	1,208	3,155	1,907,043	977,285	10,7
	1881	879,886	27,145	12,302	5,869	59,066	51,744	5,186,011	2,003,704	5,108,642	22,426,502	16,184,538	16,252,103	4,248	2,411,902	1,247	4	1,821,119	926,729	8,7
Victoria (87,884)	1882	899,562	26,747	13,634	6,309	59,404	48,524	5,592,362	2,171,706	5,145,764	22,103,202	18,748,082	16,793,579	4,168	2,690,884	1,355	4	2,040,916	969,362	8,7
	1883	920,894	27,544	13,006	6,771	66,592	55,562	5,811,253	2,334,255	5,651,885	24,308,175	17,743,846	16,398,863	4,087	2,994,231	1,355	4	2,215,923	1,104,339	10,5
	1884	942,564	28,850	13,525	7,222	78,202	58,068	5,934,568	2,318,500	5,715,293	25,198,667	19,210,693	16,059,467	3,972	3,151,581	1,663	4	2,324,409	1,091,444	11,1
	1885	969,202	29,975	14,364	7,395	76,976	61,994	6,290,361	2,548,150	6,140,156	28,628,588	18,044,604	15,551,758	4,273	3,260,158	1,676	4	2,405,157	1,020,082	9,1
	1886	1,000,510	30,824	14,952	7,737	93,404	68,102	6,481,021	2,634,360	6,513,540	30,114,203	18,530,575	11,795,321	4,631	3,735,387	1,743	4	2,417,582	1,052,685	12,1
	1887	1,030,993	31,041	16,007	7,768	90,147	68,121	6,733,826	2,739,635	6,561,251	33,127,385	19,022,151	11,351,145	4,853	3,858,983	1,886	4	2,576,405	1,132,943	13,2
	1888	1,076,986	34,501	16,287	8,046	102,302	69,229	7,607,598	3,067,003	7,187,151	34,627,382	19,974,147	13,983,763	5,103	4,297,884	2,018	4	2,564,204	1,217,191	18,6
	1889	1,103,727	36,359	19,392	9,194	84,582	68,418	8,675,990	3,749,670	7,919,902	37,367,027	22,402,760	12,734,734	5,741	4,599,178	2,199	3,967	2,627,262	1,178,735	11,4
	1890	1,133,266	37,578	18,012	9,187	79,777	61,820	8,519,159	3,630,814	9,645,737	41,443,216	22,954,015	13,266,122	4,933	4,363,341	2,471	6,958	2,635,768	1,145,163	12,7
	1891	1,157,678	38,503	18,651	9,370	58,448	51,172	8,545,139	3,648,638	9,218,609	43,638,897	21,771,608	16,006,743	5,001	4,715,099	2,764	7,170	2,708,488	1,132,683	13,0
	1892	1,167,373	37,831	15,851	7,723	62,951	69,214	7,729,572	3,149,310	8,482,917	46,774,125	17,774,545	14,212,466	4,521	4,456,254	2,904	7,122	2,970,115	1,342,504	14,8
	1893	1,174,006	36,552	16,508	7,004	74,047	80,460	6,959,220	2,522,770	7,989,757	48,664,004	13,328,814	13,308,551	3,776	4,029,738	2,958	7,105	3,019,009	1,469,359	15,2
	1873	553,833	21,444	7,611	4,384	24,022	16,770	3,324,573	1,382,752	2,333,166	10,844,415	11,088,388	11,815,829	4,373	1,762,478	397	*	456,825		166,647	2,2
	1874	574,943	22,178	8,652	4,343	29,756	19,479	3,509,966	1,217,401	2,939,227	10,516,371	11,203,739	12,345,603	4,385	1,990,894	401	*	464,957		166,912	2,1
	1875	594,297	22,528	10,771	4,605	30,967	20,350	4,121,996	1,138,901	3,341,334	11,470,637	13,490,200	13,671,580	4,670	2,168,187	437	*	451,139		133,610	1,9
	1876	614,181	23,298	11,193	4,670	32,261	21,923	5,033,882	1,161,406	4,749,013	11,759,519	13,672,776	13,003,941	4,578	2,172,235	554	*	513,840		145,657	2,4
	1877	643,707	23,851	9,889	4,994	38,628	23,748	5,248,445	1,235,001	4,557,979	11,734,419	14,566,594	14,132,810	4,661	2,179,899	562	6,000	2,496,536		167,628	3,4
	1878	671,888	25,328	10,763	5,317	39,879	22,913	4,983,864	1,309,717	5,130,973	11,688,119	14,768,873	12,196,879	4,856	2,459,554	733	7,078	613,642		233,253	3,4
	1879	700,830	25,931	10,220	5,391	44,501	20,695	4,475,959	1,272,721	5,839,156	14,937,419	14,198,847	13,086,819	4,787	2,549,774	839	7,517	635,641		233,368	3,6
	1880	747,970	28,161	11,573	5,879	54,102	21,127	5,104,152	1,588,508	6,117,395	15,498,578	17,597,506	13,959,055	5,001	2,717,169	1,009	7,517	709,048		251,565	3,8
	1881	782,080	28,993	11,536	6,286	50,097	20,354	6,714,347	1,770,848	5,890,580	16,994,019	17,209,326	16,049,503	4,357	2,786,500	1,041	8,515	645,068		221,888	3,4
	1882	815,000	29,700	12,816	6,948	46,113	28,925	7,410,737	1,903,413	6,449,418	18,721,219	21,281,130	16,716,961	4,777	3,296,665	1,313	9,013	733,583		247,361	4,0
New South Wales (309,175) ...	1883	861,310	31,281	12,749	7,492	65,837	36,724	6,470,341	1,891,708	7,787,081	21,632,459	20,960,137	19,886,018	5,361	4,006,237	1,365	9,315	789,082		289,757	4,3
	1884	904,980	33,946	14,233	7,831	64,473	34,155	7,211,559	1,915,583	8,415,699	30,102,959	22,828,045	18,251,100	5,809	4,373,156	1,503	9,715	850,032		312,252	4,6
	1885	949,570	35,043	15,282	7,618	75,736	48,001	7,584,593	2,252,651	8,573,388	35,564,459	23,365,196	16,541,745	5,184	4,133,077	1,777	10,351	868,093		264,867	2,7
	1886	989,340	36,284	14,587	7,811	73,996	50,913	7,594,301	2,611,855	9,078,869	41,034,249	20,973,548	15,556,213	5,439	4,258,604	1,935	10,816	977,664		337,730	5,8
	1887	1,030,337	37,278	15,675	7,590	67,854	56,993	8,342,811	2,664,548	9,068,460	40,995,350	18,860,336	18,496,917	5,721	4,382,755	2,027	10,721	1,048,305		389,399	6,8
	1888	1,051,080	38,525	14,408	7,844	62,361	61,581	8,886,360	2,681,883	9,178,851	44,105,249	20,888,557	19,879,171	5,804	4,584,334	2,026	10,690	1,104,203		404,860	7,1
	1889	1,081,820	37,295	14,796	7,530	61,151	51,762	9,063,397	2,677,169	9,250,271	46,646,449	22,861,057	23,294,934	6,483	5,321,179	2,252	10,732	1,164,475		419,758	6,5
	1890	1,121,860	38,960	14,212	7,876	67,799	54,807	9,498,620	2,748,339	9,403,562	46,051,450	22,615,004	22,045,937	5,666	4,761,872	2,263	11,231	1,498,855		533,223	3,6
	1891	1,165,300	39,458	16,286	8,457	69,919	59,023	10,026,047	2,916,240	9,816,139	48,771,549	25,293,357	25,944,020	6,111	5,684,336	2,263	11,231	1,878,790		1,004,444	14,6
	1892	1,197,650†	40,041	14,410	8,102	62,197	52,687	10,501,106	3,449,787	10,377,949	51,057,049	20,776,526	21,972,247	6,027	5,647,184	2,269	14,090	1,372,007		452,921	6,8
	1893	1,223,370	40,342	16,022	7,749	66,909	58,850	9,499,814	2,782,264	9,932,102	56,176,149	18,107,035	22,921,223	5,830	5,193,328	2,435	14,282	1,509,404		593,810	6,5
	1873	146,690	5,720	2,250	1,354	15,141	5,474	1,120,034	546,732	956,335	4,782,850	2,885,499	3,542,513	1,151	352,524	218	3,059	64,218		3,554	
	1874	163,517	6,383	2,796	1,340	15,201	7,713	1,160,947	552,758	1,121,710	5,249,350	2,962,439	4,106,462	1,370	574,750	249	3,616	70,331		3,592	
	1875	181,288	6,708	4,104	1,487	24,809	9,640	1,261,466	562,227	1,404,198	6,435,250	3,328,009	3,857,576	1,699	764,182	269	3,956	77,347		4,478	
	1876	184,180	6,903	3,467	1,394	21,831	9,695	1,163,268	568,776	1,283,130	6,435,250	3,185,591	3,849,874	1,849	874,343	308	4,613	85,569		5,700	
	1877	203,084	7,169	3,373	1,477	22,596	10,998	1,436,582	609,861	1,328,806	7,683,150	3,668,282	4,361,175	2,104	956,844	357	5,033	112,049		7,467	
	1878	210,510	7,397	4,220	1,444	16,139	11,890	1,559,111	694,662	1,543,820	8,935,350	3,436,077	3,190,419	2,228	1,066,758	428	5,410	117,489		9,618	1
	1879	217,851	7,870	3,207	1,604	13,828	11,150	1,461,834	631,289	1,678,631	10,192,150	3,080,889	3,434,034	2,512	1,256,394	503	5,871	106,864		3,607	
	1880	226,077	8,197	3,197	1,567	13,398	12,316	1,812,314	636,238	1,873,695	11,191,150	3,208,122	3,598,171	2,446	1,285,577	800	6,280	128,975		10,944	2
	1881	236,968	8,220	3,320	1,703	16,223	9,209	2,023,668	657,753	1,757,654	13,245,150	4,063,625	3,540,366	2,603	1,533,808	800	6,280	128,975		4,708	
	1882	248,255	8,518	4,274	2,034	20,000	9,957	2,101,095	806,719	1,904,201	13,225,350	4,318,463	3,534,452	2,919	1,880,591	867	6,344	158,686		10,494	1
	1883	267,473	8,598	3,591	2,398	46,330	11,959	2,583,444	929,430	2,241,971	14,907,850	6,233,351	5,276,608	3,803‡	882,491‡	1,038	6,654	167,476		9,879	
	1884	302,090	10,679	3,861	2,583	49,883	12,265	2,690,443	1,251,876	2,614,560	15,418,850	6,587,976	6,673,861	4,121	1,284,106	1,038	6,654	198,387		12,103	1
	1885	315,489	11,672	4,253	2,842	34,334	22,768	2,840,960	1,200,107	2,875,609	19,320,850	6,422,400	5,243,404	1,887	1,029,181	1,434	7,533	209,130		10,093	
	1886	338,580	12,582	5,573	2,785	34,101	20,911	2,810,147	1,196,651	3,020,030	20,820,850	6,103,247	4,933,970	1,895	1,120,479	1,555	8,225	221,843		6,787	
	1887	354,510	13,513	5,166	3,023	36,393	21,153	3,021,492	1,238,838	3,150,021	21,320,850	6,331,615	6,453,945	1,717	1,044,211	1,747	8,774	240,737		8,248	1
	1888	367,950	14,247	5,529	3,254	30,392	18,030	3,463,097	1,577,671	3,368,405	25,849,050	6,646,738	6,116,561	1,804	996,229	1,931	9,167	214,002		9,305	
	1889	380,530	14,401	6,132	3,123	27,834	16,778	3,440,249	1,574,607	3,594,626	25,849,050	6,052,562	7,736,309	1,533	1,001,009	2,064	9,456	247,073		8,459	1
	1890	399,815	15,407	5,638	3,195	24,464	18,817	3,260,308	1,471,985	3,745,127	28,105,684	5,066,700	8,554,512	1,202	910,779	2,112	9,830	279,618		10,390	2
	1891	419,330	14,715	5,170	3,005	16,769	19,027	3,194,675	1,450,394	3,994,572	29,455,727	4,338,657	8,508,125	1,172	997,118	2,112	9,830	313,504		12,066	1
	1892	421,297	14,903	5,266	2,774	14,646	13,566	3,538,806	1,403,885	3,580,984	29,457,124	4,382,657	9,170,408	1,098	972,428	2,320	9,996	260,828		31,742	4
	1893	432,299	14,394	5,695	2,524	15,351	13,628	3,337,785	1,335,554	3,521,866	30,639,534	4,352,783	9,632,662	1,214	945,628	2,373	10,004	252,075		28,993	4
	1873	198,075	7,107	2,631	1,562	4,548	3,172	937,648	362,246	839,152	2,174,900	3,841,100	4,587,859	1,531	515,640	202	3,004	1,225,073		784,784	6,1
	1874	204,623	7,696	3,434	1,611	5,557	3,271	1,003,820	370,440	1,051,622	2,989,750	3,983,490	4,402,855	1,440	534,550	234	3,065	1,330,484		839,638	9,8
	1875	210,442	7,408	4,036	1,663	6,566	4,029	1,143,312	339,103	1,176,412	3,320,600	4,203,802	4,805,051	1,634	611,381	274	3,069	1,444,586		898,810	10,7
	1876	215,677	8,224	3,559	1,858	13,841	4,559	1,230,300	345,548	1,213,173	3,873,600	4,576,183	4,816,170	1,771	672,336	328	3,638	1,564,918		1,035,697	6,8
	1877	236,864	8,640	3,235	2,002	14,061	8,367	1,441,401	499,885	1,443,653	4,737,200	5,062,511	4,626,531	1,707	672,776	328	4,061	1,828,115		1,163,646	9,0
	1878	248,795	9,282	3,749	2,299	14,572	8,174	1,592,634	519,254	1,620,310	5,329,600	5,719,611	5,355,021	2,061	906,273	454	4,217	2,011,319		1,395,851	9,3
	1879	259,460	9,902	3,580	2,238	13,480	9,137	1,662,498	526,366	1,847,256	6,605,750	5,014,150	4,762,727	2,131	932,891	559	4,393	2,271,028		1,458,096	14,2
	1880	271,603	10,262	3,912	2,561	14,763	10,263	1,902,691	554,450	2,023,605	9,865,100	5,986,000	5,161,196	2,474	1,108,638	559	4,946	2,572,424		1,846,870	8,6
	1881	286,324	10,708	4,012	2,308	19,552	16,800	2,171,988	557,188	2,054,285	11,196,800	5,944,064	4,407,757	2,153	1,269,491	832	4,946	2,613,903		1,768,781	8,0
South Australia (903,425)	1882	293,599	10,844	4,393	2,530	14,870	14,136	2,087,076	653,864	2,146,599	12,472,600	6,707,788	5,359,890	2,212	1,337,218	945	5,062	2,370,980		1,746,532	7,3
	1883	294,514	11,473	4,577	2,630	15,256	20,146	2,606,146	637,751	2,330,079	13,891,900	6,310,055	4,883,461	2,136	1,504,765	988	5,162	2,736,560		1,849,151	14,6
	1884	312,781	11,847	4,789	2,535	17,290	16,882	2,204,248	677,582	2,329,241	14,473,800	7,249,353	5,623,704	2,819	1,659,377	1,059	5,278	2,748,590		1,944,555	16,0
	1885	313,423	12,046	3,987	2,447	14,500	20,596	2,309,592	749,447	2,454,808	17,020,900	8,548,403	5,636,253	2,163	1,807,042	1,063	5,336	*		*	
	1886	309,086	11,177	4,234	1,976	17,623	25,231	1,975,269	585,123	2,234,195	18,340,200	4,858,750	4,489,008	1,737	1,558,476	1,382	5,459	*		*	
	1887	313,015	11,831	4,383	1,977	13,468	21,370	2,041,150	648,845	2,144,514	19,168,200	5,098,533	5,310,782	1,880	1,677,861	1,382	5,518	*		1,500,000[6]	19,0
	1888	311,491	10,516	3,759	2,084	12,637	12,530	2,494,556	739,353	2,376,299	19,147,700	5,441,638	6,984,098	1,988	1,973,161	1,518	5,599	*		1,605,000[6]	6,1
	1889	316,101	10,318	3,501	2,062	9,230	8,736	2,270,433	711,248	2,355,927	20,435,500	6,804,451	7,259,305	2,082	1,959,324	1,774	5,511	2,864,877		1,842,961	14,5
	1890	319,145	10,364	3,923	2,235	9,904	7,124	2,557,772	790,177	2,579,258	20,401,500	8,262,673	8,827,378	2,122	2,190,442	1,774	5,526	2,649,098		1,673,573	9,3
	1891	325,737	10,578	4,211	2,315	16,684	8,237	2,579,238	1,008,353	2,698,553	21,613,300	8,268,955	8,640,228	2,640	2,188,284	1,824	5,493	2,625,741		1,520,580	9,2
	1892	336,702	10,570	3,741	2,123	17,906	15,005	2,538,995	782,362	2,707,775	21,230,700	7,517,447	7,998,713	2,170	2,545,076	1,824	5,493	2,625,741		1,520,580	9,2
	1893	346,874	10,706	4,559	2,114	18,966	19,261	2,576,820	769,706	2,806,929	21,697,000	8,550,739	8,635,995	2,052	2,550,581	1,824	5,546	2,758,304		1,732,711	13,6
	1873	25,761	809	418	161	285	639	134,832	71,625	114,270	35,000	297,328	265,217	287	140,237	30	750	51,724		25,697	3
	1874	26,209	876	487	180	660	601	148,073	82,275	143,266	119,000	364,263	428,837	297	132,827	38	763	45,292		23,427	2
	1875	26,709	766	473	190	733	520	157,775	80,645	169,230	135,000	349,840	391,217	305	136,161	38	763	47,571		21,561	2
	1876	27,321	918	383	191	409	650	181,892	85,177	179,484	180,037	385,037	330,209	330	154,414	38	1,169	45,952		19,769	2
	1877	27,838	912	433	176	613	575	165,413	81,286	182,959	161,000	362,707	373,352	290	151,133	68	1,567	50,591		22,834	2
	1878	28,166	871	394	182	322	471	163,344	75,849	198,243	184,556	379,050	428,491	316	162,753	68	1,569	51,065		23,008	2
	1879	28,668	977	411	212	214	278	196,315	88,319	195,821	361,000	407,269	494,884	324	170,037	102	1,569	63,492		25,762	3
	1880	29,019	933	382	214	577	777	180,050	101,457	204,338	361,000	553,696	499,102	401	230,432	102	1,585	63,492		30,697	6
	1881	30,013	1,005	412	197	757	690	254,313	109,199	197,386	511,000	404,831	502,770	368	285,046	122	1,585	53,353		21,951	1
	1882	30,766	1,088	430	215	932	858	250,372	114,658	205,451	511,000	558,755	583,056	403	344,247	122	1,585	56,691		22,718	2
Western Australia (975,920)	1883	31,700	1,058	500	227	1,597	1,021	284,413	124,131	220,566	611,000	516,842	647,016	431	389,102	122	1,585	61,449		28,768	3
	1884	32,958	1,094	707	230	2,494	1,563	290,319	127,338	291,307	761,000	521,167	409,643	442	442,886	163	1,585	59,169		29,416	3
	1885	35,186	1,200	600	256	3,047	1,419	321,213	145,855	308,849	1,288,100	600,391	446,692	461	468,035	192	2,254	76,929		29,511	3
	1886	39,584	1,466	806	297	5,615	1,877	388,564	184,999	394,675	1,286,000	758,013	630,393	542	497,508	219	2,385	86,248		24,043	2
	1887	42,488	1,557	702	316	6,450	2,020	377,903	188,911	436,887	1,286,000	666,844	608,644	442	483,649	219	2,385	103,559		39,416	4
	1888	42,137	1,518	673	304	1,598	2,794	357,003	179,944	385,129	1,288,100	1,275,400	786,450	680,344	219	812,393	272	2,961	106,015	30,739	3
	1889	43,698	1,594	611	300	2,850	2,272	382,213	194,248	386,000	1,371,981	818,127	761,392	694	1,004,818	497	2,961	117,833		35,517	4
	1890	49,200	1,681	590	378	3,567	1,996	414,314	204,405	401,251	1,367,444	874,447	671,813	548	904,861	524	2,921	122,032		33,820	4
	1891	53,285	1,786	869	412	5,146	2,661	497,670	264,055	511,653	1,611,300	1,179,468	1,140,913	1,057	1,045,552	650	3,288	161,466		35,061	4
	1892	58,674	1,848	931	412	7,440	2,968	543,889	304,760	559,616	2,261,864	1,391,109	881,148	676	1,124,565	651	3,288	161,466		35,061	4
	1893	65,064	2,112	965	392	8,928	3,705	570,651	293,336	640,801	2,873,098	1,498,438	918,147	581	1,071,418	827	3,578	124,520		42,672	5
	1873	104,217	3,048	1,504	659	6,787	7,039	324,257	192,229	303,947	1,477,600	1,107,167	893,556	1,342	238,112	45	291	167,931		58,610	9
	1874	104,176	3,097	1,689	712	6,265	7,714	333,732	207,331	325,195	1,476,700	1,257,785	952,325	1,227	239,507	45	291	326,486		57,633	1,0
	1875	103,663	3,107	2,078	689	8,535	8,075	342,606	207,851	388,090	1,489,000	1,185,942	1,085,976	1,295	262,209	150	396	332,824		42,745	7
	1876	105,484	3,149	1,730	746	8,577	8,169	337,037	210,611	341,889	1,490,000	1,167,811	1,090,554	1,274	247,574	172	653	337,824		42,745	7
	1877	107,104	3,211	2,038	828	9,717	9,270	366,118	230,653	352,461	1,589,705	1,308,671	1,416,975	1,358	319,517	172	754	348,841		46,719	8
	1878	109,967	3,502	1,700	804	9,568	8,483	385,936	241,732	379,232	1,747,400	1,324,812	1,315,695	1,381	315,854	172	854	355,403		48,392	7
	1879	112,564	3,564	1,682	804	10,578	9,023	375,576	232,202	481,216	1,788,000	1,267,435	1,301,097	1,428	381,895	172	864	366,407		45,215	1,0
	1880	114,762	3,739	1,832	839	10,411	10,025	411,153	250,841	500,241	1,913,700	1,369,258	1,434,159	1,713	413,309	172	878	372,590		37,706	8
	1881	118,113	3,918	1,733	856	12,579	11,163	505,006	344,721	463,684	2,003,000	1,431,144	1,555,576	1,383	383,762	172	928	374,374		51,757	9
	1882	120,834	4,043	1,966	969	12,822	11,403	550,006	370,856	500,801	2,050,600	1,670,872	1,587,389	1,451	417,428	167	1,228	377,486		46,721	9
	1883	123,650	4,172	2,112	1,120	14,442	12,566	588,406	388,406	588,406	2,050,600	1,836,133	1,739,329	1,533	458,660	172	1,273	395,993		47,564	8
	1884	127,054	4,578	1,990	1,003	14,257	13,524	549,741	344,192	577,876	3,202,300	1,656,718	1,475,857	1,340	614,198	215	1,313	412,842		34,091	6
	1885	129,267	4,637	2,036	1,054	14,822	14,173	572,412	366,118	586,598	3,357,000	1,757,486	1,313,693	1,358	677,806	257	1,635	417,777		30,266	5
	1886	131,616	4,672	1,954	962	15,399	14,619	568,974	371,544	584,756	4,026,720	1,756,567	1,331,540	1,405	692,429	303	1,772	446,391		35,322	6
	1887	135,988	4,736	2,161	939	16,080	15,288	594,977	378,100	594,144	4,106,720	1,756,567	1,489,993	1,509	751,290	303	1,772	446,391		35,322	6
	1888	138,246	4,777	2,036	951	18,866	17,936	640,068

ATISTICS, FROM 1873 TO 1893.

Agriculture.														Live Stock.				Year.	Name of Colony.
Oats.		Barley.		Maize.		Other Cereals.		Potatoes.		Hay.		Vines.		Green Forage.*	Other Tillage.*	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.		
Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Bushels.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Tons.	Acres.	Wine, Gallons.	Acres.	Acres.						
52,289	110,991	1,741,451	25,333	502,601	1,959	40,347	14,951	207,020	38,349	109,822	115,672	147,398	5,222	562,713	213,069	89,474	180,342	883,763	11,323,080	160,336	1873	
50,165	114,921	2,121,612	29,505	619,896	1,523	24,263	17,266	333,002	35,183	124,310	119,931	157,261	4,937	577,493	254,329	102,145	180,254	958,658	11,221,036	137,961	1874	
78,914	124,100	2,719,795	31,568	700,665	2,346	37,177	20,146	470,304	36,901	124,377	155,274	206,613	5,081	755,000	308,405	121,609	196,184	1,054,598	11,749,532	140,765	1875	
78,730	115,209	2,294,122	25,034	530,323	1,609	25,909	22,388	389,134	40,459	134,202	147,408	180,560	4,761	481,588	310,272	124,768	211,278	1,128,265	11,378,823	175,578	1876	
118,257	105,234	2,004,480	19,126	378,706	1,215	22,050	18,361	250,859	37,107	115,419	176,951	208,151	4,419	457,535	390,330	103,205	203,310	1,169,576	10,117,867	183,391	1877	
60,737	134,448	2,366,026	22,871	417,157	1,939	40,754	16,932	269,252	36,527	98,958	172,799	209,028	4,434	410,333	401,427	126,299	210,105	1,184,843	9,379,276	177,373	1878	
98,838	167,615	4,023,271	43,182	1,065,430	2,447	61,887	22,698	593,361	41,600	167,943	201,455	292,407	4,284	574,143	395,790	192,020	216,710	1,129,358	8,651,775	144,733	1879	
98,389	134,080	3,602,445	38,659	1,068,830	1,769	49,097	24,047	472,999	45,061	164,622	204,680	284,623	4,980	684,020	364,025	204,615	227,512	1,286,967	10,561,183	185,450	1880	
124,577	146,995	3,612,111	48,652	927,566	1,783	81,007	26,909	634,321	39,129	134,290	212,150	238,796	4,925	539,191	241,947	171,502	278,195	1,286,677	10,267,265	239,926	1881	
134,456	169,892	4,446,027	43,721	758,477	2,701	121,620	27,969	712,751	34,267	129,665	309,382	327,385	5,731	516,763	290,438	187,451	280,874	1,287,088	10,174,246	237,917	1882	
170,448	188,161	4,717,624	46,883	1,060,803	6,170	117,504	31,703	807,820	40,295	161,088	302,957	433,143	7,320	723,566	286,186	204,921	286,779	1,297,546	10,739,021	233,523	1883	Victoria
134,218	187,710	4,392,695	62,273	1,084,430	3,854	176,388	32,027	862,364	38,731	161,119	330,755	429,566	9,042	760,552	332,859	221,686	293,849	1,287,965	10,651,693	231,459	1884	
170,538	215,994	4,692,303	74,112	1,302,854	4,530	181,240	36,114	769,629	42,602	163,202	431,036	442,118	9,775	1,003,827	334,399	246,513	304,098	1,290,790	10,681,837	239,837	1885	
200,036	183,761	4,256,079	37,031	827,852	4,901	231,447	29,434	594,555	49,074	170,661	445,150	483,049	10,310	986,041	284,186	318,146	308,553	1,303,265	10,700,403	240,057	1886	
216,783	199,036	4,861,129	36,683	936,476	6,031	218,551	27,761	746,960	48,883	198,221	541,812	624,132	11,189	1,167,874	284,457	407,024	315,000	1,332,873	10,631,588	241,661	1887	
247,079	197,518	2,803,800	83,483	1,131,427	5,789	207,155	32,331	372,468	43,074	131,249	411,332	308,117	12,750	1,206,442	192,540	368,734	321,115	1,370,660	10,818,575	245,818	1888	
95,720	236,496	5,644,867	90,724	1,831,132	8,447	357,047	23,873	544,781	47,139	157,104	451,546	666,385	15,662	1,578,590	155,596	419,044	329,335	1,394,209	10,882,231	249,673	1889	
133,266	231,885	5,106,037	61,370	1,211,541	13,054	447,836	21,128	487,728	19,271	102,414	162,763	43,266	13,205	2,008,493	245,332	428,621	439,689	1,782,881	11,692,843	282,457	1890	
178,737	176,031	3,561,131	47,890	1,160,660	8,437	441,257	21,365	418,966	13,956	130,443	173,074	60,000	14,483	1,561,530	184,184	444,371	440,696	1,811,104	11,938,148	286,780	1891	
105,066	163,348	3,566,166	65,427	1,155,218	11,748	4,930,956	1,119	17,298	15,944	44,323	146,610	198,532	4,028	513,688	75,825	39,401	398,577	2,597,348	36,591,946	213,916	1881	
142,395	24,818	617,465	6,474	133,050	118,180	4,057,635	1,332	20,447	14,462	43,461	179,567	242,921	6,448	549,488	92,606	44,435	382,026	1,859,985	36,114,814	164,815	1882	
45,437	17,810	376,635	5,081	106,620	123,604	4,533,604	1,425	20,353	14,954	36,977	178,504	229,241	2,660	589,604	107,994	47,263	326,984	1,640,753	37,915,510	189,050	1883	New South Wales
59,394	24,475	504,036	6,936	148,869	112,500	5,089,955	1,370	18,933	12,418	41,335	236,648	286,612	4,584	441,612	140,559	42,112	337,172	1,662,130	38,013,787	184,893	1884	
33,133	14,117	279,197	5,298	85,606	132,709	4,336,163	1,532	14,531	15,166	38,985	219,886	191,372	5,247	555,470	156,710	53,161	344,697	1,317,315	37,820,906	208,697	1885	
68,844	23,047	600,592	6,979	122,949	146,957	3,825,146	1,522	22,533	17,322	45,803	223,470	249,888	5,840	601,897	165,820	48,977	361,663	1,367,844	39,169,304	209,576	1886	
89,283	19,373	394,760	4,402	84,533	171,695	3,951,125	1,291	24,018	20,031	48,455	270,134	330,597	6,745	666,382	210,201	51,661	390,609	1,573,446	40,165,611	211,886	1887	
50,503	7,984	109,931	3,318	36,760	166,101	4,910,404	981	12,899	15,419	32,981	134,921	74,072	8,055	805,813	228,808	55,183	411,368	1,623,007	46,591,469	248,583	1888	
70,335	22,358	543,130	5,440	113,109	173,836	5,354,827	1,573	28,057	17,551	50,096	212,106	366,229	7,867	688,685	245,319	58,667	430,777	1,741,592	50,106,768	238,585	1889	
49,216	14,102	256,639	4,037	81,383	192,152	5,713,505	923	11,546	19,066	50,701	175,242	213,934	8,044	842,181	422,977	228,819	444,163	1,909,009	53,986,431	284,453	1890	
41,668	12,959	276,259	4,459	93,468	174,577	5,721,706	1,017	16,419	22,160	54,156	169,738	229,332	8,281	913,107	365,501	253,838	459,735	2,009,737	61,814,436	251,489	1891	
17,457	20,890	466,603	4,618	91,701	167,549	5,037,256	2,258	39,977	18,502	52,105	214,468	302,134	8,164	931,542	405,704	76,833	487,416	2,147,074	58,080,114	249,522	1892	
20,175	34,148	701,604	6,113	114,272	205,885	7,021,526	2,322	43,778	26,559	83,838	205,424	235,562	7,375	748,949	345,918	81,850	481,399	2,155,500	56,980,688	240,860	1893	
82,381	353	7,060	588	11,760	21,140	845,600	178	3,560	3,069	6,138	5,772	11,544	364	41,479	1,894	27,306	99,243	1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884	1873	
"	178	"	361	"	30,998	"	387	"	3,316	"	5,554	"	413	70,425	3,359	22,173	107,507	1,610,105	7,180,792	44,517	1874	
"	"	"	613	"	38,711	"	251	"	3,056	"	8,531	"	376	77,404	2,865	18,354	121,497	1,812,576	7,247,774	46,447	1875	
"	162	"	688	"	41,795	"	270	"	3,928	"	9,482	"	521	93,841	4,821	18,349	133,625	2,079,979	7,315,674	53,455	1876	
92,947	74	748	638	10,758	44,718	1,262,018	419	"	4,603	8,778	6,914	12,919	655	87,051	10,531	14,174	140,174	2,299,382	6,472,766	61,737	1877	
30,452	132	1,274	1,065	16,904	53,799	1,539,510	548	"	3,882	9,063	13,904	18,553	605	64,407	6,875	27,061	148,226	2,469,555	5,631,634	50,301	1878	
29,259	173	4,330	1,789	44,160	48,365	1,511,006	259	"	4,761	14,404	11,045	22,854	743	104,674	7,585	27,935	163,344	2,803,984	6,083,034	64,086	1879	
31,243	110	4,981	1,493	31,433	44,199	1,307,697	313	"	6,111	16,177	15,201	23,440	1,052	85,455	10,813	24,124	179,152	3,161,752	6,933,667	66,348	1880	
39,612	88	1,121	256	3,207	46,480	1,313,655	272	"	5,086	11,984	16,926	19,640	890	72,121	11,634	41,735	194,217	3,618,513	8,292,883	56,438	1881	
45,752	225	3,730	504	23,323	1,422,648	300	"	5,133	14,861	22,203	26,690	1,092	88,476	10,561	55,053	229,124	4,089,715	12,043,893	50,097	1882	
42,841	135	1,113	241	3,190	61,061	1,619,140	"	"	5,468	14,436	17,727	24,627	1,198	119,695	13,233	63,142	236,154	4,240,141	11,507,475	51,009	1883	Queensland
47,743	143	2,170	686	16,964	61,064	1,319,939	"	"	5,414	14,855	15,307	23,481	991	113,538	11,923	62,359	252,311	4,260,172	12,253,310	51,669	1884	
51,598	208	1,006	406	9,826	71,741	1,574,294	"	"	6,735	18,989	18,881	30,666	1,483	133,298	13,629	75,954	260,207	4,161,652	8,994,322	55,843	1885	
21,222	138	1,438	768	18,483	75,566	1,709,673	887	24,876	7,202	26,967	39,280	75,371	1,517	147,410	17,183	72,515	278,694	4,071,563	9,690,445	61,861	1886	
21,308	550	1,343	1,165	31,439	111,859	1,811,869	515	18,876	8,717	30,956	53,074	85,504	1,856	147,886	19,056	79,955	294,805	4,473,716	10,161,893	67,126	1887	
8,263	642	3,626	124	7,432	85,966	2,181,681	497	17,507	7,303	20,171	50,978	32,291	1,703	144,539	11,281	76,003	324,326	4,654,932	13,444,005	68,996	1888	
34,335	750	14,561	1,254	26,630	97,698	1,743,051	249	4,121	7,185	25,889	45,617	88,172	1,763	164,626	10,120	73,978	352,364	4,872,416	14,470,095	80,730	1889	
27,990	411	8,967	584	12,673	99,400	2,373,803	469	13,226	8,994	28,810	31,106	50,116	1,981	189,474	9,546	76,737	365,812	5,558,264	18,007,234	96,836	1890	
33,309	715	16,669	739	21,302	101,598	2,307,577	595	15,895	9,173	25,018	36,124	109,332	1,888	168,126	10,765	69,864	359,759	5,209,305	19,364,679	97,705	1891	
62,583	591	12,965	385	6,969	92,172	2,333,553	1,473	41,381	8,493	20,498	25,665	53,933	1,908	193,337	14,690	83,709	422,769	6,591,416	21,708,310	116,930	1892	
13,094	606	12,095	495	8,396	93,556	1,824,108	1,285	41,522	8,306	17,165	22,505	42,353	2,000	101,528	13,336	80,993	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086	1893	
78,816	2,011	21,537	11,827	126,398	...	...	...	3,813	13,014	142,167	145,389	5,217	733,478	27,469	247,785	87,455		174,381	5,617,419	87,336	1873	
62,693	2,785	40,701	13,724	208,373	...	...	...	4,582	17,046	160,931	202,934	5,051	648,186	27,076	276,697	93,122		185,342	6,120,211	78,019	1874	
39,834	3,040	60,749	13,969	197,315	...	...	4,854	78,050	5,941	26,833	161,429	194,794	4,972	727,979	37,261	313,700	107,164	219,240	6,179,395	100,562	1875	
39,569	4,914	31,063	10,659	167,003	...	...	4,490	46,353	5,091	14,461	91,937	176,886	4,554	532,217	35,268	276,874	106,903	213,442	6,133,349	97,176	1876	
34,692	3,515	42,039	11,991	143,586	...	...	3,812	46,278	5,367	13,452	123,961	253,374	4,164	339,277	36,265	375,430	110,684	230,679	6,098,359	104,527	1877	
32,049	2,931	35,202	12,089	142,933	...	...	4,233	48,191	5,398	14,378	218,359	210,974	4,297	458,303	30,033	428,128	121,553	261,802	6,377,812	103,422	1878	
30,964	4,117	61,818	15,107	202,166	...	...	3,963	58,547	7,320	17,852	265,467	296,437	4,179	459,468	33,996	487,879	130,052	260,217	6,140,396	90,548	1879	
31,510	4,255	50,070	13,074	171,886	...	...	4,406	56,963	6,587	16,170	261,377	261,574	4,237	600,955	35,763	508,858	157,915	270,177	6,128,653	87,387	1880	
37,032	3,023	32,219	11,953	137,165	...	...	4,616	57,627	6,136	18,154	333,467	240,827	4,202	513,060	28,891	452,834	159,678	314,918	6,810,856	120,718	1881	
56,117	3,457	98,472	12,186	134,844	...	...	3,688	42,668	5,288	16,313	138,843	104,370	4,312	347,240	21,747	434,928	162,400	306,046	6,388,366	00,075	1882	
49,230	5,491	80,467	13,475	188,806	...	...	3,590	52,816	6,063	25,557	366,936	388,719	4,280	558,606	33,172	475,404	164,360	319,620	6,677,067	108,714	1883	South Australia
31,755	7,264	88,639	15,497	211,207	...	...	4,601	64,826	5,666	23,150	328,408	285,859	4,590	473,533	33,496	463,494	168,400	389,726	6,698,406	163,807	1884	
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1885		
*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	1886		
121,500[a]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	170,000[a]	440,000[a]	7,350,000[a]	179,000[a]	1887	
80,000[a]	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	170,000[a]	430,000[a]	7,150,000[a]	170,000[a]	1888	
77,358	10,297	131,449	19,679	246,841	...	...	4,267	57,800	6,383	23,853	329,643	395,920	7,352	510,674	36,500	607,795	170,515	324,412	6,386,617	106,856	1889	
99,380	12,475	116,829	14,472	175,583	...	...	4,358	64,068	6,626	23,063	345,150	310,224	9,535	762,776	28,780	554,129	187,686	359,938	7,004,642	116,277	1890	
98,388	12,657	80,876	14,461	107,183	...	...	4,390	66,565	6,892	25,824	413,293	413,717	11,835	1,005,183	28,587	611,168	183,387	359,237	7,150,855	120,911	1891	
40,108	15,745	166,489	13,285	175,468	...	...	4,705	69,922	6,014	20,057	434,116	389,277	15,418	594,038	27,999	587,879	201,045	689,649	7,251,349	63,029	1892	
18,662	13,619	172,605	13,072	205,577	...	...	4,451	72,744	6,510	22,958	361,145	334,769	17,418	712,845	26,904	582,474	200,481	660,831	7,335,194	88,220	1893	
45,368	1,474	28,330	5,083	87,529	113	2,110	1,475	18,243	473	1,263	15,941	31,882	775	*	*	693	26,290	47,640	748,536	20,948	1873	
81,124	1,067	17,072	4,702	75,232	88	1,320	1,202	10,220	329	987	13,366	20,049	779	*	*	512	26,636	46,748	777,861	13,290	1874	
37,171	1,256	18,840	5,014	70,196	60	1,200	1,293	8,880	393	1,179	17,319	17,319	675	*	*	...	29,379	50,416	881,861	14,420	1875	
145,168	1,961	21,915	5,894	93,675	79	1,420	1,378	8,044	370	1,110	18,856	18,856	683	*	*	...	33,502	54,058	899,494	15,477	1876	
51,174	1,290	18,060	5,948	77,324	46	920	799	8,789	354	708	18,013	18,013	713	*	*	594	29,691	52,057	797,156	18,942	1877	
29,342	1,568	28,249	5,927	72,498	40	296	817	8,919	341	850	18,750	18,750	614	*	*	...	32,801	56,158	869,325	16,762	1878	
84,813	1,734	32,946	7,338	130,284	55	490	890	11,888	362	1,269	19,085	23,856	718	*	*	9,668	32,411	60,617	1,109,860	20,397	1879	
43,130	1,130	25,080	6,364	114,552	32	448	864	11,556	471	1,649	19,583	24,479	916	*	*	6,941	31,749	61,179	1,131,168	21,376	1880	
53,657	827	8,370	3,679	36,790	36	432	640	5,120	278	556	24,445	18,334	527	*	*	970	31,755	63,009	1,267,912	22,530	1881	
59,898	1,025	15,375	4,766	66,724	23	*	585	5,265	267	667	25,959	25,959	725	*	*	3,851	32,884	64,558	1,259,797	16,898	1882	Western Australia
31,798	1,395	23,715	5,547	88,768	28	812	530	5,830	310	930	20,295	20,295	725	*	*	3,851	32,884	64,558	1,325,155	18,512	1883	
52,400	1,434	36,140	6,616	13,060	74	1,580	786	11,000	500	1,500	24,000	24,000	687	21,750	208	16,876	37,111	71,102	1,389,854	19,459	1884	
29,376	1,596	23,142	6,178	89,581	156	1,950	675	...	434	1,085	19,677	19,677	624	59,488	191	17,887	34,392	70,408	1,702,719	24,280	1885	
88,516	1,566	28,512	5,185	82,816	171	3,933	628	*	393	1,074	25,718	25,718	649	98,350	1,073	26,637	38,360	88,254	1,809,071	24,655	1886	
29,400	1,689	25,624	5,931	69,714	164	1,762	1,270	25,000	474	1,130	25,807	24,157	849	84,000	846	39,234	41,100	93,544	1,909,940	25,143	1887	
22,739	1,787	41,852	5,909	73,630	61	1,769	1,220	14,000	474	1,174	31,914	31,914	894	135,888	268	42,142	41,339	93,824	1,911,332	25,083	1888	
97,238	2,075	41,500	5,475	93,075	80	1,200	649	12,980	462	1,386	25,694	25,694	1,088	205,632	329	46,464	42,806	119,571	2,366,681	27,079	1889	
85,083	1,934	37,693	5,532	87,813	81	1,023	501	10,020	310	1,605	23,183	26,495	1,023	194,881	161	55,497	44,384	132,370	2,524,913	28,985	1890	
42,126	1,301	18,213	3,738	48,594	33	488	400	8,000	231	1,495	18,534	18,534	1,024	133,888	238	50,238	43,690	141,690	2,606,812	29,812	1891	
29,497	1,694	29,645	3,666	56,823	33	775	454	9,080	329	1,586	35,124	43,902	1,218	160,776	214	83,473	44,973	162,886	1,685,500	24,417	1892	
20,198	2,371	47,597	3,603	48,330	37	573	568	11,360	630	2,309	29,589	33,939	1,643	77,484	359	42,848	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233	1893	
17,813	26,750	561,247	6,440	124,459	...	...	...	...	7,910	24,970	26,406	28,430	...	...	1,565	40,250	22,612	106,308	1,490,746	59,628	1873	
66,861	32,704	877,243	5,129	125,469	...	...	5,714	112,342	6,978	26,169	30,486	41,144	...	...	94,234	93,608	23,208	140,104	1,724,953	51,468	1874	
20,092	32,556	827,043	5,939	165,357	...	...	6,585	137,050	6,906	24,455	34,758	49,217	...	...	103,167	100,168	23,473	118,694	1,731,723	47,664	1875	
24,270	23,609	571,458	4,658	141,537	...	...	6,130	130,832	7,054	20,694	36,078	35,907	...	...	114,378	98,875	23,621	114,597	1,768,782	46,506	1876	
56,420	21,883	488,230	4,283	86,840	...	...	5,854	90,194	8,176	17,106	29,440	35,131	...	...	120,376	111,950	22,195	118,862	1,818,125	55,652	1877	
78,977	28,802	714,987	4,040	97,845	...	...	5,099	92,403	8,079	27,257	33,033	40,499	...	...	118,478	108,580	24,107	126,376	1,838,831	59,595	1878	
49,778	37,116	1,049,646	6,491	181,178	...	...	6,313	141,063	9,743	30,956	53,158	54,008	...	...	118,690	107,201	24,593	129,317	1,835,970	58,610	1879	
70,240	19,853	439,446	3,964	83,274	...	...	6,431	106,398	10,442	25,548	41,815	52,883	...	...	119,561	110,435	24,581	130,525	1,842,161	59,774	1880	Tasmania
77,365	27,535	783,129	4,597	102,475	...	...	5,906	113,861	9,670	33,565	34,790	44,957	...	...	137,681	102,438	27,805	130,526	1,847,479	49,660	1881	
46,888	28,649	788,713	3,229	89,739	...	...	5,301	108,608	9,681	37,526	38,043	49,513	...	...	149,571	96,091	25,877	122,504	1,845,455	47,827	1882	
51,163	21,166	614,154	3,205	81,938	...	...	4,803	115,438	9,601	34,509	41,414	53,421	...	...	153,382	115,827	26,842	130,525	1,831,069	55,774	1883	
54,638	28,956	829,611	5,646	167,036	...	...	6,787	152,313	9,637	35,503	43,773	53,587	...	...	177,877	128,154	26,930	130,525	1,844,200	57,703	1884	
24,353	29,747	784,325	6,833	176,466	...	...	7,774	171,600	11,073	34,642	41,693	51,872	...	...	184,434	105,457	28,610	138,642	1,648,627	67,395	1885	
32,573	21,007	560,622	2,749	61,585	...	...	9,385	164,649	16,084	53,674	75,773	47,269	...	...	198,935	115,040	29,684	148,665	1,609,046	73,118	1886	
22,169	21,169	585,195	5,286	76,824	...	...	7,546	164,159	15,594	51,576	84,562	54,003	...	...	204,643	117,600	29,558	147,702	1,554,348	74,439	1887	
19,497	33,834	946,164	4,670	109,979	...	...	7,476	124,954	13,663	66,721	91,521	58,290	37	800	180,570	148,335	29,238	142,019	1,430,065	43,227	1888	
56,639	40,169	1,148,935	4,446	105,574	...	...	8,055	165,742	17,015	72,275	50,913	73,859	30	800	192,919	125,752	29,728	150,004	1,551,429	58,632	1889	
42,980	37,740	1,019,355	4,376	99,822	...	...	10,142	183,472	20,133	73,158	45,381	52,021	30	...	202,557	174,363	31,165	162,440	1,610,651	51,716	1890	
42,380	38,180	876,573	4,569	97,806	...	...	10,201	240,656	16,393	63,020	45,444	67,164	29	...	209,897	176,559	31,131	167,788	1,666,132	51,902	1891	
18,553	22,976	631,746	3,929	80,205	...	...	10,898	196,653	16,535	60,245	46,070	53,544	...	...	228,786	147,342	31,976	170,085	1,623,338	59,267	1892	
33,771	33,755	837,720	4,876	110,174	...	...	10,713	202,797	19,068	76,769	47,500	54,889	32	*	218,726	160,883	31,587	169,141	1,535,947	51,592	1893	
91,634	110,472	3,202,807	22,124	606,492	1,253	18,795	5,000	75,000	11,617	51,758	43,616	62,187	...	...	25,515	24,131	...		1,343,093	7,268,946	42,884	1873	
74,339	157,545	5,548,729	16,236	477,162	...	...	...	...	12,154	63,685	62,216	52,202	...	...	...	196,019	99,859	494,917	11,704,853	123,921	1874	
83,619	168,252	6,357,431	27,656	993,219	...	...	...	...	14,655	71,599	49,537	72,184	...	...	30,883	225,351	...				1875	
54,152	130,717	4,707,856	27,679	801,379	...	...	...	...	16,204	86,922	49,760	65,060	...	...	32,459	369,393	...				1876	
36,369	190,344	6,029,962	22,713	576,823	...	...	...	...	17,564	94,478	55,090	58,671	...	...	...	349,411	...				1877	
70,599	277,547	8,357,150	28,646	709,465	...	...	...	...	17,499	86,186	53,022	64,520	...	...	49,187	443,907	137,768	578,430	13,069,338	207,337	1878	
119,053	330,208	12,062,607	57,484	1,751,432	...	...	...	...	21,160	119,523	71,911	108,833	...	...	48,584	437,856	...				1879	
70,747	267,057	6,891,251	46,877	1,411,241	2,321	*	...	...	22,530	112,159	52,028	77,107	...	...	41,955	474,201	161,736	698,637	12,985,685	200,083	1880	

VICTORIAN YEAR-BOOK, 1894.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.

1. The following are the dates of some of the principal events connected with the discovery and history* of Victoria :— Principal events.

1770. April 19th.—Victorian land first discovered by Capt. James Cook, R.N., in command of His Majesty's ship *Endeavour*.—("Point Hicks," believed to be the present Cape Everard in Gippsland.)

1798. June 4th.—Western Port discovered and entered by Surgeon George Bass, R.N.

„ Nov. and Dec.—The existence of a strait between Australia and Tasmania proved by Midshipman Matthew Flinders, R.N., who, accompanied by Bass, sailed round the latter island in the sloop *Norfolk*.

1800. Dec. 4th to 9th.—Bass's Straits first sailed through from the westward by Lieutenant James Grant, R.N., in H.M.S. *Lady Nelson*, a gun brig of sixty tons burthen, bound from England to Port Jackson. On this occasion Grant discovered and gave the present names to Capes Bridgewater, Nelson, and Sir William Grant; Portland Bay; the Lawrence and Lady Julia Percy Islands; Capes Otway, Patton, Liptrap, &c.

1802. January 5th.—Entrance to Port Phillip Bay discovered by Acting-Lieutenant John Murray, R.N., in the *Lady Nelson*. Heads entered by the launch on 2nd February, and by the vessel on 15th February.

„ April 26th.—Port Phillip Bay entered and examined by Flinders, who had been promoted to the rank of Commander. He was not aware that the Bay had been previously discovered by Murray.

1803. Jan. and Feb.—Port Phillip Bay surveyed and the Yarra and Saltwater Rivers discovered by Charles Grimes, Surveyor-General of New South Wales, and party.

„ October 7th.—Attempt to colonize Port Phillip by Colonel David Collins in charge of a party of convicts.

1804. January 27th.—Port Phillip abandoned by Collins as unfit for settlement.

1824. Dec. 16th.—Hume and Hovell arrived at Corio Bay, having travelled overland from Sydney.

1826. ... ... Attempt made early in the year to colonize Western Port, on its eastern side, near the site of the present township of Corinella, by Captain S. Wright, of H.M. 3rd Regiment, the Buffs, in charge of a party of convicts. This expedition was sent from New South Wales in consequence of a report that the French contemplated a settlement on the south coast of Australia. This intention, if ever seriously entertained, having been abandoned by the French, and the locality being sterile and scrubby, the establishment was withdrawn early in 1828.

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* A detailed statement of the Discovery and Early History of the Territory now embraced within the limits of the Colony of Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884–5, page 10 *et seq.*

1834. Nov. 19th.—Permanent settlement founded at Portland Bay by Edward Henty.

1835. May 29th.—John Batman arrived in Port Phillip and made a treaty with the natives for a grant of 600,000 acres of land. This treaty was afterwards disallowed by the Imperial Government.

„ August 28th.—John Pascoe Fawkner's party sailed up the Yarra in the *Enterprise* and founded Melbourne on the site previously selected by Batman. (Fawkner followed shortly after, and landed on the 18th October.)

1836. April to Oct.—Major (afterwards Lieutenant-Colonel Sir) Thomas Livingstone Mitchell made extensive explorations in the Port Phillip District, the western portion of which he named Australia Felix.

„ Sept. 29th.—Regular Government established under Captain William Lonsdale, who was sent from Sydney to act as Resident Magistrate of the Port Phillip District.

1837. March 2nd.—Governor Sir Richard Bourke arrived from Sydney and gave the name of Melbourne to the metropolis of the new settlement.

„ June 1st.—First sale of Crown lands took place in Melbourne. Average price of half-acre town lots, £35.

1838. Sept. 12th.—First census of the colony. Population enumerated, 3,511, viz.. 3,080 males and 431 females.

1839. Sept. 30th.—Mr. Charles Joseph La Trobe arrived from Sydney and took charge of the Port Phillip District under the title of Superintendent. The territory over which he exercised jurisdiction was much smaller than the present colony of Victoria, being bounded on the east and west by the 146th and 141st meridians, and on the north by the 36th parallel. (For boundaries of Victoria see paragraph 2 *post.*)

1841. March 2nd.—Second census. Population enumerated, 11,738, viz., 8,274 males and 3,464 females.

1842. August 12th.—Melbourne incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 6 Vict. No. 7.

1846. March 2nd.—Third census. Population enumerated, 32,879, viz., 20,184 males and 12,695 females.

1847. June 26th.—Royal Letters Patent erecting the Town of Melbourne into a City signed at this date; gazetted in Sydney on the 5th February, 1848.

1849. October 12th.—Geelong incorporated as a Town by Act of the Legislature of New South Wales 13 Vict. No. 40.

1851. February 6th.—"Black Thursday."—A day of tremendous heat and destructive fire, whereby a large tract of country was devastated. Some lives were lost, numbers of sheep, cattle, and horses perished, and a vast amount of property was destroyed.

„ March 2nd.—Fourth census. Population enumerated, 77,345, viz., 46,202 males and 31,143 females.

„ July 1st.—Port Phillip separated from New South Wales and erected into an independent colony under the name of Victoria.

„ July and Aug.—Discovery of gold in Victoria.

1853. February 8th.—Road districts (the origin of the present shires) established by Act 16 Vict. No. 40.

1854. April 26th.—Fifth census. Population enumerated 236,798, viz., 155,887 males and 80,911 females.

„ Nov. and Dec.—Riots on Ballarat gold-field. (Eureka Stockade taken on the 3rd December.)

„ Dec. 29th.—Municipal institutions (the origin of the present cities, towns, and boroughs) established by Act 18 Vict. No. 15.

1855. Nov. 23rd.—Constitution proclaimed in Victoria.

1856. March 19th.—The ballot as a means of electing members of both Houses of Parliament prescribed by Act 19 Vict. No. 12.

1857. March 29th.—Sixth census. Population enumerated, 410,766, viz., 264,334 males and 146,432 females.

„ August 27th.—Property qualification of members of the Legislative Assembly abolished by Act 21 Vict. No. 12.

„ Nov. 24th.—Universal manhood suffrage for electors of the Legislative Assembly made law by Act 21 Vict. No. 33.

1858. Dec. 17th.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 78, to be returned for 49 Electoral Districts.

1861. April 7th.—Seventh census. Population enumerated, 540,322, viz., 328,651 males and 211, 671 females.

„ October ... Conference, attended by representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia, met in Melbourne for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in the collection and compilation of their annual statistics.

1867. February 6th.—Customs tariff imposing import duties on a number of articles with the view of affording protection to native industry came into operation under Act 31 Vict. No. 306.

1869. January 1st.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council reduced by Act 32 Vict. No. 334.

1871. April 2nd.—Eighth census. Population enumerated, 731,528, viz., 401,050 males and 330,478 females.

„ May 17th.—Import duties on many articles increased under Act 35 Vict. No. 400, with the view of affording further protection to native industry.

1875. January 15th.—Conference in Hobart Town, convened for the purpose of endeavouring to secure uniformity in statistical collection and compilation, held its first meeting. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania attended. Conference closed 26th January.

1876. Nov. 2nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 86, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so as to increase the number to 55, by Act 40 Vict. No. 548.

1878. Dec. 28th.—The Hon. Graham Berry, Premier, and Professor C. H. Pearson, member of the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, with Mr. H. H. Hayter as secretary, started for England on a mission from the Victorian to the Imperial Government, the object being to endeavour to induce the latter to amend

the *Victorian Constitution Act* in regard to certain matters (affecting chiefly the relations between the two Houses of the Legislature) in which the Constitution had been found to be unworkable. The mission, which was only partially successful, returned to Victoria about the middle of 1879.

1880. February 6th.—Fortnightly mail contract service between Victoria and England commenced.

„ October 1st.—First Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 30th April, 1881.

1881. April 3rd.—Ninth census of Victoria and first simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 862,346, viz., 452,083 males and 410,263 females; in all the Australasian Colonies, 2,815,924, viz., 1,526,121 males and 1,289,803 females.

„ Nov. 28th.—Property qualification of members and electors of the Legislative Council further reduced, number of provinces increased to 14, number of members increased to 42, and tenure of seats shortened by Act 45 Vict. No. 702.

1884. February 1st.—Victorian Railways placed under the control and management of three Commissioners, under Act 47 Vict. No. 767.

„ Dec. 31st.—Patronage in the public service abolished with respect to appointments and promotions, and "a just and equitable system in lieu thereof, which will enable all persons who have qualified themselves in that behalf to enter the public service without favour or recommendation other than their own merits and fitness for the position," established under Act 47 Vict. No. 773, which Statute also provided for the appointment of a Public Service Board, consisting of three members, to administer its provisions.

1885. December 9th.—Imperial Act constituting a Federal Council of Australasia brought into operation in respect to Victoria by Act 49 Vict. No. 843. First meeting of Federal Council opened in Tasmania, 25th January, 1886.

1887. April 4th.—Conference between representatives of the principal colonies of the Empire and the Imperial Government, summoned chiefly for the purpose of considering questions of defence and postal and telegraphic communication, held its first meeting in London, Victoria sending four representatives. Conference closed 9th May.

1888. January 18th.—Hundredth anniversary of the first settlement in Australia. Governors, Ministers, Members of Parliament, and corporation officials of all the Australasian Colonies, together with a large number of citizens, proceeded to Sydney to join in celebrating the occasion.

„ February 1st.—Weekly mail contract service between Australia and England commenced, by means of vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental, and Orient services running alternately.

„ August 1st.—Second Victorian International Exhibition opened in Melbourne. It was closed 31st January, 1889.

„ August 28th.—First meeting of the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science. Held in Sydney.

„ Dec. 22nd.—Number of members of the Legislative Council increased to 48 by Act 52 Vict. No. 995. Number of members of the Legislative Assembly increased to 95, and boundaries of Electoral Districts altered so that their number should be 84, and so that—with a few exceptions—only one member should represent each constituency, by Act 52 Vict. No. 1008.

1890. February 6th.—Australasian Federation Conference, at which representatives from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present, held its first meeting. It was unanimously agreed that the best interests of the Australian Colonies would be promoted by their early union under one Legislative and Executive Government; and that the Legislatures of the respective colonies should be invited to appoint, during the present year, delegates to a National Australasian Convention, consisting of delegates empowered to report upon a scheme for a Federal Constitution. Conference closed 14th February.

1890. March 3rd.—Conference convened for the purpose of arranging for the collection and compilation of the returns of the census of 1891 upon a uniform principle, held its first meeting in Hobart, under the presidency of the Government Statist of Victoria. Representatives of Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand attended. Conference closed 18th March.

1891. March 2nd.—National Australasian Convention held in Sydney, at which a Draft Bill "To constitute the Commonwealth of Australia" was framed and adopted. The Convention also recommended that provision be made by the Parliaments of the several colonies for submitting for the approval of the people of the colonies respectively the constitution of the Commonwealth of Australia as framed by the Convention. Delegates from the seven principal Australasian Colonies were present at the meetings of the Convention, which closed on the 9th April.

„ April 5th.—Tenth census of Victoria, and second simultaneous census of all the Australasian Colonies. Population enumerated—in Victoria, 1,140,405, viz., 598,414 males and 541,991 females; in all the Australasian Colonies 3,881,347, viz., 2,082,394 males and 1,798,953 females.

„ October 1st.—The Australasian Colonies entered the Universal Postal Union.

1892. March 17th.—Railway Commissioners suspended by the Government. They resigned, with a promise of compensation, on the 7th June. Resignations accepted, 13th June.

1893. April and May.—Financial panic in Melbourne. After four banks, and a number of other financial institutions had stopped payment, the Government proclaimed five bank holidays, viz., from the 1st to the 5th May, both inclusive, in order to afford time for the position to be considered, but this did not prevent the suspension of five more of the associated banks. Most of the banks, and a few of the other financial institutions, were afterwards reconstructed. The panic extended to New South Wales and Queensland, and several banks in those colonies suspended operations.

Area and boundaries of Victoria.

2. Victoria is situated at the south-east extremity of the Australian continent, of which it occupies about a thirty-fourth part, and contains about 87,884 square miles, or 56,245,760 acres. It is bounded on the north and north-east by the colony of New South Wales, from which it is separated by the River Murray, and by a right line running in a south-easterly direction from a place near the head-waters of that stream, called The Springs, on Forest Hill, to Cape Howe. On the west it is bounded by South Australia, the dividing line being about

242 geographical miles in length, approximating to the position of the 141st meridian of east longitude, and extending from the River Murray to the sea. On the south and south-east its shores are washed by the Southern Ocean, Bass's Straits, and the Pacific Ocean. It lies between the 34th and 39th parallels of south latitude, and the 141st and 150th meridians of east longitude. Its extreme length from east to west is about 420, its greatest breadth about 250, and its extent of coast-line nearly 600 geographical miles. Great Britain, exclusive of the islands in the British seas, contains 88,309 square miles, and is therefore slightly larger than Victoria.

Areas of Australasian Colonies.

3. The area of the Australian continent is estimated to be somewhat under three million square miles; but that area, added to the areas of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounts to nearly three million one hundred thousand square miles. The following are the areas of the different colonies:—

AREAS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Victoria	87,884
New South Wales	309,175
Queensland	668,224
South Australia	903,425
Western Australia	975,920
Total Australia	2,944,628
Tasmania	26,375
New Zealand	104,471
Total Australasia	3,075,474

Area of Victoria and other colonies.

4. It will be noticed that Victoria is by far the smallest colony on the Australian continent, and the smallest of the group except Tasmania. If the whole continent were to be divided into 100 equal parts, the area of Victoria would embrace 3 such parts, that of New South Wales 10, that of Queensland 23, that of South Australia 30, and that of Western Australia 34. Victoria is thus less than a third of the size of New South Wales, little more than an eighth of that of Queensland, about a tenth of that of South Australia, and less than an eleventh of that of Western Australia.

Area of Australasia, Europe, and United States.

5. It may be mentioned that the area of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand is less by 680,528 square miles than the area of the Continent of Europe (3,756,002 square miles), but exceeds by 47,883 square miles the area of the United States, exclusive of the Alaska territory (3,027,591 square miles).

Extreme points of Victoria.

6. The southernmost point in Victoria, and, consequently, in the whole of Australia, is Wilson's Promontory, which lies in latitude

39° 8′ S., longitude 145° 26′ E.; the northernmost point is the place where the western boundary of the colony meets the Murray, latitude 34° 2′ S., longitude 140° 58′ E.; the point furthest east is Cape Howe, situated in latitude 37° 31′ S., longitude 149° 59′ E.; the most westerly point is the line of the whole western frontier, which, according to the latest correction, lies upon the meridian 140° 58′ E., and extends from latitude 34° 2′ S. to latitude 38° 4′ S., or 242 geographical miles.

Positions of Australasian capitals.

7. The following are the latitudes and longitudes of the capital cities of the different Australasian Colonies, the positions being the observatories at Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide, the Barracks Observatory at Hobart, the Survey Office Observatory at Wellington, and the Government House at Perth :—

LATITUDES AND LONGITUDES OF CAPITALS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Capital City.								
	Name.	Latitude S.			Longitude E.		
		°	′	″	°		″
Victoria	Melbourne ...	37	49	53	144	58	32
New South Wales ...	Sydney ...	33	51	41	151	12	23
Queensland	Brisbane ...	27	28	0	153	1	36
South Australia ...	Adelaide ...	34	55	34	138	35	4
Western Australia ...	Perth ...	31	57	24	115	52	42
Tasmania	Hobart ...	42	53	25	147	19	57
New Zealand	Wellington ...	41	16	25	174	46	38

Climate.

8. From its geographical position, Victoria enjoys a climate more suitable to the European constitution than any other colony upon the Continent of Australia. In the thirty-five years ended with 1893, the maximum temperature in the shade was 111·2° Fahr., viz., on the 14th January, 1862 ; the minimum was 27°, viz., on the 21st July, 1869; and the mean was 57·4°. Upon the average, on four days during the year, the thermometer rises above 100° in the shade; and, generally, on about three nights during the year, it falls below freezing point. The maximum temperature in the sun ever recorded (*i.e.*, since 1857) was 178·5°, viz., on the 4th January, 1862. The mean atmospheric pressure, noted at an Observatory 91 feet above the sea-level, was, in the thirty years ended with 1893, 29·94 inches; the average number of days on which rain fell was 131, and the average yearly rainfall was 25·58 inches.*

* For further information respecting the meteorological observations, not only for Melbourne, but also for other parts of the colony, see concluding portion of part "Vital Statistics," *post.* A chapter on "Meteorology and Climate" was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874.

Part 1.—CONSTITUTION* AND GOVERNMENT.

Executive authority.

9. In Victoria the Executive power is in the hands of a Governor appointed by the Crown, who acts under the advice of a responsible Ministry, consisting of 10 members.

Parliament of Victoria.

10. The legislative authority is vested in two Houses of Parliament, viz., the Upper House or Legislative Council, consisting of 48 members returned in fourteen provinces, each member being elected for six years, and the Lower House or Legislative Assembly, which consists of 95 members, elected for three years (unless dissolved sooner by the Governor), returned in 84 districts or electorates. The qualification for the Upper House is as follows:—For members, the possession of freehold property of an annual value of £100; for electors, the possession of freehold property rated in some municipal district at not less than £10 per annum, or occupation of leasehold property of not less than £25 annual rating. Graduates of universities within the British dominions, barristers and solicitors, legally qualified medical practitioners, officiating ministers of religion, certificated schoolmasters, matriculated students of the Melbourne University, and officers in the army and navy—when not on active service—also have votes for the Legislative Council. There is no property qualification for members of the Lower House, and every male of 21 years of age or upwards, untainted by crime, is allowed a vote.

Persons incapable of becoming members.

11. Judges; ministers of religion; persons holding any office or place of profit under the Crown, or employed in the Public Service for salary, wages, or emolument (except Responsible Ministers); persons who are interested in any bargain or contract entered into on behalf of Her Majesty; uncertificated bankrupts and insolvents; and persons attainted of treason, or convicted of any felony or infamous offence within any part of Her Majesty's dominions, are incapable of being elected or continuing to be members of either House of Parliament; neither can the same person be a member of the two Houses at the same time.

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* For an account of the Victorian Constitution, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, page 610 *et seq.*

Salaries of Ministers.

12. *The Constitution Act*, as amended by *The Constitution Act Amendment Act* 1890,* provides for the sum of £15,500† being set aside annually for the payment of ten Ministers, of whom not more than eight may be members of the Assembly, but at least four must be members of either the Council or Assembly.

Members may not accept offices of profit.

13. No person who is a member of either House of Parliament or has not ceased to be one for a period of six months may accept any office or place of profit under the Crown, except the office of Responsible Minister, Judge of the Supreme Court, Agent-General, President or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Council, or Speaker or Chairman of Committees of the Legislative Assembly. Should he do so, he is liable to forfeit the sum of £50 for every week he may hold such office or place, together with full costs of suit to any person who may sue for the same.

Payment of members.

14. Members of the Legislative Council receive no payment for their attendance in Parliament, but every member of the Legislative Assembly, who is not in receipt of any official salary or annual payment from the State, is entitled to receive reimbursement of his expenses in relation to his attendance in the discharge of his Parliamentary duties at the rate of £300‡ per annum out of the consolidated revenue.

Electors' rights.

15. The names of ratepayers in municipal districts are placed on the rolls of the Legislative Assembly—also on those of the Legislative Council if qualified—without action on their own part, but non-ratepayers, or property holders residing in another electorate and not enrolled as ratepayers, wishing to vote for either House of Parliament, must take out "electors' rights," for which they are required to pay the sum of sixpence. These "rights" must be renewed every three years. In 1891 an Act§ was passed with a view of more closely scrutinizing the electoral rolls, and of expunging therefrom the names

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* Imperial Act, 18 and 19 Vict., Schedule I. ; and 54 Vict. No. 1075.

† Temporarily reduced by Retrenchment Acts to £14,338 in 1892-3, and £13,946, in 1893-4. It is, however, now proposed to still further reduce the emoluments of Ministers to £11,625 in 1894-5.

‡ In pursuance of general schemes of retrenchment brought in and given effect to by the Government, this was reduced by 5 per cent., or to £285, in the financial year 1892-3, and by a further 5 per cent., or to £270, making 10 per cent. in all, in 1893-4. According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, delivered in July, 1894, it is proposed to still further reduce the amount in 1894-5 to £250.

§ *Purification of Rolls Act* 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1242).

of all persons not entitled to vote, including criminals, drunkards, &c.

Plural voting.

16. Persons paying rates in several provinces or electoral districts may vote in all such at the same election, but no one may vote more than once in the same province or electoral district, although he may have several properties rated independently therein.

Foreigners must be naturalized.

17. Foreigners who are not naturalized or denizen subjects of Her Majesty, and have not resided in Victoria for twelve months previous to the 1st January or the 1st July of any year, are not qualified to vote at elections of members of either House of Parliament.

Males must be of age. Females not qualified.

18. Males under 21 years of age and females of any age are not qualified to be returned as members of, or to vote at elections for, either House of Parliament. No one can be elected for the Upper House until he is of the full age of 30 years.

Members to each district.

19. Of the electoral districts for the Legislative Assembly, 11 are represented by 2 members each, and 73 by 1 member each. Six of the electoral provinces for the Council are represented by 4 members each, and 8 by 3 members each.

Electors on the rolls.

20. The number of electors on the rolls of both Houses of the Legislature in 1892–3 and 1893–4 is shown in the following table :—

ELECTORS ON THE ROLLS, 1893 AND 1894.

Description of Roll.	Legislative Council.		Legislative Assembly.	
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1892-3.	1893–4.
Ratepayers' Roll	161,075	152,939	216,103	205,436
General Roll	1,188	503	44,735	23,600
Total	162,263	153,442	260,838	229,036

Population, members, electors, and voters, Legislative Council.

21. The following table shows the names of the electoral provinces, their estimated populations at the end of 1893, and the number of electors on the rolls of each province in 1893–4 ; also, at the date of the elections for the Legislative Council held during the year 1893, the number of electors on the rolls of the one province in which there

was a contest, and the number and percentage of electors who recorded their votes :—

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Electoral Provinces.	Estimated Population, 1893.	Number of Members.	Electors on the Rolls, 1893-4.	Electors at the Elections in 1893.		
				On the Rolls.	Who voted.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Melbourne ...	103,874	4	15,865	*	*	*
North Yarra ...	118,254	3	14,812	...	...	...
South Yarra ...	134,318	4	18,204	20,605	7,349	35·67
Southern ...	103,713	3	14,996	...	...	...
South-Western ...	63,802	3	7,550	...	...	...
Nelson	50,847	3	5,362	...	...	...
Western ...	55,958	3	6,849	*	*	*
North-Western ...	89,294	4	12,401	...	...	...
Northern ...	76,281	4	8,603	...	...	...
Wellington ...	78,959	4	8,879	*	*	*
North-Central ...	49,744	3	5,556	...	...	...
North-Eastern ...	77,220	3	9,572	...	...	...
Gippsland ...	77,156	4	9,195	*	*	*
South-Eastern ...	92,147	3	15,598	...	...	...
Total ...	1,171,567†	48	153,442	20,605	7,349	35·67

Electors who voted, Legislative Council.

22. At the last fifteen elections for the Legislative Council the proportion of electors who have recorded their votes in provinces where the election was contested has rarely been much greater than half, and on nine out of the fifteen occasions has been less than half. The following are the proportions at each election :—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL, 1870 TO 1893.

Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.	Year of Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Provinces who voted. Per cent.
1870	46·65	1886	48·04
1872	54·07	1888	51·76
1874	45·99	1889	47·07
1876	51·16	1890	47·29
1878	45·61	1891	48·49
1880	57·18	1892	40·94
1882	55·13	1893	35·67
1884	56·70		

Population, members, and electors, Legislative Assembly.

23. The following table shows the estimated population of each electoral district for the Legislative Assembly at the end of 1893, the

* Where asterisks appear the election was uncontested, and where blanks occur there was no election.

† Exclusive of the population in ships and vessels.

number of members for each, and the number of electors for each according to the roll of 1893–4* :—

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, AND ELECTORS.

Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population, 1893.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1893–4.	Electoral Districts.	Estimated Population, 1893.	Number of Members.	Number of Electors on Rolls, 1893–4.
Albert Park ...	10,482	1	2,248	Jolimont and W. Richmond	11,038	1	2,105
Anglesey ...	13,606	1	2,839				
Ararat ...	8,655	1	1,488	Kara Kara ...	10,090	1	1,985
Ballarat East ...	14,622	1	2,988	Kilmore, Dalhousie, and Lancefield	10,014	1	1,923
Ballarat West...	26,562	2	5,226				
Barwon ...	10,632	1	1,936				
Benalla and Yarrawonga	12,845	1	2,883	Korong ...	9,584	1	1,933
				Kyneton ...	10,237	1	1,700
Benambra ...	8,629	1	1,840	Lowan ...	13,783	1	2,600
Bogong ...	8,812	1	1,518	Maldon ...	7,845	1	1,565
Borung ...	14,288	1	2,447	Mandurang ...	9,269	1	1,814
Bourke East ...	12,042	1	2,503	Maryborough	10,594	1	2,072
Bourke West ...	10,363	1	1,915	Melbourne ...	8,937	1	3,001
East Bourke Boroughs	43,523	2	7,532	Melbourne East	18,716	2	3,973
				Melbourne Nth.	18,616	1	2,924
Brighton ...	16,965	1	3,496	Melbourne Sth.	12,651	1	2,381
Carlton ...	14,851	1	2,786	Melbourne West	14,179	1	2,138
Carlton South...	11,563	1	1,927	Mornington ...	20,289	1	3,699
Castlemaine ...	14,427	2	2,777	Normanby ...	9,356	1	2,054
Clunes and Allandale	8,882	1	1,793	Numurkah and Nathalia ...	11,804	1	2,102
Collingwood ...	26,071	2	4,805	Ovens ...	8,587	1	1,543
Creswick ...	8,522	1	1,662	Polwarth ...	11,860	1	2,435
Dandenong and Berwick	16,187	1	3,929	Port Fairy ...	7,589	1	1,754
				Port Melbourne	12,567	1	2,451
Daylesford ...	10,192	1	1,755	Portland ...	8,876	1	1,848
Delatite ...	11,191	1	2,451	Prahran ...	15,860	1	2,790
Donald and Swan Hill	16,010	1	4,534	Richmond ...	28,445	2	5,726
				Ripon and Hampden	12,231	1	2,175
Dundas ...	10,141	1	2,203				
Dunolly ...	8,658	1	1,866	Rodney ...	23,734	2	4,674
Eaglehawk ...	9,491	1	1,963	Sandhurst ...	25,630	2	5,077
Eastern Suburbs	21,515	1	4,910	Sandhurst Sth.	10,033	1	1,944
Emerald Hill ...	12,893	1	2,288	Shepparton and Euroa	11,046	1	2,003
Essendon and Flemington	24,182	1	4,544				
				South Yarra ...	14,956	1	2,410
Evelyn ...	14,389	1	2,703	St. Kilda ...	19,174	1	3,036
Fitzroy ...	26,974	2	3,869	Stawell ...	10,136	1	2,105
Footscray ...	18,414	1	3,945	Talbot and Avoca	8,395	1	1,765
Geelong ...	24,244	2	4,953				
Gippsland Central	12,129	1	2,717	Toorak ...	20,671	1	3,888
				Villiers and Heytesbury	10,724	1	2,176
Gippsland East	11,453	1	2,253				
Gippsland North	10,441	1	1,839	Wangaratta and Rutherglen	11,937	1	2,341
Gippsland South	10,928	1	2,978				
Gippsland West	16,696	1	3,806	Warrenheip ...	8,340	1	1,665
Grant ...	10 425	1	2,241	Warrnambool	9,768	1	1,741
Grenville ...	15,111	2	2,958	Williamstown	15,956	1	3,131
Gunbower ...	11,219	1	2,376	Windermere ...	7,043	1	1,348
Hawthorn ...	19,638	1	3,517				
Horsham ...	12,144	1	1,834	Total ...	1,171,567†	95	229,036

* For the number and proportion of electors who recorded their votes in each electoral district at the last general election (20th April, 1892) see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 29.

† Exclusive of the population in ships and vessels.

Electors who voted, Legislative Assembly.

24. At elections for the Legislative Assembly, close upon two-thirds of the electors have generally recorded their votes in contested districts; whereas in elections for the Legislative Council, the proportion has been rarely much above half, as has been already shown. The following are the proportions who voted at the last eleven general elections of members of the Lower House in districts in which the election has been contested:—

PROPORTION OF VOTERS AT GENERAL ELECTIONS FOR THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, 1866 TO 1892.

Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.	Year of General Election.	Proportion of Electors of Contested Districts who voted. Per cent.
1866	55·10	1880 (July) ...	65·85
1868	61·59	1883	64·96
1871	65·02	1886	64·70
1874	61·00	1889	66·58
1877	62·29	1892	65·12
1880 (February) ...	66·56		

Proportion of members and electors of both Houses to population.

25. The estimated population of Victoria on the 31st December, 1893, was 1,174,006, and there being 48 members and 153,442 electors for the Upper House, there is one member to every 24,459, and one elector to every 7·7 of the population. In like manner, there being 95 members of the Legislative Assembly and 229,036 electors for that House, there is now one member to every 12,358, and one elector to every 5·1 of the population.

Proportion of members to electors.

26. The proportion of members to electors is one to every 3,197 for the Upper House, and one to every 2,411 for the Lower House.

Municipal government.

27. Municipal or local government is almost universal throughout Victoria, all but about 1 per cent. of its whole area being divided into urban or rural municipalities. The former are called *cities*, *towns*, and *boroughs*, and the latter *shires*. They are regulated under the Local Government Act (54 Vict. No. 1112), as amended by Act 55 Vict. No. 1243, each municipality being a body corporate, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and capable of suing and being sued, and of purchasing, holding, and alienating land. The municipalities have power to levy rates, and are also subsidized by the State. Their peculiar functions are to make, maintain, and control all streets, roads,

bridges, ferries, culverts, water-courses, and jetties within their respective boundaries; also to regulate under proper by-laws the markets, pounds, abattoirs, baths, places of recreation, charitable institutions, and the arrangements for sewerage, lighting, water supply, prevention of fire, and carrying on of noxious trades.*

Federal Council Act.

28. An Act to constitute a Federal Council of Australasia† "for the purpose of dealing with such matters of common Australasian interest, in respect of which united action is desirable, as can be dealt with without unduly interfering with the management of the internal affairs of the several colonies by their respective Legislatures," passed the Imperial Parliament and became law on the 14th August, 1885. This Act provides for the institution of a Council composed of representatives of such of the Australasian Colonies as should pass an Act or Ordinance declaring that the Imperial Act should have force therein; each such colony to be represented by two members, except in the case of Crown colonies, which should be represented by only one member each, power being reserved to Her Majesty, at the request of the Legislatures of the colonies, from time to time, to increase the number of representatives for each colony.‡

Dates and place of sessions of Federal Council.

29. The Federal Council has held five sessions since its inauguration. The first session was opened on the 25th January, 1886; the second on the 16th January, 1888; the third on the 29th January, 1889; the fourth on the 20th January, 1891; and the fifth on the 26th January, 1893. All the sessions were held in Hobart, and were opened by the Governor of that colony. At the last session, Victoria was represented by the Honorable John Gavan Duffy, M.P., and the Honorable Sir Frederick T. Sargood, K.C.M.G., M.L.C.; Queensland by the Premier and a member of the Legislative Assembly; Tasmania by the Premier and the Speaker of the House of Assembly; and Western Australia by the Premier and the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. New South Wales and New Zealand have not up to the present joined the Council. The present representatives of Victoria

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* A full account of the municipal system of government existing in Victoria, also of the Metropolitan Board of Works and the Fire Brigades Boards, was given in the issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 36 to 50

† *Federal Council of Australasia Act* 1885 (48 and 49 Vict. cap. 60).

‡ A full account of the objects and powers of the Federal Council was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraphs 51 to 59.

are the Hon. Sir James B. Patterson, K.C.M.G., M.P., and the Hon. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart., M.P. The sittings in 1893 were not attended by any delegate from Fiji, the other colony represented on the Council.

Acts passed by Federal Council.

30. The Council, since its constitution, has passed the following Acts, viz.:—

An Act for shortening the language used in Acts of the Federal Council of Australasia. No. 1 of 1886.

An Act to facilitate the proof throughout the Federation of Acts of the Federal Council and of Acts of the Parliaments of the Australasian Colonies, and of Judicial and Official Documents, and of the signatures of certain public officers. No. 2. of 1886.

An Act to authorize the Service of Civil Process out of the Jurisdiction of the Colony in which it is issued. No. 3 of 1886.

An Act to make provision for the enforcement within the Federation of Judgments of the Supreme Courts of the Federation. No. 4 of 1886.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Queensland. No. 1 of 1888.

An Act to regulate the Pearl-Shell and Bêche-de-mer Fisheries in Australasian Waters adjacent to the Colony of Western Australia. No. 1 of 1889.

An Act to facilitate the recognition in other Colonies of Orders and Declarations of the Supreme Court of any colony in matters of Lunacy. No. 1 of 1891.

An Act to make provision for the discipline and government of the garrisons established at King George's Sound and Thursday Island, at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies, or some of them. No. 1 of 1893.

Australasian Federation Conference, 1890.

31. Towards the end of 1889, at the instance of the Hon. Sir Henry Parkes, G.C.M.G., Premier of New South Wales, negotiations were opened between the various Australasian Colonies, with the view of bringing about a Federal Union of the whole in "one powerful Australian nation," the result being that a conference of representatives of the various colonies interested was held in Melbourne in the early part of 1890, when resolutions were adopted affirming the desirability of Federation, and binding the members of the conference to induce the Legislatures of their respective colonies to appoint delegates to a National Australasian Convention, empowered to consider and report upon an adequate scheme for a Federal Constitution.*

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* Particulars respecting the holding of this Convention, together with resolutions adopted and the subsequent steps taken, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraphs 77 to 82.

Governors.

32. Subjoined is a list of the Governors and Acting-Governors of Victoria, with the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office :—

GOVERNORS OF VICTORIA.

Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.
Charles Joseph La Trobe...	30th Sept., 1839*	
	15th July, 1851 ...	5th May, 1854
John Vesey Fitzgerald Foster (acting)	8th May, 1854 ...	22nd June, 1854
Sir Charles Hotham, K.C.B. ...	22nd June, 1854 ...	31st Dec., 1855†
Major-General Edward Macarthur (acting)	1st January, 1856...	26th Dec., 1856
Sir Henry Barkly, K.C.B. ...	26th December, 1856	10th Sept., 1863
Sir Charles Henry Darling, K.C.B....	11th Sept., 1863 ...	7th May, 1866
Brigadier-General George Jackson Carey, C.B. (acting)	7th May, 1866 ...	15th August, 1866
The Honorable Sir John Henry Thomas Manners-Sutton, K.C.B.‡	15th August, 1866...	2nd March, 1873
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	3rd March, 1873 ...	19th March, 1873
Sir George Ferguson Bowen, G.C.M.G.§	31st March, 1873 ...	22nd Feb., 1879
Sir Redmond Barry, Kt. (acting) ...	3rd January, 1875...	10th January, 1875
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	11th January, 1875	14th January, 1876
The Most Honorable George Augustus Constantine Phipps, Marquis of Normanby, G.C.M.G., P.C.	27th Feb., 1879 ...	18th April, 1884
Sir William Foster Stawell, Kt. (acting)	18th April, 1884 ...	15th July, 1884
Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.	15th July, 1884 ...	15th Nov., 1889‖
Sir William Foster Stawell, K.C.M.G., (Lieutenant-Governor)	6th Nov., 1886¶ ...	12th March, 1889
Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G. (acting)	9th March, 1889...	17th October, 1889
	16th Nov., 1889 ...	27th Nov., 1889
The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28th November, 1889	Still in office**
The Honorable John Madden (acting)	26th January, 1893	11th May, 1893

NOTE.—Captain William Lonsdale, formerly of the 4th Regiment, was appointed Police Magistrate of the District of Port Phillip on the 9th September, 1836, and assumed office on the 29th of the same month. In that capacity he was in charge of the District until the assumption of office as Superintendent by Mr. C. J. La Trobe. Subsequently, Captain Lonsdale acted as Superintendent during the temporary absence of Mr. La Trobe, who was called on to administer the Government of Tasmania from the 13th October, 1846, to the 25th January, 1847.

* At the first of these dates Mr. La Trobe assumed the office of Superintendent of Port Phillip; at the second he became Lieutenant-Governor of Victoria.

† Sir Charles Hotham died at this date.

‡ Succeeded to the title of Viscount Canterbury, December, 1869.

§ Sir G. F. Bowen was absent on leave from the 31st December, 1874, to the 14th January, 1876.

‖ Sir H. B. Loch was absent on leave from the 9th March to the 17th October, 1889.

¶ Date of appointment. Sir W. F. Stawell never acted after his appointment as Lieutenant-Governor. He died on the date given in the next column. No Lieutenant-Governor has been appointed since.

** Lord Hopetoun was absent on leave from the 25th January to the 12th May, 1893.

33. Since Victoria has been an independent colony, the average time during which the Governors of Victoria, prior to Lord Hopetoun, not including the Acting Governors, have held office has been about four years and seven months. Duration of Governorship.

34. During the twelve days between the 19th and the 31st March, 1873, the former being the day on which Sir W. F. Stawell left the colony, and the latter that on which Sir G. F. Bowen arrived; also during the five days between the 22nd and 27th February, 1879, the former being the day on which Sir G. F. Bowen left, and the latter that on which Lord Normanby arrived, there was neither Governor nor Acting-Governor in Victoria. Interregna in Victoria.

35. Since the inauguration of Responsible Government, twenty-six Ministries have held office in Victoria. The following are the names of the respective Premiers, the dates of their assumption of and retirement from office, and the number of days they continued to hold office :— Ministries.

MINISTRIES.

Name of Premier.*	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
1. William Clark Haines...	28th November, 1855	11th March, 1857 ...	469
2. John O'Shanassy ...	11th March, 1857 ...	29th April, 1857 ...	49
3. William Clark Haines...	29th April, 1857 ...	10th March, 1858 ...	315
4. John O'Shanassy ...	10th March, 1858 ...	27th October, 1859	596
5. William Nicholson ...	27th October, 1859...	26th November, 1860	396
6. Richard Heales ...	26th November, 1860	14th November, 1861	353
7. John O'Shanassy ...	14th November, 1861	27th June, 1863 ...	590
8. James McCulloch ...	27th June, 1863 ...	6th May, 1868 ...	1,775
9. Charles Sladen ...	6th May, 1868 ...	11th July, 1868 ...	66
10. James McCulloch ...	11th July, 1868 ...	20th September, 1869	436
11. John Alexander Mac-Pherson	20th September, 1869	9th April, 1870 ...	201
12. James McCulloch ...	9th April, 1870 ...	19th June, 1871 ...	436
13. Charles Gavan Duffy...	19th June, 1871 ...	10th June, 1872 ...	357
14. James Goodall Francis	10th June, 1872 ..	31st July, 1874 ...	781
15. George Briscoe Kerferd	31st July, 1874 ...	7th August, 1875 ...	372
16. Graham Berry ...	7th August, 1875 ...	20th October, 1875	74
17. Sir James McCulloch, K.C.M.G.	20th October, 1875...	21st May, 1877 ...	579
18. Graham Berry ...	21st May, 1877 ...	5th March, 1880 ...	1,019
19. James Service ...	5th March, 1880 ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	151
20. Graham Berry ...	3rd August, 1880 ...	9th July, 1881 ...	340
21. Sir Bryan O'Loghlen, Bart.	9th July, 1881 ...	8th March, 1883 ...	607

* The term "Premier" is used to show that the Ministers named were respectively at the head of the Governments enumerated; there is, however, no such office as that of Premier recognised under the Victorian Constitution. Nevertheless, the Hon. Graham Berry was appointed Premier on the 7th August, 1875, but vacated the office three days later. No other Minister has ever been appointed under hat title.

MINISTRIES—*continued.*

Name of Premier.	Date of Assumption of Office.	Date of Retirement from Office.	Duration of Office.
			Days.
22. James Service ...	8th March, 1883 ...	18th February, 1886	1,078
23. Duncan Gillies ...	18th February, 1886	5th November, 1890	1,722
24. James Munro ...	5th November, 1890	16th February, 1892	469
25. William Shiels ...	16th February, 1892	23rd January, 1893	343
26. James Brown Patterson*	23rd January, 1893	Still in office ...	...

NOTE.—The names of the individual members of each Ministry are published yearly in Part I. of the *Statistical Register of Victoria:* Brain, Melbourne.

Average duration of Ministries.

36. By means of the figures in the last column it is ascertained that the average duration of Victorian Ministries, prior to the Ministry now in office, has been 543 days, or 1 year and 6 months.

Parliaments.

37. The present is the fifteenth Parliament since the inauguration of Responsible Government in Victoria. The following table shows the number of sessions in each Parliament, the dates of opening and of closing or dissolution; also the duration of each session and of each Parliament:—

PARLIAMENTS.

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
1	1	21st November, 1856	24th November, 1857	368	
	2	3rd December, 1857...	4th June, 1858 ...	183	
	3	7th October, 1858 ...	24th February, 1859	140	
			9th August, 1859 ...	...	991
2	1	13th October, 1859 ...	18th September, 1860	341	
	2	20th November, 1860	3rd July, 1861 ...	225	
			11th July, 1861 ...	...	637
3	1	30th August, 1861 ...	18th June, 1862 ...	292	
	2	7th November, 1862...	11th September, 1863	308	
	3	26th January, 1864 ...	2nd June, 1864 ...	128	
			25th August, 1864 ...	...	1,091
4	1	28th November, 1864	28th November, 1865	366	
			11th December, 1865	...	378
5	1	12th February, 1866	5th April, 1866 ...	52	
	2	11th April, 1866 ...	1st June, 1866 ...	51	
	3	17th January, 1867 ...	10th September, 1867	236	
	4	18th September, 1867	8th November, 1867	51	
	5	25th November, 1867	25th November, 1867	1	
			30th December, 1867	...	686
6	1	13th March, 1868 ...	29th September, 1868	200	
	2	11th February, 1869	29th December, 1869	321	
	3	15th February, 1870	15th July, 1870 ...	150	
	4	27th October, 1870 ...	29th December, 1870	63	
			25th January, 1871...	...	1,048

* Created K.C.M.G. 24th May, 1894.

PARLIAMENTS—*continued.*

Number of Parliament.	Number of Session.	Date of Opening.	Date of Closing or of Dissolution.	Duration of Session.	Duration of Parliament.
				Days.	Days.
7	1	25th April, 1871 ...	23rd November, 1871	212	
	2	30th April, 1872 ...	17th December, 1872	231	
	3	13th May, 1873 ...	25th November, 1873	196	
			9th March, 1874 ...	...	1,049
8	1	19th May, 1874 ...	24th December, 1874	219	
	2	25th May, 1875 ...	7th April, 1876 ...	317	
	3	11th July, 1876 ...	22nd December, 1876	164	
			25th April, 1877 ...	...	1,072
9	1	22nd May, 1877 ...	9th April, 1878 ...	322	
	2	9th July, 1878 ...	6th December, 1878...	150	
	3	8th July, 1879 ...	5th February, 1880 ...	212	
			9th February, 1880 ...	...	993
10	1	11th May, 1880 ...	26th June, 1880 ...	46	
			29th June, 1880 ...	...	49
11	1	22nd July, 1880 ...	2nd August, 1881 ...	376	
	2	4th August, 1881 ...	24th December, 1881	142	
	3	25th April, 1882 ...	3rd February, 1883 ...	284	926
12	1	27th February, 1883	19th April, 1883 ...	51	
	2	3rd July, 1883 ...	3rd November, 1883	123	
	3	10th June, 1884 ...	12th December, 1884	185	
	4	17th June, 1885 ...	18th December, 1885	184	
			19th February, 1886	...	1,088
13	1	16th March, 1886 ...	16th December, 1886	275	
	2	7th June, 1887 ...	17th December, 1887	193	
	3	19th June, 1888 ...	21st December, 1888	185	
			11th March, 1889 ...	...	1,091
14	1	9th April, 1889 ...	29th November, 1889	234	
	2	21st May, 1890 ...	20th December, 1890	213	
	3	23rd June, 1891 ...	29th December, 1891	189	
			5th April, 1892 ...	...	1,093
15	1	12th May, 1892 ...	3rd March, 1893 ...	295	
	2	28th June, 1893 ...	6th November, 1893	132	
	3	30th May, 1894 ...	29th August, 1894 ...	97	
			4th September, 1894	...	845

Duration of Parliaments.

38. Parliaments in Victoria have existed, on the average, for 869 days, or about 2 years and $4\frac{2}{3}$ months. Sessions have lasted, on the average, for 198 days, or rather more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ months.

Upper House in Australasian Colonies—Members and electors.

39. All the Australasian Colonies now possess Responsible Government, and an Upper and a Lower House of Parliament.* In three of these colonies the members of the Upper House are elected, and in the other four they are nominated by the Governor. In Western Australia, however, this House is to become elective on the expiration of six years after the first summoning of Parliament, or when the population of the colony attains 60,000. The following is a statement of the number of members of that House, and the manner and term of their appointment

* For a full account of the Constitution of each colony, except Western Australia, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, Appendix C, and same work, 1884-5, Appendix E.

in each colony, also the number of electors in the three colonies in which the appointment is by election :—

UPPER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Manner of Appointment.	Term of Appointment.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	48	Elected	Six years*	153,442
New South Wales ...	71	Nominated	Life†	...
Queensland	37	Nominated‡	Life	...
South Australia ..	24	Elected	Nine years*	35,370
Western Australia ...	15	Nominated	Six years	...
Tasmania	18	Elected	Six years	7,354
New Zealand ...	34§ 12	Nominated	Life‖ Seven years	...

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Upper House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 77 *et seq.*

Lower House—Members and electors.

40. In all the Australasian Colonies the members of the Lower House are elected. The following table shows the number of members, the term for which they are elected (unless sooner dissolved by the Governor), and the number of electors for this House in each colony :—

LOWER HOUSE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—MEMBERS AND ELECTORS.

Colony.	Number of Members.	Term for which elected.	Number of Electors.
Victoria	95	Three years	229,036
New South Wales	141	Three years	314,156
Queensland	72	Three years ¶	84,632
South Australia	54	Three years	72,752
Western Australia	30	Three years	5,900
Tasmania	37	Three years	31,131
New Zealand	74**	Three years	302,997††

NOTE.—A complete account of the system of Lower House representation in the different Australasian Colonies will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 83 *et seq.* The only important change since then is in New Zealand, where women as well as men are now eligible to become electors for the Lower House.

* One-third of the members retire by rotation every two years in Victoria (with a few exceptions), and every three years in South Australia.

† A member may resign, and he vacates his office by being absent for two successive sessions without leave; by becoming a citizen of a foreign state; by becoming bankrupt or insolvent; by becoming a public contractor or defaulter; or by being attainted of treason, or convicted of felony or any infamous crime.

‡ Four-fifths of the persons nominated must not be holders of any office of emolument under the Crown, except officers of Her Majesty's Sea and Land Forces on full or half-pay, or retired officers on pension.

§ Including two Maori members. The number of Legislative Councillors must not be less than ten, but is otherwise unlimited.

‖ Term reduced, for future appointments, from life to seven years, by an Act passed in 1891. If a member of this House is absent without leave for two successive sessions, or makes an acknowledgment of obedience or allegiance to any foreign state, or becomes bankrupt or insolvent, or is convicted of certain crimes, his seat thereby becomes vacant.

¶ On dissolution of present Parliament. The term was formerly five years.

** Four of these are Maoris. Although women have been accorded the franchise for this House they are not eligible to become members.

†† Consisting of 193,536 men and 109,461 women. There were besides 23,221 Maori electors for representatives of that race.

41. In the following table a summary is given, for each Australasian colony, of the estimated population on the 31st December, 1893; the number of members and electors for the Lower House of Parliament according to the latest information available; the proportion of inhabitants to a member, of inhabitants to an elector, and of electors to a member; also the percentage of electors who voted at the last general election held in each colony:— Population, members, electors, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

LOWER HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.—POPULATION, MEMBERS, ELECTORS, AND VOTES POLLED.

Colony.	Estimated Population, 31st December, 1893.	Lower House, 1893–4.					Last General Election.	
		Number of—		Inhabitants to each—		Electors to a Member.	Year.	Percentage of Electors who voted in contested Districts.
		Members.	Electors.	Member.	Elector.			
Victoria ...	1,174,006	95	229,036	12,358	5·13	2,411	1893	65·12
New South Wales	1,223,370	141	314,156	8,677	3 90	2,228	1891	64·39
Queensland ...	432,299	72	84,632	6,004	5·11	1,175	1888	73·92
South Australia	346,874*	54	72,752	6,423	4·76	1,347	1893	69·01
Western Australia	65,064	30	5,900	2,169	11·03	196	1890	80·80
Tasmania ...	154,424	37	31,231	4,173	4·94	844	1892	59·48
New Zealand †	672,265	70	302,997	9,603	2·22	4,329	1893	69·61 m.
								85·18 f.
	42,000	4	23,221‡	10,500	1·81	5,805	1893	48 53

42. The following are the names of the present Governors of the various British Possessions, and the dates of their assumption of office:— Governors of British Dom

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS.

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA.		
Victoria	The Right Honorable John Adrian Louis Hope, Earl of Hopetoun, G.C.M.G.	28 Nov., 1889
New South Wales and Norfolk Island	Sir Robert William Duff, G.C.M.G. ...	29 May, 1893
„ „ „	Sir Frederick Matthew Darley, Kt., C.B. (Lieutenant-Governor)	— Nov., 1891*
Queensland	General Sir Henry Wylie Norman, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., C.I.E.	1 May, 1889
„	Sir Arthur Hunter Palmer, K.C.M.G. (Lieutenant-Governor)	— March, 1893
South Australia ...	The Right Honorable Algernon Hawkins Thomond Keith-Falconer, Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G., P.C.	11 April, 1889

* Including Northern Territory.
† The first line is for European and the second for Maori representation.
‡ Adult Maori population of both sexes.

GOVERNORS OF BRITISH DOMINIONS—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
AUSTRALASIA—*contd.*		
South Australia ...	Samuel James Way, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	9 Jan., 1891*
Western Australia ...	Sir William Cleaver Francis Robinson, G.C.M.G.	2 Oct., 1890
Tasmania	The Right Honorable Jenico William Joseph Preston, Viscount Gormanston, K.C.M.G.	8 Aug., 1893
New Zealand ...	The Right Honorable David Boyle, Earl of Glasgow and Kelbourne, G.C.M.G.	7 June, 1892
Fiji	Sir John Bates Thurston, K.C.M.G. ...	27 Feb., 1888
New Guinea (British)	Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	4 Sept., 1888
EUROPE.		
Gibraltar	General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.M.G., C.B.	
Malta	Lieut.-General Arthur James Lyon Fremantle, C.B.	
Cyprus	Sir Walter Joseph Sendall, K.C.M.G. (High Commissioner)	12 Feb., 1892*
ASIA.		
British India... ...	The Right Honorable Victor Alexander Bruce, Earl of Elgin and Kincardine (Governor-General)	— Oct., 1893
Ceylon	Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock, K.C.M.G.	28 May, 1890
Hong Kong	Sir William Robinson, K.C.M.G. ...	—— 1891
Mauritius	Sir Hubert Edward Henry Jerningham	21 June, 1893
Straits Settlements ...	Lieut.-Col. Sir Charles Bullen Hugh Mitchell, K.C.M.G.	1 Feb., 1894
Seychelles Islands ...	Thomas Risley Griffith, C.M.G. (Administrator)	— Feb., 1889
Labuan British North Borneo	Charles Vandeleur Creagh, C.M.G. ...	1 Jan., 1890
AFRICA.		
Cape of Good Hope and British Bechuanaland	Sir Henry Brougham Loch, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.; also High Commissioner for South Africa	13 Dec., 1889
British Bechuanaland...	Sir Sidney Godolphin Alexander Shippard, K.C.M.G. (Administrator)	1 Oct., 1885
Basutoland	Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner)	8 April, 1884
„	G. Y. Lagden (Acting-Resident Commissioner)	
Natal and Zululand ...	The Hon. Sir Walter Francis Hely-Hutchinson, K.C.M.G.	28 Sept., 1893
Zululand	Lieut.-Col. Sir Marshall James Clarke, K.C.M.G. (Resident Commissioner, acting)	
St. Helena	William Grey-Wilson, C.M.G. ...	18 July, 1890
Sierra Leone ...	Sir Francis Fleming, K.C.M.G. ...	16 May, 1892
Gambia	Robert Baxter Llewelyn, C.M.G. (Administrator)	20 April, 1891
Gold Coast	Sir William Brandford Griffith, K.C.M.G.	27 April, 1888
Lagos	Sir Gilbert Thomas Carter, K.C.M.G....	— Sept., 1891

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

Governors of British Dominions—*continued.*

Colony.	Name.	Date of Assumption of Office.
America.		
Canada	The Right Honorable John Campbell Hamilton-Gordon, Earl of Aberdeen (Governor-General)	18 Sept., 1893
Ontario	G. A. Kirkpatrick (Lieut-Governor)...	—— 1892*
Quebec	J. A. Chaplean, Q.C. (Lieutenant-Governor)	— Nov., 1892*
Nova Scotia ...	Malachi Bowes Daly (Lieutenant-Governor)	11 July, 1890*
New Brunswick ...	John James Frazer (Lieutenant-Governor)	20 Dec., 1893
Manitoba	W. B. Scarth	—— 1893
N. W. Territories ...	C. H. Macintosh (Lieutenant-Governor)	March, 1893*
British Columbia ...	Edward Dewdney (Lieut.-Governor) ...	1 Nov., 1892*
Prince Edward Island	J. S. Carvell (Lieutenant-Governor) ...	2 Sept., 1889*
Newfoundland ...	Sir John Terence Nicolls O'Brien, K.C.M.G.	18 Jan., 1889
Jamaica	Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G. ...	9 March, 1889
British Honduras ...	Sir Cornelius Alfred Moloney, K.C.M.G.	— Sept., 1891
Turks and Caicos Islands	Edward J. Cameron (Chief Commissioner)	—— 1893
British Guiana ...	Sir Charles Cameron Lees, K.C.M.G.	5 July, 1893
Bahamas	Sir Ambrose Shea, K.C.M.G. ...	1 Nov., 1887
Trinidad	Sir Frederick Napier Broome, K.C.M.G.	19 Aug., 1891
Barbados	Sir James Shaw Hay, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Nov., 1891
St. Vincent	Colonel John Hartley Sandwith, C.B. (Administrator)	—— 1894
Windward Islands and Grenada	Sir Charles Bruce, K.C.M.G. ...	24 Oct., 1893
Tobago	William Low (Commissioner) ...	—— 1892
St. Lucia	Valesius Skipton Gouldsbury, C.M.G. (Administrator)	26 May, 1891
Leeward Islands } Antigua ... }	Sir William Frederick Haynes Smith, K.C.M.G.	13 Jan., 1888
Montserrat	Edward Baynes (Commissioner) ...	— Feb., 1889*
St. Christopher and Nevis	Captain John M. Spencer Churchill (Commissioner)	—— 1888
Virgin Islands ...	A. R. Mackay (Commissioner) ...	— Feb., 1887
Dominica	George Ruthven Le Hunte (Commissioner)	—— 1887
Bermuda	Lieutenant-General Thomas Casey Lyons, C.B.	18 July, 1892
Falkland Islands ...	Sir Roger Tuckfield Goldsworthy, K.C.M.G.	13 April, 1891

* Where asterisks occur the date is that of appointment instead of that of assumption of office.

Salaries of Colonial Governors.

43. Both Victoria and Canada pay their Governors £10,000 per annum, which is the highest amount paid by any British colony. The Cape of Good Hope comes next with £9,000, then New South Wales with £7,000. The lowest salaries paid to Governors are in

Virgin Islands (£300) and St. Helena, Montserrat, and Turks Island (£500 each). In the following statement the salaries of Governors or other rulers are arranged in order, the highest being placed first and the rest in succession. It should be pointed out that in some cases the Governor pays the expenses of his own staff; in other cases the colony provides salaries for the staff as well as a salary for the Governor.

Salaries of Governors of British Colonies.

Colony.	Salary of Governor.	Colony.	Salary of Governor.
	£		£
Victoria	10,000	Lagos	2,000
Canada (Governor-General)...	10,000	Manitoba	2,000
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,000*	Bahamas	2,000
New South Wales	7,000	Basutoland	2,000†
Hong Kong	6,400†	Zululand	2,000‖
Jamaica	6,000	Quebec	1,800
British Guiana	6,000†	Ontario	1,800
Straits Settlements ...	5,760†	Nova Scotia	1,800
Ceylon	5,333	New Brunswick	1,800
Queensland	5,000	British Columbia ...	1,800
South Australia	5,000	British Bechuanaland ...	1,800
New Zealand	5,000	Labuan and British North Borneo	1,800
Gibraltar	5,000	British New Guinea ...	1,700†
Malta	5,000	Gambia	1,420†
Trinidad	5,000	Prince Edward Island ...	1,400
Natal	5,000‡	N.W. Territories of Canada	1,400
Western Australia	4,000	Falkland Islands... ...	1,200
Gold Coast	4,000	St. Lucia	1,000†
Tasmania	3,500	Seychelles	844†
Mauritius...	3,333	St. Vincent	700†
Barbados	3,000†	Dominica	600
Cyprus	3,000	St. Christopher and Nevis	600
Leeward Islands	3,000	Tobago	600
Bermuda	2,946	Turks and Caicos Islands...	500
Fiji	2,570§	Montserrat	500
Windward Islands	2,500	St. Helena	500
Newfoundland	2,400	Virgin Islands	300
British Honduras	2,400		
Sierra Leone	2,000		

NOTE.—The salaries of the Governors of Newfoundland, British Honduras, Hong Kong, Straits Settlements, and Labuan are paid in dollars; those of Ceylon, Mauritius, and Seychelles are paid in rupees; and the salary of the Governor of Gibraltar is paid in pesetas. These values have been reduced to pounds sterling upon the assumption that a dollar is worth 4s., a rupee 1s. 4d., and a peseta 9·6d.

* Including £3,000 as High Commissioner of South Africa, and £1,000 personal allowance from Imperial funds.

† Including allowances.

‡ Including £1,000 as Governor of Zululand.

§ Including £570 as High Commissioner and Consul-General of Western Pacific.

‖ Salary and allowances of the Resident Commissioner. The Governor of Natal is also Governor of Zululand.

44. The names of the reigning sovereigns or other rulers of the principal countries in the world, together with the years of birth and of succession to or assumption of office, are as follow:— Reigning sovereigns.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS, ETC.

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Great Britain and Ireland	Victoria ...	1819	Queen of Great Britain and Ireland	1837
" "	" ...	"	Empress of India ...	1877
Abyssinia ...	Menelek II. ...	...	Negus of Abyssinia ...	1889
Afghanistan ...	Abdur Rahman Khan	1845	Amir of Afghanistan ...	1880
Argentine Republic	L. S. Pena ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Austria-Hungary ...	Franz Josef ...	1830	Emperor of Austria ...	1848
" ...	" ...	"	King of Hungary ...	1867
Belgium	Leopold II. ...	1835	King of the Belgians ...	1865
Bokhara	Abdul Ahad ...	1859	Amir of Bokhara ...	1885
Bolivia	M. Baptista ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Brazil	Floriano Peixoto	...	President of the Republic	1891
Bulgaria	Ferdinand ...	1861	Prince of Bulgaria ...	1887
Chile	Jorge Montt ...	...	President of the Republic	1891
China	Tsait'ien ...	1871	Hwangti of China ...	1875
Colombia	R. Nunez ...	...	President of the Republic	1887
Corea	Li-Hi ...	1851	King of Corea ...	1864
Costa Rica ...	J. J. Rodriguez	...	President of the Republic	1890
Denmark	Christian IX....	1818	King of Denmark ...	1863
Ecuador	L. Cordero ...	...	President of the Republic	1892
Egypt	Abbas II., G. C. B.	1864	Khedive of Egypt ...	1892
France	P. P. J. Casimir-Perrier	1847	President of the Republic	1894
Germany	Wilhelm II. ...	1859	Emperor of Germany and King of Prussia	1888
Alsace-Lorraine ...	Prince Schillingsfürst	1819	Statthalter of Alsace-Lorraine	1885
Anhalt	Friedrich ...	1831	Duke of Anhalt ...	1871
Baden	Friedrich ...	1826	Grand Duke of Baden...	1856
Bavaria ...	Otto ...	1848	King of Bavaria ...	1886
Brunswick ...	Albrecht ...	1837	Regent of Brunswick ...	1885
Hesse	Ernst Ludwig	1868	Grand Duke of Hesse ...	1892
Lippe	Waldemar ...	1824	Prince of Lippe ...	1875
Mechlenburg-Schwerin	Friedrich Franz III.	1851	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Schwerin	1883
Mechlenburg-Strelitz	Friedrich Wilhelm	1819	Grand Duke of Mechlenburg-Strelitz	1860
Oldenburg ...	Peter ...	1827	Grand Duke of Oldenburg	1853
Reuss (Elder Branch)	Heinrich XXII.	1846	Prince of Reuss (Elder Branch)	1859
Reuss (Younger Branch)	Heinrich XIV.	1832	Prince of Reuss (Younger Branch)	1867
Saxe-Altenburg ...	Ernst ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Altenburg	1853

Reigning Sovereigns—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
Germany—				
Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	Alfred ...	1844	Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha	1893
Saxe-Meiningen ...	Georg II. ...	1826	Duke of Saxe-Meiningen	1866
Saxe-Weimar ...	Karl Alexander	1818	Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar	1853
Saxony	Albert ...	1828	King of Saxony	1873
Schaumburg-Lippe	Georg ...	1846	Prince of Schaumburg-Lippe	1893
Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	Günther ...	1852	Prince of Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt	1890
Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	Karl II. ...	1830	Prince of Schwarzburg-Sondershausen	1880
Waldeck ...	Frederic ...	1865	Prince of Waldeck ...	1893
Württemberg ...	William II. ...	1848	King of Württemberg	1891
Greece	Georgios ...	1845	King of the Hellenes ...	1863
Guatemala ...	J. M. R. Barrios	...	President of the Republic	1893
Haiti	L. M. F. Hyppolite	...	President of the Republic	1890
Hawaii	Liliuokalani ...	1838	Queen of Hawaii ...	1891
Holland	Wilhelmina ...	1880	Queen of the Netherlands	1890
Honduras ...	D. Vasquez ...	...	President of the Republic	1893
Italy	Umberto ...	1844	King of Italy ...	1878
„	Leone XIII. (Gioacchino Pecci)	1810	Supreme Pontiff ...	1878
Japan	Mutsuhito ...	1852	Mikado of Japan ...	1867
Liberia	J. J. Cheeseman	...	President of Liberia ...	1890
Luxemburg ...	Adolf ...	1817	Reigning Grand Duke	1890
Madagascar ...	Ranavalona III.	1862	Queen of Madagascar ...	1883
Mexico	General D. Porfirio Diaz	...	President of the Republic	1884
Monaco	Albert ...	1848	Prince of Monaco ...	1889
Montenegro ...	Nicholas ...	1841	Gospodar of Montenegro	1860
Morocco	Abdul Aziz ...	1880	Sultan of Morocco ...	1894
Nepal	S. B. Shamsher Jang	...	Maharajah of Nepal ...	1884
Nicaragua ...	S. Zelaya ...	...	President of the Republic	1893
Oman	Feysal bin Turki	...	Sultan of Oman ...	1888
Orange Free State ...	F. W. Reitz ...	1843	President of the Republic	1889
Paraguay ...	J. Gonzales ...	...	President of the Republic	1890
Persia	Nâsred-Dîn ...	1831	Shah of Persia ...	1848
Peru	R. M. Bermudez	...	President of the Republic	1890
Portugal	Carlos ...	1863	King of Portugal ...	1889
Roumania ...	Carol ...	1839	Domnul of Roumania ...	1866
„ ...	„ ...	„	King „ ...	1881
Russia	Alexander III.	1845	Czar of Russia ...	1881
Salvador	General C. Ezeta	...	President of the Republic	1891
Samoa	Malietoa Laupepa	...	King of Samoa ...	1889
Samos	Alexander Kartheodori	1833	Prince of Samos ...	1885

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS—*continued.*

Country.	Name.	Year of Birth.	Office.	
			Title.	Year of Assumption of.
San Domingo ...	U. Heureaux ..,	...	President of the Republic	1886
Servia	Alexander ...	1876	King of Servia ...	1889
Siam	Chulalongkorn	1853	King of Siam ...	1868
South African Republic	S. J. P. Krüger	...	President of the Republic	1883*
Spain	Alfonso XIII.	1886	King of Spain † ...	1886
Sweden and Norway	Oscar II. ...	1829	King of Sweden and Norway	1872
Switzerland ...	Karl Schenk ...	...	President of the Republic	1893
Tonga	George II. ...	1874	King of Tonga ...	1893
Tripoli	Ahmed Rassim	...	Governor-General ...	1881
Tunis	Sidi Ali ...	1817	Bey of Tunis ...	1882
Turkey	Abdul-Hamid II.	1842	Sultan of Turkey ...	1876
United States ...	S. G. Cleveland	1835	President of the United States	1893
Uruguay	J. Hereira y Obes	...	President of the Republic	1890
Venezuela ...	Guzman Alvarez	...	President of the Republic	1894
Zanzibar	Hamed bin Thwain Bin Saïd	1856	Seyyid of Zanzibar ...	1893

* Re-elected 1893.

† The King's mother, Maria Christina, born in 1858, who succeeded, in 1885, on the death of her husband, Alphonso XII., acts as Regent during her son's minority.

Oldest and longest reigning sovereigns.

45. It will be observed that, omitting the Supreme Pontiff, the only European Sovereigns older than the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland are Adolf of Luxemburg, born in 1817; and Christian IX. of Denmark, and Karl Alexander of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1818; also that Her Majesty has reigned longer than any other living monarch.

2.—POPULATION.

Population, 1893.

46. The estimated population of Victoria at the end of 1893* was as follows :—

ESTIMATED POPULATION, 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

Males	608,049
Females	565,957
Total	1,174,006

Mode of forming population estimate.

47. This estimate shows an increase during the year of 6,633—viz., 248 males and 6,385 females. The figures have been derived from the numbers returned at the census, brought on to the end of 1893 by means of the numbers expressing the excess of births over deaths and of arrivals over departures which took place since the census day. The official record of births, deaths, and arrivals have been taken as they stand, but the record of departures being known to be defective an allowance has been made for those unrecorded, which are estimated to have amounted to 16,252—viz., 12,615 males and 3,637 females—since the census. These numbers have accordingly been deducted from the totals. Had no such deductions been made the apparent population at the end of 1893 would have been 1,190,258—viz., 620,664 males and 569,594 females.

Municipal estimate of population.

48. A partial check upon the periodical estimates of population is afforded by means of returns obtained from the municipal authorities, who at the time of making their valuations ought to ascertain the number of persons living upon each property rated. This is not always done correctly; and, besides, in some municipalities the properties are not visited each year for the purpose of rating, in which case the numbers are not counted, but estimates, more or less wide of the truth, are made by the municipal authorities. The aggregate population obtained by means of the municipal returns is thus not so accurate as it might be were due care exercised in every municipality. The sum of the returns for 1893 was 1,129,935,† which, with an allowance to bring it on to the end of the year and for districts not situated within the limits of any municipality, would give a total of 1,135,725, or 38,281 less than the apparent population,‡ or 54,533 less than the reduced estimate adopted. There is some reason to doubt the accuracy of the municipal estimate on this occasion, but if it should turn out to be correct the difference between it and the departmental estimate must have been due to a large overland emigration

* The estimated population of Victoria at the end of each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.
† The returns are usually made up to about the middle of August.
‡ Or that obtained from the records without allowance for defective returns.

having taken place, of which there is at present no machinery for taking account.

Mean population, 1893.

49. The mean population of the year 1893 may be estimated as follows :—

ESTIMATED MEAN POPULATION, 1893.

Males	607,570
Females	562,760
Total	1,170,330

Apparent increase of population in 1893.

50. According to the records of births and deaths and of immigrants and emigrants, the apparent increase of population in 1893 was 13,631—viz., 5,675 males and 7,956 females. This resulted from an increase of 20,044, consisting of 9,272 males and 10,772 females, by excess of births over deaths; less a decrease of 6,413, consisting of 3,597 males and 2,816 females, by excess of departures over arrivals.

Increase of population, 1889 to 1893.

51. The figures showing the apparent increase of population are useful for comparing the results of one year with those of another, but are not to be relied upon for individual years, they being usually higher than the actual numbers, as was made abundantly manifest by the results of the last census. The reason of this is that the number of persons who leave the colony by sea without being recorded is greater than that of the infants whose births are not registered. This causes a constant loss in the account of population, unrecognised at the time, which can only be counterbalanced by a surplus of arrivals over departures overland—a circumstance which of late years has occurred but rarely. The figures for the last five years are subjoined :—

APPARENT INCREASE OF POPULATION.*

1889	33,131	1892	15,717
1890	35,523	1893	13,631
1891	29,150		

Small increase, 1892 and 1893.

52. A great diminution in the apparent increase of population is shown by the figures of the last two years, the increase in 1893 being smaller than in any one of the last 30 years.

Increase by births, 1889 to 1893.

53. As practically all the deaths are registered, but some of the births escape registration, the apparent increase by the surplus of the latter over the former is always somewhat below the truth. As, however, it is probable that the proportion of unregistered births is tolerably constant from year to year, and is not very large in any year, the figures are useful. The apparent excess of births over deaths in 1893 was less by 1,936 than that in 1892, but was greater

* The estimated *actual*, as distinguished from the *apparent*, increase of population in any year may be obtained by taking the difference between the figures of population at the end of the year in question and the one preceding it as given in the first folding sheet, to be published later on.

than in any previous year. The following are the numbers in the last five years :—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS.*

1889	...	...	16,967	1892	...	...	21,980
1890	...	...	19,566	1893	...	...	20,044
1891	...	...	19,874				

Increase by immigration, 1889 to 1893.

54. The increase by excess of recorded arrivals over recorded departures reached its maximum in the Exhibition year (1888), which was also a period of great apparent prosperity. Since then there has been a continuous falling-off, until in 1892 and 1893 the known departures exceeded the known arrivals by 6,263 and 6,413 respectively. The figures for the five years 1889 to 1893 are as follow:—

APPARENT INCREASE BY EXCESS OF ARRIVALS OVER DEPARTURES.†

1889	...	...	16,164	1892	...	...	−6,263‡
1890	...	...	15,957	1893	...	...	−6,413‡
1891	...	...	9,276				

Populations of Australasian Colonies, 1893.

55. The following table shows the estimated population of each Australasian Colony at the end of 1893—males and females being distinguished; also the increase of the total population and the total mean population of each colony during that year :—

POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT END OF 1893.

Colony.	Estimated Population § on the 31st December.			Both Sexes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase in 1893.	Mean Population, 1893.
Victoria	608,049	565,957	1,174,006	6,633	1,170,330
New South Wales ...	658,990	564,380	1,223,370	26,320	1,210,210
Queensland ...	243,793	188,506	432,299	11,002	426,798
South Australia‖ ...	181,752	165,122	346,874	10,172	341,788
Western Australia ...	41,014	24,050	65,064	6,390	61,869
Total... ...	1,733,598	1,508,015	3,241,613	60,517	3,210,995
Tasmania	81,978	72,446	154,424	1,280	153,784
New Zealand ¶ ...	357,635	314,630	672,265	21,832	661,349
Grand total ...	2,173,211	1,895,091	4,068,302	83,629	4,026,128

* The number of births and deaths in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

† The number of recorded arrivals and departures by sea in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

‡ The minus sign (−) indicates that the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

§ Aborigines are included in the case of Victoria and New South Wales, but it is understood they are omitted in that of the other colonies. In 1891, 565 aborigines were enumerated in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales. For estimated populations of the respective colonies for each year since 1872, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), to be published later on.

‖ The population of South Australia, as here given, is inclusive of that contained in the Northern Territory, of which the small portion inhabited contained, when the census of 1891 was taken, 5,219 persons, of whom 3,635 were Chinese.

¶ The population of New Zealand is exclusive of Maoris, who numbered 41,993—viz., 22,861 males and 19,132 females—in 1891.

56. The subjoined figures show the estimated percentage of increase of the population of each colony during the year 1893, the colonies being arranged in order according to the rate of increase in each :— Order of colonies in respect to increase of population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONATE INCREASE OF POPULATION, 1893.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	10·89	5. New South Wales ...	2·20
2. New Zealand ...	3·36	6. Tasmania	·84
3. South Australia ...	3·02	7. Victoria	·57
4. Queensland	2·61		

57. If the totals in the last table be compared with similar totals for the previous year it will be ascertained that, in 1893, the population of Continental Australia increased by 1·9 per cent., and the population of Continental and Insular Australasia combined increased by 2·1 per cent. Increase in Australia and Australasia, 1893.

58. Victoria is by far the most densely-populated colony of the group, and is also the colony in which the nearest approach to equality prevails in the number of the sexes. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in respect to these two matters :— Order of colonies in respect to population and sex.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DENSITY OF POPULATION, 1893.*

	Persons to the Square Mile.		Persons to the Square Mile.
1. Victoria ...	... 13·359	5. Queensland...	... ·647
2. New Zealand	... 6·435	6. South Australia	... ·384
3. Tasmania ...	... 5·855	7. Western Australia	... ·067
4. New South Wales	... 3·956		

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EQUALITY OF SEXES, 1893.

	Females to 100 Males.		Females to 100 Males.
1. Victoria ...	... 93·08	5. New South Wales	... 85·64
2. South Australia	... 90·85	6. Queensland ...	... 77·32
3. Tasmania ...	... 88·37	7. Western Australia	... 58·64
4. New Zealand	... 87·97		

59. The Chinese living in Victoria at the date of the census of 1891 numbered 9,377, of whom only 605 were females. All were not Chinese in Victoria, 1891.

* For areas of the colonies, see paragraph 3 *ante*.

pure Mongolians—417, or nearly 5 per cent., of the males, and as many as 471, or 78 per cent., of the females, being half-castes.*

Chinese in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

60. The following is a statement of the number of Chinese according to the census returns of each of the Australasian Colonies :—

CHINESE IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria †	8,772	605	9,377
New South Wales ‡ ...	13,555	601	14,156
Queensland §	8,527	47	8,574
South Australia ‖ ..	3,926	71	3,997
Western Australia ...	912	5	917
Total	35,692	1,329	37,021
Tasmania ¶	993	63	1,056
New Zealand	4,426	18	4,444
Grand total	41,111	1,410	42,521

All of Chinese race not born in China.

61. In all the colonies some of the persons born in China were not of the Chinese race, whilst, on the other hand, some members of the Chinese race were born elsewhere than in China. It is believed that the numbers in the table are exclusive of the former, but inclusive of the latter, in the case of all the colonies except South Australia, in which colony all those set down in the census schedules as born in China, but no others, have been taken to be Chinese.

Aborigines in Victoria, 1891.

62. At the census of 1891 only 565 Aborigines—viz., 240 males and 325 females—were enumerated in Victoria. It is tolerably certain, however, that there are more in the colony than are shown by the figures. In consequence of the nomadic habits of this people, some have probably been missed by the sub-enumerators; and it is, moreover, possible that the latter sometimes failed to comply with the instruction to note the fact of the person being an Aboriginal by marking the letter "A" after the birthplace entry on the census schedule, and in consequence it might possibly not be recognised that he was one. The Central Board for the Protection of the Aborigines state that they have information of the existence of 731 Aborigines in the colony. Of the

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* For an account of the legislation respecting Chinese which has taken place since 1854, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

† Including 888 half-castes, viz., 417 males and 471 females.

‡ Including 867 half-castes, viz., 422 males and 445 females.

§ Including 29 male and 20 female children born in Queensland of Chinese parents; also 1 Chinaman born in New South Wales.

‖ These were the numbers born in China. Persons of European extraction there born and Chinese born in other countries were not kept separate in the returns.

¶ Including 117 half-castes—viz., 62 males and 55 females.

Aborigines enumerated only 317—viz., 192 males and 125 females—were pure blacks. The remainder—numbering 248—viz., 133 males and 115 females—had a cross of European blood in their veins.

63. The following is a statement of the number of Aborigines enumerated or believed to exist in each Australasian colony in 1891 :— Aborigines in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

ABORIGINES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria *	325	240	565
New South Wales †	4,559	3,721	8,280
Queensland (1881) ‡	10,719	9,866	20,585
South Australia §	14,510	9,279	23,789
Western Australia ‖	3,516	2,729	6,245
Total	33,629	25,835	59,464
Tasmania ¶	73	66	139
New Zealand **	22,861	19,132	41,993
Grand total	56,563	45,033	101,596

64. In most, if not all, the Australasian Colonies the enumeration of the Aborigines was incomplete. It has been already stated that in Victoria, whilst only 565 (including half-castes) were enumerated, 731 are believed to be in existence. In Queensland no attempt was made to enumerate or estimate the number of Aborigines, therefore the number returned in 1881—which is believed to understate the truth—has been repeated. In South Australia the Aborigines were not regularly enumerated, the figures given being derived from estimates made by the census collectors. In Western Australia only civilized Aborigines were enumerated. In the numbers given for that colony, 575—viz., 293 males and 282 females—are half-castes. In Tasmania there are no longer any Aborigines of unmixed race, the last male having died in 1869 and the last female in 1876. There are, however, a few half-castes. With the Maoris of New Zealand, 40 Morioris—viz., 26 males and 14 females—are included. These are the last surviving Aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands, which are a group lying about 360 miles to the east of New Zealand, in latitude 43° 50′ S., longitude 177° E., and form a dependency of that colony. Enumeration of Aborigines incomplete.

* Including 248 half-castes, viz., 133 males and 115 females.
† Including 3,183 half-castes, viz., 1,663 males and 1,520 females.
‡ No provision was made in 1891 to enumerate, or form an estimate of the numbers of, Aborigines in Queensland. The numbers for 1881—partly counted and partly estimated—have therefore been repeated.
§ Partly estimated.
‖ Civilized aborigines only; 575 half-castes, viz., 293 males and 282 females, are included.
¶ These are half-castes. No aborigines of unmixed race remain on the island of Tasmania.
** Including 40 aboriginal inhabitants of the Chatham Islands (Morioris), viz., 26 males and 14 females.

Urban and rural population.

65. In the following table the area of Victoria is divided into three districts, the first being the metropolitan (Greater Melbourne), extending in all directions for a distance of 10 miles from the centre of the city*; the second, the extra-metropolitan towns, including the total space embraced in cities, towns, and boroughs (present or former) outside the limits of Greater Melbourne; and the third, the extra urban or rural, including the remaining portions of the colony. In each of these districts the population is shown as at the end of 1893, as well as the average population during that year, also the ratio of the population of each district to that of the whole colony, and the number of persons to the square mile :—

URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, 1893.

Districts.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Estimated Population at End of 1893.			Mean Population 1893.
		Total.	Proportions per Cent.	Persons to the Sq. Mile.	
Towns { Metropolitan ...	256	444,832	37·89	1,738	457,230
Towns { Extra-Metropolitan†	376	193,820	16·51	515	193,810
Total Urban	632	638,652	54·40	1,010	651,040
Extra-Urban or Rural ...	87,252	535,354	45·60	6·1	519,290
Total of Victoria ...	87,884	1,174,006	100·00	13·4	1,170,330

Increasing proportion of metropolitan population.

66. At the end of 1893, according to the municipal estimates, the population of the metropolis did not bear so high a proportion to the total population as it did when the census of 1891 was taken; it was, however, still equal to nearly 38 per cent. of that of the whole colony. Up to 1891 the proportion had been fast increasing, as will be observed by the following figures :—

PROPORTION OF POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE TO TOTAL POPULATION OF VICTORIA.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1861	25·89	1889	41·01
1871	28·87	1891	43·05
1881	32·81	1893	37·89

* Exclusive of water, which covers about 58 square miles of the area named.

† In addition to the present extra-metropolitan cities, towns, and boroughs, certain towns which were at one time independent municipalities, but have since become portions of shires, are included in this line. These, with their enumerated populations in 1891, are as follow :—Avoca, 787 ; Beechworth, 2,528 ; Chiltern, 1,351 ; Gisborne, 413 ; Graytown, 104 ; Guildford, 236 ; Jamieson, 223 ; Kilmore, 1,122 ; Kyneton, 3,371 ; Maldon, 1,692 ; Moonambel, 309 ; South Barwon, 1,589 ; Steiglitz, 265 ; Taradale, 322 ; Walhalla, 1,771 ; Woodend, 1,021. The total of these is 17,104. The populations of the present cities, towns, and boroughs, also those of the shires, are given in a subsequent table

67. The following table shows the estimated area in acres, the estimated population and the number of persons to the acre at the end of 1893, also the estimated mean population during that year, in each of the cities, towns, and boroughs comprised in Greater Melbourne:— Area and population of metropolitan sub-districts.

POPULATION OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1893.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Area in Acres.*	At End of 1893.		Mean Population, 1893.
		Estimated Population.	Persons to the acre.	
Melbourne City	5,020	65,203	12·99	66,985
North Melbourne Town	565	20,743†	36·71	21,445
Fitzroy City	923	28,270	30·63	29,190
Collingwood City	1,139	29,888	26·24	31,705
Richmond City	1,430	31,712	22·17	32,348
Brunswick Town	2,722	21,000	7·71	20,500
Northcote Town	2,850	6,947	2·44	7,030
Prahran City	2,320	36,652	15·80	37,090
South Melbourne City	2,311	33,850	14·65	37,245
Port Melbourne Town ‡	2,366	11,962	5·06	12,105
St. Kilda City	2,046	19,000	9·29	19,235
Brighton Town	3,288	9,550	2·91	9,656
Essendon Town	4,000	13,155	3·29	13,940
Flemington and Kensington Borough	1,088	9,734	8·95	10,130
Hawthorn City	2,400§	18,473	7·70	18,675
Kew Borough	3,553	7,980	2·25	8,220
Footscray City	3,075	16,620	5·40	17,330
Williamstown Town	2,775	15,038	5·42	15,205
Oakleigh Borough ‖	2,178	1,095	·72	1,120
Caulfield Shire	6,080	8,500	1·40	8,380
Malvern Shire	3,989§	8,890	2·23	8,875
Boroondara Shire	8,320	6,430	·77	6,430
Preston Shire	8,800	3,262	·37	3,210
Coburg Shire	4,800	5,298	1·10	5,560
Remainder of District	84,622	13,615	·16	13,656
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River¶	...	1,965	...	1,965
Total, including Shipping ...	162,660	444,832	2·73**	457,230

68. The density of the population of each of the component parts of Greater Melbourne is shown in the fourth column of the table. It will be noticed that the most thickly peopled municipality is North Melbourne, with close upon 37 persons to the acre; then Fitzroy, with Density of metropolitan population.

* Exclusive of water, which covers an area of 38,402 acres.
† Including the Benevolent Asylum.
‡ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a Town on the 16th January, 1893.
§ Boundaries adjusted on 30th October, 1893.
‖ Including 653 acres situated outside the 10-mile radius.
¶ Census figures.
** In making this calculation, persons in ships were excluded from the total population.

nearly 31 ; Collingwood, with 26 ; Richmond, with 22 ; Prahran, with 16 ; South Melbourne, with nearly 15 ; and Melbourne City, with 13 persons to the acre. In explanation of the fact that some of the suburbs are more densely populated than the city, it will be remembered that large numbers of people who come to the latter on business daily have their residences, and would therefore be enumerated, in the former. It should also be borne in mind that in some of the municipalities extensive parks, gardens, and other public reserves exist, so that the population is really living in closer proximity than the figures indicate. Melbourne City contains 1,718 acres of such reserves ; Kew, 634 acres ; South Melbourne, 482 acres ; Williamstown, 446¼ acres ; Flemington and Kensington, 307 acres ; St. Kilda, 250 acres ; Richmond, 190 acres ; Brighton, 166½ acres ; Port Melbourne, 80¼ acres ; Essendon, 65½ acres ; Footscray, 45¾ acres ; Fitzroy, 41 acres ; Collingwood, 39 acres; and there are smaller reserves in some of the other municipalities. If the reserves be excluded, the persons to the acre in the places named would be as follow:—Fitzroy, 32·1 ; Collingwood, 27·2 ; Richmond, 25·6 ; Melbourne City, 19·7 ; South Melbourne, 18·5 ; Flemington and Kensington, 12·5 ; St. Kilda, 10·6 ; Williamstown, 6·5 ; Footscray, 5·5 ; Port Melbourne, 5·2 ; Essendon, 3·4 ; Brighton, 3·1 ; and Kew, 2·7.

Decrease of population since 1891.

69. The growth of the population of Greater Melbourne in the ten years ended with 1891 was at the rate of nearly 21,000 per annum ; but, according to the figures furnished by the municipal authorities, the population had fallen off by 46,064 between the date of the census (5th April, 1891) and the end of 1893. The following table shows the sub-districts in which the population increased and those in which it diminished in the period named, also the amount of increase or decrease which took place in each sub-district :—

Increase or Decrease of Population in Sub-Districts of Greater Melbourne.

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1893.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
Malvern	754	Melbourne	8,158
Caulfield	495	South Melbourne ...	7,874
Boroondara	226	Richmond	7,085
		Collingwood	5,182
		Fitzroy	4,183
		Prahran	3,051
		Footscray	2,529

Increase or Decrease of Population in Sub-Districts of Greater Melbourne—*continued.*

From the date of Census (5th April, 1891) to end of 1893.

Sub-Districts in which Population increased.	Increase of Population.	Sub-Districts in which Population decreased.	Decrease of Population.
		Essendon	1,256
		Hawthorn	1,112
		Port Melbourne ...	1,105
		Brunswick	961
		Williamstown	922
		St. Kilda	838
		Remainder of District ...	602
		Northcote	511
		Kew	482
		Coburg	454
		Brighton	308
		Preston	307
		North Melbourne ...	254
		Flemington & Kensington	224
		Oakleigh	141
Increase	1,475	Decrease	47,539
		Deduct Increase ...	1,475
		Net Decrease ...	46,064

Metropolitan populations, 1891 and 1893.

70. In the following table is shown the area embraced in the metropolis (including suburbs) of each of the Australasian Colonies, with the population thereof as enumerated at the last census and estimated at the end of 1893; also the increase of the population of each capital city since the census, the mean population of each during the year, and the density of the population of each at its close :—

Population of Australasian Capital Cities, 1893.

Name of City.	Area in Acres.	Population.		Increase since Census ($2\frac{3}{4}$ years).	Mean Population, 1893.	Persons to the Acre (31st Dec., 1893).
		Enumerated (5th April, 1891).	Estimated (31st Dec., 1893).			
Melbourne ...	162,660	490,896	444,832	– 46,064*	457,230	2·73
Sydney ...	86,400	387,434	421,030	33,596	416,370	4·87
Brisbane ...	50,240	93,657	105,900†	12,243	104,560	2·11
Adelaide ...	167,680	133,252	140,549	7,297	138,658	·84
Perth ...	4,830	8,447	12,424	3,977	11,770	2·57
Hobart ...	47,560	33,450	35,073	1,623	35,000	·74
Wellington ..	9,032	33,224	38,298	5,074	37,656	4·24

* Decrease. † Rough approximation only.

Increase of population since census.

71. According to the estimates made, an increase will be observed in the population of all the capitals except Melbourne, in which there was a falling-off of 46,000, as already stated. The increase in Sydney was by far the largest, exceeding by a tenth that in Brisbane, Adelaide, Perth, Hobart, and Wellington combined.

Density of population in capital cities.

72. It will, moreover, be noticed that the inhabitants of Greater Sydney dwell in greater contiguity than those of any of the other metropolitan cities; and in both that city and Wellington the people are nearer each other than they are in Greater Melbourne, whilst in Adelaide and Hobart there is less than one person to the acre. It may, however, be remarked that in the district subject to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is only half the size of Greater Melbourne and slightly smaller than Greater Sydney, the inhabitants are nearer together than in either, the population in 1893 being 431,362, spread over an area of 83,860 acres, or an average of 5·14 persons to the acre.

Population of chief extra-metropolitan towns.

73. Next to the municipalities embraced under the head of Greater Melbourne, the most important towns in Victoria are—Ballarat, comprising three municipalities; Bendigo, two; Geelong, three; Warrnambool, one; Castlemaine, two; and Stawell, one. The enumerated populations of these, with their immediate suburbs, according to the results of the census of 1891, and an estimate brought down to about September, 1893, also the increase or decrease in each since the census, were as follow:—

Population of Six Extra-Metropolitan Towns, 1891 and 1893.

Name of Town.	Population.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891.	1893.		
Ballarat	46,158	44,766	...	1,392
Bendigo	38,348	40,936	2,588	...
Geelong	24,283	24,315	32	...
Castlemaine	6,804	6,892	88	...
Warrnambool	6,582	6,600	18	...
Stawell	5,183	5,320	137	...

74. Tables showing the birthplaces, religions, ages, and occupations of the people of Victoria, according to the census of 1891, were published in the issue of this work for 1892.* On the present occasion the numbers under each of these heads have been brought on by estimates to the middle of 1893; and these are supplemented with tables showing the numbers under the same heads returned in each of the Australasian Colonies. Birthplaces religions, ages, and occupations.

75. The following table contains an estimate of the number of males and females of different nationalities living in Victoria about the middle of 1893. The numbers have been derived from the returns of the census, an allowance being made for the changes which have occurred since the census was taken:— Birthplaces, 1893.

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Birthplaces.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	383,417	386,279	769,696
Other Australasian Colonies ...	40,465	40,848	81,313
England and Wales	85,728	64.030	149,758
Scotland	25,300	21,368	46,668
Ireland	38,101	40,810	78,911
Other British Possessions	6,751	5,291	12,042
Germany	6,928	2,874	9,802
The United States	1,983	865	2,848
China	7,417	132	7,549
Other Countries	11,480	263	11,743
Total	607,570	562,760	1,170,330
ALLEGIANCE.			
British subjects by birth	579,762	558,626	1,138,388
Foreign subjects by birth	27,808	4,134	31,942

76. The following table contains a statement of the birthplaces of the people of each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of Birthplaces of residents in each Australasian Colony.

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., page 98 *et seq.*, for the birthplaces, religions, and ages of the people, and page 546 *et seq.* for their occupations.

the census of 1891; also the number of males and females of each birthplace :—

BIRTHPLACES OF THE PEOPLE LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891 (INCLUDING CHINESE AND ABORIGINES).

Colony.	Number of Persons born in—						
	The Colony.	Other Australasian Colonies.*	United Kingdom.	Other British Possessions.	Germany.	The United States.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria ...	354,726	39,672	167,435	3,126	7,781	2,005	23,669
New South Wales	368,054	46,462	158,324	3,434	6,976	2,509	26,803
Queensland† ...	99,833	17,658	81,596	1,538	8,700	325	24,848‡
South Australia	108,276	5,760	38,604	1,032	5,076	271	7,782
W'st'rn Australia	17,261	2,195	9,821	587	259	132	2,775
Total ...	948,150	111,747	455,780	9,717	28,792	5,242	85,877
Tasmania ...	54,323	3,944	15,810	372	589	165	2,357
New Zealand ...	206,462	7,677	123,375	2,209	3,045	474	12,496
Total Males...	1,208,935	123,368	494,965	12,298	32,426	5,881	100,730
FEMALES.							
Victoria ...	358,859	40,047	131,446	1,726	2,994	900	6,019
New South Wales	365,241	38,692	107,777	1,200	2,591	870	3,301
Queensland† ...	97,723	10,678	61,027	421	6,210	102	3,644
South Australia	109,454	5,318	33,460	473	3,477	115	1,333
W'st'rn Australia	16,160	1,133	4,701	170	31	22	205
Total ...	947,437	95,868	338,411	3,990	15,303	2,009	14,502
Tasmania ...	53,578	3,384	11,165	310	329	56	285
New Zealand ...	202,247	8,266	95,459	1,494	1,618	193	3,636
Total Females	1,203,262	107,518	445,035	5,794	17,250	2,258	18,423
Both Sexes ...	2,412,197	230,886	940,000	18,092	49,676	8,139	119,153

Natives of Australasia.

77. The table shows the natives of the Australasian Colonies resident therein to have numbered 2,643,083, of whom 2,103,202 were born on the Australian continent. The former number furnishes a proportion of 68 per cent. and the latter one of 69 per cent. to the population. In 1881 the proportions were respectively 62 and 63 per cent.

Victorians in each Australasian colony.

78. From the census returns of the different colonies it is ascertained that Victorian natives living in Australasian Colonies other than the colony of their birth numbered 69,021, viz., 38,310

* Including Fiji and New Guinea.

† As no account was taken in 1891 of the Aborigines in Queensland, the numbers partly enumerated and partly estimated in 1881 have been added to the census figures.

‡ Including Polynesians, viz., 8,498 males and 745 females; and Malays, viz., 1,092 males and 79 females.

males and 30,711 females. The numbers found to be living in each colony of the group are set down in the following table :—

VICTORIANS LIVING IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

Colony in which living.	Numbers born in Victoria.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	354,726	358,859	713,585
New South Wales	22,792	17,976	40,768
Queensland	4,907	2,555	7,462
South Australia	3,412	3,197	6,609
Western Australia...	729	307	1,036
Total	386,566	382,894	769,460
Tasmania	2,301	1,904	4,205
New Zealand	4,169	4,772	8,941
Grand Total	393,036	389,570	782,606

79. The figures afford evidence of the existence in 1891 of 782,606 Victorians by birth, viz., 393,036 males and 389,570 females. There were doubtless also some living in the United Kingdom and other countries outside of Australasia, but of these there are no means of estimating the numbers. The increase of known natives of Victoria since 1881 had been 243,501, viz., 123,119 males and 120,382 females. Victorian natives.

80. The next table contains a statement of the estimated number of persons of different religions in Victoria about the middle of 1893, the proportions which those of each religion bear to the total population being identical with those obtaining at the last census :— Religions, 1893.

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE, 1893.
(Estimated.)

Religious Denominations.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Church of England	225,092	206,526	431,618
Presbyterians	88,852	83,980	172,832
Methodists	80,236	83,377	163,613
Independents	11,449	11,436	22,885
Baptists	13,827	15,045	28,872
Other Protestants	25,226	20,908	46,134
Roman Catholics	129,114	128,183	257,297
Jews	3,626	3,053	6,679
Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	6,785	129	6,914
Others (including no religion, &c., object to state, &c.)	23,363	10,123	33,486
Total	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

Religions in Australasian Colonies.

81. The following table shows the principal religious denominations in each Australasian colony, also the number of males and females adhering to each denomination, according to the returns of the census of 1891 :—

RELIGIONS OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Number of Persons of each Denomination.						
	Church of England.	Presbyterians.	Methodists.	Other Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Residue.
MALES.							
Victoria	219,573	86,665	78,297	49,246	126,017	3,540	34,751
New South Wales ...	272,009	59,438	56,358	34,364	149,390	3,038	33,406
Queensland... ...	79,814	25,473	16,073	28,077	48,688	483	25,171
South Australia ...	46,718	9,491	37,757	33,840	23,626	436	14,933
Western Australia ...	14,640	1,286	2,443	1,323	7,127	82	2,613
Total	632,754	182,353	190,928	146,850	354,848	7,579	110,874
Tasmania	40,401	4,957	8,657	5,458	13,210	55	4,749
New Zealand ...	134,263	74,766	31,601	24,524	44,982	774	21,967
Total Males ...	807,418	262,076	231,186	176,832	413,040	8,408	137,590
FEMALES.							
Victoria	197,378	80,246	79,711	45,284	122,568	2,919	13,645
New South Wales ...	234,859	49,945	53,752	29,108	137,527	2,446	8,314
Queensland	62,741	20,166	14,795	24,352	44,077	326	3,482
South Australia ...	42,553	8,715	38,857	33,593	23,553	404	5,955
Western Australia ...	10,242	710	2,148	946	5,347	47	253
Total	547,773	159,782	189,263	133,283	333,072	6,142	31,649
Tasmania	35,609	4,789	8,482	5,482	12,566	29	2,084
New Zealand ...	119,068	66,711	31,814	23,903	42,290	689	9,306
Total Females ...	702,450	231,282	229,559	162,668	387,928	6,860	43,039
Both Sexes ...	1,509,868	493,358	460,745	339,500	800,968	15,268	180,629

Protestants and Roman Catholics in Australasian Colonies.

82. Combining the Protestant denominations so as to obtain the total number of Protestants in each colony, and collating them with

the Roman Catholics, the proportions given in the following table are obtained :—

PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers.			Proportions per cent.	
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Total.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.
Victoria	836,400	248,585	1,084,985	77·09	22·91
New South Wales ...	789,833	286,917	1,076,750	73·35	26·65
Queensland	271,491	92,765	364,256	74·54	25·46
South Australia ...	251,524	47,179	298,703	84·25	15·75
Western Australia ...	33,738	12,474	46,212	73·01	26·99
Total	2,182,986	687,920	2,870,906	76·04	23·96
Tasmania	113,835	25,776	139,611	81·54	18·46
New Zealand... ...	506,650	87,272	593,922	85·31	14·69
Grand Total ...	2,803,471	800,968	3,604,439	77·78	22·22

Colonies in which Roman Catholics were most common.

83. The proportions in the table are those of the Protestants and Roman Catholics to the sum of the two bodies combined ; and it should be pointed out that the proportions would be somewhat lower if calculated to the whole population of specified beliefs, which, in addition to the two bodies named, contain Jews, Buddhists, &c., and other non-Christian sects, as well as persons of No Denomination, No Religion, &c. In proportion to the total of the two combined bodies, Protestants were most numerous in New Zealand, South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria in the order named, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 75 per cent. of the whole; whilst Roman Catholics were most numerous in Western Australia, next in New South Wales, and next in Queensland, those being the only colonies in which they exceeded 25 per cent. of the whole.

Proportions of Protestants and Catholics in Australasia.

84. Relatively to their combined numbers, Protestants gained slightly and Roman Catholics lost slightly between the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both on the Australian continent and on that continent

combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. This is shown by the following figures :—

RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF PROTESTANTS AND ROMAN CATHOLICS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1881 AND 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Denomination.	Continent of Australia.		Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.	
	1881.	1891.	1881.	1891.
Protestants ...	74·53	76·04	76·49	77·78
Roman Catholics ...	25·47	23·96	23·51	22·22
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Ages, 1893.

85. In the following table an estimate is given of the number living of males and females in Victoria at each quinquennial age-period about the middle of 1893. This estimate has been based upon the ages at which the persons returned at the census of 1891 must have arrived at that period, an allowance being made for the ages of those who have been born, have died, have arrived in, or have left the colony since the census was taken. The calculation was made in single years, and the numbers have been grouped in quinquennial periods for the purpose of this table.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE, 1893 (ESTIMATED).

Ages.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 5 years	106,824	104,478	211,302
5 to 10 ,, ...	64,408	63,175	127,583
10 to 15 ,, ...	57,537	57,244	114,781
15 to 20 ,, ...	54,227	56,438	110,665
20 to 25 ,, ...	60,123	61,176	121,299
25 to 30 ,, ...	61,379	54,575	115,954
30 to 35 ,, ...	46,803	39,306	86,109
35 to 40 ,, ...	30,922	26,031	56,953
40 to 45 ,, ...	23,110	20,935	44,045
45 to 50 ,, ...	21,180	19,281	40,461
50 to 55 ,, ...	21,732	18,754	40,486
55 to 60 ,, ...	20,924	15,592	36,516
60 to 65 ,, ...	18,680	12,248	30,928
65 to 70 ,, ...	9,867	6,541	16,408
70 to 75 ,, ...	6,101	4,187	10,288
75 to 80 ,, ...	2,423	1,792	4,215
80 and upwards	1,330	1,007	2,337
Total	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

86. The ages of the people in the various Australasian Colonies were as follow when the census of 1891 was taken :— Ages in Australasian Colonies, 1891.

AGES OF THE PEOPLE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Ages.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
MALES.							
Under 5 years ...	75,185	83,640	30,458	23,015	3,394	10,829	42,266
5 to 10 ,, ...	65,418	72,511	23,820	21,827	2,729	9,870	43,502
10 to 15 ,, ...	58,996	61,840	19,902	19,162	2,357	8,276	40,763
15 to 20 ,, ...	57,264	53,931	18,203	15,363	2,199	7,066	32,586
20 to 25 ,, ...	63,413	57,666	24,094	15,380	3,337	7,148	28,445
25 to 30 ,, ...	63,080	59,752	25,723	14,400	3,825	7,454	23,797
30 to 35 ,, ...	47,864	51,933	21,356	13,426	2,880	6,056	22,106
35 to 40 ,, ...	31,824	40,238	15,593	10,758	1,946	4,473	20,594
40 to 45 ,, ...	24,034	31,227	12,217	8,115	1,412	3,316	17,824
45 to 50 ,, ...	22,111	26,865	10,538	6,827	1,225	2,574	17,094
50 to 55 ,, ...	22,804	22,586	9,192	5,401	1,208	2,296	16,836
55 to 60 ,, ...	22,264	16,644	5,448	4,094	1,041	1,932	10,981
60 to 65 ,, ...	20,213	12,504	3,596	3,529	875	1,900	7,716
65 to 70 ,, ...	11,144	6,945	1,793	2,378	520	1,492	3,939
70 to 75 ,, ...	7,240	4,997	1,079	1,723	370	1,405	2,515
75 to 80 ,, ...	3,210	2,837	505	850	130	790	1,195
80 and upwards	2,025	1,887	262	553	66	610	718
Total Males...	598,089	608,003	223,779	166,801	29,514	77,487	332,877
FEMALES.							
Under 5 years ...	73,471	81,354	29,874	22,266	3,336	10,618	40,955
5 to 10 ,, ...	63,966	70,977	23,275	21,267	2,562	9,512	42,596
10 to 15 ,, ...	57,878	60,867	19,258	18,641	2,351	8,169	40,338
15 to 20 ,, ...	57,859	54,160	17,131	15,617	2,036	6,813	32,665
20 to 25 ,, ...	61,655	53,133	18,718	14,923	2,146	6,577	29,855
25 to 30 ,, ...	55,220	46,673	15,964	12,937	1,862	6,061	22,416
30 to 35 ,, ...	39,840	36,424	12,161	10,690	1,391	4,931	17,923
35 to 40 ,, ...	26,508	27,110	8,548	8,290	959	3,438	15,133
40 to 45 ,, ...	21,430	22,003	6,869	6,339	754	2,748	13,459
45 to 50 ,, ...	19,747	18,491	6,108	5,517	643	2,336	11,854
50 to 55 ,, ...	19,290	14,662	4,690	4,931	557	2,141	9,940
55 to 60 ,, ...	16,220	10,721	2,983	3,837	442	1,782	6,161
60 to 65 ,, ...	12,915	7,677	1,991	3,251	279	1,486	4,475
65 to 70 ,, ...	7,181	4,865	1,145	2,169	159	969	2,568
70 to 75 ,, ..	4,803	3,658	727	1,534	124	766	1,878
75 to 80 ,, ...	2,267	1,903	301	830	52	401	936
80 and upwards	1,501	1,273	196	591	40	293	629
Total Females	541,751	515,951	169,939	153,630	19,693	69,041	293,781

87. In 1891, according to the ages of its inhabitants, Western Australia had the strongest population in proportion to its numbers of any of the Australasian Colonies, Victoria in this respect standing second. By the following table, which shows the proportions living at the supporting and dependent ages, the relative strength of the Relative strength of populations of Australasian Colonies.

population of each colony, as existing in 1891, will be at once recognised :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891—BOTH SEXES.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
	At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
		Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Western Australia	6,303	3,400	297
2. Victoria	6,190	3,465	345
3. Queensland	6,124	3,723	153
4. New South Wales	5,912	3,836	252
5. New Zealand	5,774	3,996	230
6. South Australia	5,730	3,938	332
7. Tasmania	5,632	3,909	459

Effective strength of population in various countries.

88. The following are the proportions of persons of both sexes at the sustaining and dependent periods of life in England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Cape of Good Hope in 1891, and in the United States in 1880 :—

EFFECTIVE STRENGTH OF THE POPULATIONS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES—BOTH SEXES.

Country.	Census Year.	Numbers in every 10,000 Persons living.		
		At Supporting Ages (15 to 65 Years).	At Dependent Ages.	
			Under 15 Years.	65 Years and upwards.
1. Ireland	1891	6,110	3,251	639
2. England	1891	6,020	3,507	473
3. Scotland	1891	5,937	3,558	505
4. United States ...	1880	5,846	3,810	344
5. Cape of Good Hope	1891	5,394	4,318	288

Strength in colonies and countries compared.

89. The figures, taken in connexion with former ones, show that relatively to the total numbers in each country the populations of Ireland, England, and Scotland were stronger than those of New South Wales, New Zealand, South Australia, or Tasmania, although not so strong as those of Victoria, Queensland, or Western Australia. New South Wales, however, had a relatively stronger population than the United States or the Cape of Good Hope, whilst New Zealand, South Australia, and Tasmania had each a relatively stronger population than the latter.

Order of countries in regard to proportions at strong and weak ages.

90. It will be observed that the proportion of children was largest in the Cape of Good Hope, and smallest in Ireland, but that those countries almost change places in regard to the proportion of old people.

The following is the order in which the Australasian Colonies and the countries named stand in these respects, also in regard to the proportion of persons at the effective period of life :—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTIONS OF PERSONS AT EFFECTIVE AND DEPENDENT AGES.

Middle Age, 15 to 65 Years (Strong Period).	Childhood, under 15 Years (Weak Period).	Old Age, 65 Years and upwards (Weak Period).
1. Western Australia.	1. Cape of Good Hope.	1. Ireland.
2. Victoria.	2. New Zealand.	2. Scotland.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.	3. England.
4. Ireland.	4. Tasmania.	4. Tasmania.
5. England.	5. New South Wales.	5. Victoria.
6. Scotland.	6. United States.	6. United States.
7. New South Wales.	7. Queensland.	7. South Australia.
8. United States.	8. Scotland.	8. Western Australia.
9. New Zealand.	9. England.	9. Cape of Good Hope.
10. South Australia.	10. Victoria.	10. New South Wales.
11. Tasmania.	11. Western Australia.	11. New Zealand.
12. Cape of Good Hope.	12. Ireland.	12. Queensland.

Strong and weak in Victoria and other countries.

91. Victoria, it will be noticed, had, relatively to its numbers, a stronger population than any of the other countries named except Western Australia. With the exception of Western Australia and Ireland, it is, however, at the bottom of the list in regard to the proportion of children it contains; whilst in regard to the proportion of old people, the only countries above it are Tasmania and the three divisions of the United Kingdom.

Women at reproductive age in Australasian Colonies.

92. According to the figures, women at the reproductive period of life (15 to 45 years) in Victoria were not only more numerous, but furnished a higher proportion to the total number of females living than they did in any of the other Australasian Colonies. At the census of 1881, South Australia was at the head of the list, and Victoria second. The former had, in 1891, sunk to the fifth place, whilst Victoria had risen to the highest. The following are the numbers and proportions for each colony :—

WOMEN AT THE REPRODUCTIVE PERIOD OF LIFE (15 TO 45 YEARS) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Number.	Number in 10,000 Females living.
1. Victoria	262,512	4,846
2. Queensland	79,391	4,672
3. Western Australia	9,148	4,645
4. New South Wales	239,503	4,642
5. South Australia	68,796	4,478
6. New Zealand	131,451	4,474
7. Tasmania	30,568	4,428

Occupations, 1893.

93. The occupations of the people of Victoria have been brought on by proportion to about the middle of 1893, allowance being made for the changes which have taken place in the proportions of those engaged in manufacturing, agricultural, pastoral, and mining pursuits; and in those of young children and infants.

Occupations of the People, 1893 (estimated).

Occupations.	Mean Population, 1893.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Ministering to Government, law and order* ...	7,389	165	7,554
„ religion, charity, science, &c. ...	11,865	9,571	21,436
„ board, lodging, and attendance ...	13,142	42,500	55,642
Dealing in money and real property	7,348	1,144	8,492
„ art and mechanic productions ...	1,897	413	2,310
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	4,656	902	5,558
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	11,497	1,403	12,900
„ animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,020	269	4,289
„ minerals and metals	1,710	67	1,777
„ fuel and light	1,488	18	1,506
General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers	20,623	3,515	24,138
Engaged in storage	346	7	353
Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	26,984	1,547	28,531
Working in art and mechanic productions ...	25,183	1,026	26,209
„ textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	9,312	24,274	33,586
„ food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6,931	395	7,326
„ animal and vegetable substances ...	5,339	354	5,693
„ minerals and metals	13,403	46	13,449
„ fuel, light, and energy	1,071	2	1,073
„ buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	29,934	19	29,953
Labourers and others (branch of labour undefined)	33,965	348	34,313
Engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits ...	123,459	11,743	135,202
„ mines and quarries	26,019	10	26,029
Of independent means	4,050	13,454	17,504
Performing household duties and being educated	210,000	445,000	655,000
Dependent on charity or in prison	5,939	4,568	10,507
Total	607,570	562,760	1,170,330

* Including those Government and municipal officers whose duties were mainly administrative or clerical, or who were returned as civil servants, public or municipal officers, &c., also lawyers and others connected with law.

94. Returns of the occupations of the people, based upon information obtained at the census of 1891, have been published by all the Australasian Colonies. The following is a statement of the numbers following the various occupations, grouped under twenty-five heads:— Occupations in each colony—Numbers.

Occupations of the People in the Australasian Colonies, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines* and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Mixed Sexes.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
NUMBERS.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order†	6,942	7,362	3,610	1,911	605	1,056	3,047
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	22,786	24,129	6,866	5,348	872	2,862	12,774
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	57,530	58,867	20,386	14,001	2,622	7,180	24,928
4. Dealing in money and real property	9,278	7,919	2,926	1,843	423	1,662	3,756
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2,532	3,159	592	338	84	275	1,296
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	6,064	5,822	1,429	1,526	110	587	3,144
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	14,453	13,802	4,370	3,317	244	1,277	7,035
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4,772	3,143	903	576	89	125	1,495
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1,961	1,529	405	374	16	168	846
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1,665	1,349	66	450	1	196	397
11. General and undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	26,961	18,739	6,789	6,862	1,144	2,032	8,779
12. Engaged in storage	390	314	397	568	33	4	1,035
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	31,474	30,853	13,394	9,895	2,876	3,267	15,413
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	21,516	19,117	5,013	6,110	952	1,564	9,672
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	37,439	24,601	7,415	7,665	437	2,803	19,437
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	7,617	7,923	2,280	1,958	264	815	4,453
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	6,683	9,193	2,886	923	595	788	3,563
18. Working in minerals and metals	14,414	12,091	4,059	3,719	509	1,383	5,513
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	1,025	1,634	142	119	12	107	255
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	41,201	39,083	10,767	5,994	1,777	5,166	12,679
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	38,544	26,912	14,622	10,423	1,789	3,390	14,949
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	128,934	137,026	67,992	37,864	8,630	23,568	90,546
23. Of independent means	17,743	10,223	464	1,578	229	671	3,103
24. Performing household duties and being educated	619,627	643,554	209,546	187,319	24,369	83,463	369,178
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	11,354	12,546	4,470	2,133	432	1,793	4,717
Total of specified occupations	1,132,905	1,120,890	391,789	312,814	49,114	146,202	622,010

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines.

† See footnote to last table.

Occupations in each colony—Proportions per 1,000.

95. The next table shows, per 1,000 persons living in the Australasian Colonies, the proportions of those following the various occupations, grouped as before:—

Occupations of the People in the Australasian Colonies, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines* and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Mixed Sexes.

Occupations.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Proportions per 1,000.							
1. Ministering to government, law, and order †	6·13	6·56	9·21	6·11	12·32	7·22	4·90
2. Ministering to religion, charity, science, &c.	20·11	21·53	17·52	17·10	17·76	19·58	20·54
3. Ministering to board, lodging, and attendance	50·78	52·52	52·03	44·76	53·39	49·11	40·07
4. Dealing in money and real property	8·19	7·06	7·47	5·89	8·61	11·37	6·04
5. Dealing in art and mechanic productions	2·24	2·82	1·51	1·08	1·71	1·88	2·09
6. Dealing in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	5·35	5·19	3·65	4·88	2·24	4·02	5·05
7. Dealing in food, drinks, groceries, narcotics, and stimulants	12·76	12·31	11·15	10·60	4·97	8·73	11·31
8. Dealing in animals, animal and vegetable substances	4·21	2·80	2·31	1·84	1·81	·86	2·40
9. Dealing in minerals and metals	1·73	1·36	1·03	1·19	·33	1·15	1·36
10. Dealing in fuel and light ..	1·47	1·20	·17	1·44	·02	1·34	·64
11. General undefined dealers, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	23·80	16·72	17·33	21·94	23·29	13·90	14·11
12. Engaged in storage	·34	·28	1·01	1·82	·67	·03	1·66
13. Carriers of passengers, goods, letters, and messages	27·78	27·52	34·19	31·63	58·56	22·35	24·78
14. Working in art and mechanic productions	18·99	17·06	12·80	19·53	19·38	10·70	15·55
15. Working in textile fabrics, dress, and fibrous articles	33·05	21·95	18·93	24·50	8·90	19·17	31·25
16. Working in food, drinks, narcotics, and stimulants	6·72	7·07	5·82	6·26	5·38	5·57	7·16
17. Working in animal and vegetable substances	5·90	8·20	7·37	2·95	12·12	5·39	5·73
18. Working in minerals and metals	12·72	10·79	10·36	11·89	10·36	9·46	8·86
19. Working in fuel, light, and energy	·91	1·46	·36	·38	·25	·73	·41
20. Working in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks	36·37	34·87	27·48	19·16	36·18	35·33	20·39
21. Working in undefined mechanical operations (chiefly labourers)	34·02	24·01	37·32	33·32	36·41	23·19	24·03
22. Engaged on land and animals ..	113·81	122·25	173·54	121·04	175·71	161·20	145·57
23. Of independent means ..	15·66	9·12	1·19	5·05	4·66	4·59	4·99
24. Performing household duties (if any) or being educated	546·94	574·15	534·84	598·82	496·17	570·87	593·53
25. Dependent on charity or in prison	10·02	11·20	11·41	6·82	8·80	12·26	7·58
Total	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00	1,000·00

Occupations in Victoria.

96. In proportion to population, dealers and workers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), dealers in food and drink (group 7),

* In South Australia the Chinese are excluded as well as the Aborigines

† See footnote to table on page 48 *ante*.

dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), dealers and workers in minerals and metals (groups 9 and 18), dealers in fuel and light (group 10), persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), workers in buildings, railways, and roads (group 20), and persons of independent means (group 23) were more numerous, whilst persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22) were less numerous, in Victoria than in any other colony named.

Occupations in New South Wales.

97. New South Wales, as compared with the other colonies, had the largest proportion of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), dealers in art and mechanic productions (group 5), and workers in fuel, light, and energy (group 19).

Occupations in Queensland.

98. In Queensland, the proportion of labourers (group 21) was higher, whilst that of persons of independent means (group 23), was lower than in any other colony.

Occupations in South Australia.

99. The proportion of persons engaged in storage (group 12), and of persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties or being educated (group 24), were higher in South Australia than in any of the other colonies, whilst in the same colony the proportions of persons ministering to religion, charity, and science (group 2), of dealers in money and real property, and in art and mechanic productions (groups 4 and 5), of workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), of workers in buildings, railways, roads, and earthworks (group 20), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations in Western Australia.

100. The proportions which were higher in Western Australia than in any of the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), carriers (group 13), workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), workers in animal and vegetable substances (group 17), and persons engaged in agricultural and pastoral pursuits (group 22); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of workers and dealers in textile fabrics and dress (groups 6 and 15), workers and dealers in food and drink (groups 7 and 16), dealers in minerals and metals (group 9), workers and dealers in fuel and light (groups 10 and 19), and persons (chiefly women and children) performing domestic duties, or being educated (group 24).

Occupations in Tasmania.

101. The proportions in Tasmania of dealers in money and real property (group 4), and of paupers and prisoners (group 25), were

higher; whilst those of persons engaged in mercantile pursuits (group 11), of persons engaged in storage (group 12), of carriers (group 13), of workers in art and mechanic productions (group 14), of dealers in animal and vegetable substances (group 8), and of labourers (group 21) were lower than in any of the other colonies.

Occupations in New Zealand.

102. In New Zealand, the proportions which were higher than in any of the other colonies were those of workers in food and drink (group 16); whilst the proportions which were lower than in the other colonies were those of persons ministering to Government, law, and order (group 1), board and lodging house keepers and servants (group 3), dealers in money and real property (group 4), and workers in minerals and metals (group 18).

Bread-winners and dependents in Australasian Colonies.

103. The number of breadwinners and the number of dependents in each of the colonies named are given in the following table, the sexes being distinguished :—

BREADWINNERS AND DEPENDENTS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines and of those whose occupations were not returned.)

Colony.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.	Bread-winners.	Depend-ents.
Victoria	387,658	204,921	114,266	426,060	501,924	630,981
New South Wales ...	382,306	223,182	82,484	432,918	464,790	656,100
Queensland	146,161	76,064	31,612	137,952	177,773	214,016
South Australia ...	99,109	61,870	24,253	127,582	123,362	189,452
Western Australia ...	21,361	8,083	2,952	16,718	24,313	24,801
Tasmania	48,515	28,727	12,431	56,529	60,946	85,256
New Zealand ...	204,624	125,531	43,491	248,364	248,115	373,895

Relative proportion of bread-winners and depen-dents in Austral-asian Colonies.

104. In South Australia the proportion of breadwinners was smaller, and consequently the proportion of dependents was larger, than in any of the other colonies. The following statement shows the relative proportions of the two classes in each colony :—

In South Australia 100 breadwinners supported 154 dependents.
„ New Zealand „ „ „ 151 „
„ New South Wales „ „ „ 141 „
„ Tasmania „ „ „ 140 „
„ Victoria „ „ „ 125 „
„ Queensland „ „ „ 120 „
„ Western Australia „ „ „ 102 „

105. A special column for ascertaining the numbers of the unemployed was provided in the householder's schedule of all the colonies, but no use seems to have been made of it in Queensland or New Zealand. The following are numbers returned as being out of work in the five colonies which have compiled the information :— Unemployed in Australasian Colonies.

UNEMPLOYED IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Numbers Unemployed.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	19,930	3,317	23,247
New South Wales ...	19,518	2,865	22,383
South Australia ...	2,898	414	3,312
Western Australia ...	826	52	878
Tasmania	1,331	229	1,560

106. The unemployed referred to are those willing to work if able to find suitable occupation, and are included amongst the breadwinners in the previous table. If these be compared with the total number of breadwinners in the colonies named, it will be found that the highest proportion of unemployed was in New South Wales, Victoria standing second, and Western Australia, South Australia, and Tasmania third, fourth, and fifth. The following are the proportions in the five colonies :— Order of the colonies in regard to proportion of unemployed

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF UNEMPLOYED, 1891.

	Percentage of Breadwinners.
1. New South Wales	4·82
2. Victoria	4·63
3. Western Australia	3·61
4. South Australia	2·68
5. Tasmania	2·56

107. The following table shows the area and the population of the United Kingdom and its various colonies and dependencies. It has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, Area and population of British dominions.

principally from official documents, and embodies the latest available information upon the subject:—

BRITISH DOMINIONS.—AREA AND POPULATION.

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPE.				
England and Wales*	58,489	1893	29,729,506	508
Scotland	29,820	„	4,093,959	137
Ireland	32,531	„	4,606,527	142
British soldiers and sailors abroad	...	1891	224,211	...
Total United Kingdom ...	120,840	1893	38,654,203	320
Gibraltar†	2	1892	20,038	10,019
Malta†	119	„	166,889	1,402
Total	120,961	...	38,841,130	321
ASIA.				
British India‡...	944,489	1892	224,000,000	237
Feudatory Native States ...	642,996	„	67,500,000	105
Ceylon	25,365	„	3,060,000	121
Straits Settlements	1,472	„	534,000	363
Protected Malay States ...	32,610	„	430,000	13
British North Borneo	31,106	1889	175,000	6
Sarawak	45,000	1892	350,000	8
Labuan and smaller islands ...	30	„	5,900	197
Hong Kong	32	„	231,662	7,239
Aden	75	1891	41,910	559
Perim				
Bahrein Islands	270	1888	8,000	30
Cyprus	3,584	1891	209,291	58
Total	1,727,029	...	296,545,763	172
AFRICA.				
Mauritius and dependencies ...	881	1892	374,079	425
Natal...	20,461	„	545,000	27
Zululand	12,000	„	154,421	13
Cape Colony and dependencies§ ...	233,430	„	1,609,974	7
Basutoland	9,720	„	220,000	23
British Bechuanaland	43,000	„	73,000	1·7
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	119,000	1889	50,000	·4
St. Helena	47	1892	4,000	85
Ascension	35	1891	160	5
Lagos	1,071	1892	86,000	80
Gold Coast (including Protectorate)	46,600	1891	1,473,882	32
Sierra Leone	4,000	1892	126,835	32
Gambia	69	„	13,785	200
Total	490,314	...	4,731,136	10

* Including Isle of Man and Channel Islands, with an area of 303 square miles, and a population in 1991 of 147,842.

† Exclusive of the military. ‡ Inclusive of Assam and Lower Burmah.

§ Including not only Cape Colony proper, as constituted and bounded in 1875, but also Griqualand West, annexed in 1880, and also the following Native Territories annexed since 1875: Griqualand East, Tembuland, Transkie, and Walfish Bay. Not quite one-fourth of the population are whites.

British Dominions.—Area and Population—*continued.*

Country and Colony.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
America.				
Canada	3,456,383	1892	4,961,528	1·4
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	160,200	,,	205,000	1·3
Bermuda	20	,,	15,290	765
Honduras	7,562	,,	32,200	4
British Guiana	109,000	,,	271,123	2·5
West Indies—				
Bahamas	4,466	,,	48,155	11
Turk's Island	169	,,	4,744	28
Jamaica	4,200	,,	657,461	157
St. Lucia	238	,,	43,310	182
St. Vincent	132	,,	42,600	323
Barbados	166	,,	184,000	1,109
Grenada	133	,,	55,333	416
Tobago	114	,,	19,534	171
Virgin Islands	58	,,	4,816	83
St. Christopher	115	,,	48,105	418
Nevis				
Antigua	170	,,	36,380	214
Montserrat	32	,,	12,072	377
Dominica	291	,,	27,397	94
Trinidad	1,754	,,	210,541	120
Total	3,745,203	1892	6,879,589	1·8
Australasia and South Seas.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	3,075,474 †	1893	4,068,302 ‡	1·3
Fiji *...	7,500	1892	125,442	17
Falkland Islands	7,500	,,	1,808	·2
Total	3,090,474	...	4,195,552	1·4
Grand Total British Dominions ...	9,173,981	...	351,193,170	38·3

Note.—If Protectorates and "Spheres of Influence" be included, the area of British Dominions (according to the *Statesman's Year-Book*) would be increased to 11,335,806 square miles, and the population to 381,037,874 persons. The most important of these protectorates are in Africa, embracing territories known as British Central Africa, East Africa, Niger Territories, Oil Rivers Protectorate; South Africa and Zanzibar having an area of about 2,120,000 square miles, and a population of about 35,000,000.

Australasia compared with other British possessions.

108. The Australasian Colonies occupy about one-third, and Victoria rather less than a hundredth, of the whole area of the British dominions. The Australasian Colonies contain about an eighty-seventh, and Victoria contains about a three-hundredth, of the population of the whole British Empire. The area of Australasia is

* The area includes inhabited islands only, which number from 70 to 80; inclusive of uninhabited islands, the area is estimated to be 7,740 square miles. Of the population at the census of 1891, 108,019 were Fijians; 2,036 Europeans; 1,076 half-castes; 2,267 Polynesians; 7,468 Asiatics (chiefly natives of British India); and others, 314.

† For areas of the various colonies, see paragraph 3 *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of Aborigines, except 565 in Victoria and 8,280 in New South Wales.

somewhat smaller than that of Canada, which is the largest British possession; and the population of Canada exceeds that of Australasia by nearly a million persons. The population of Victoria is exceeded by that of no British dependency out of Australia, except India, the Feudatory Native States, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Gold Coast.

Foreign countries, area and population.

109. The next table gives the area and population of foreign countries, including all which are of importance. The information has been drawn from authentic sources, and it is brought down to the latest available dates:—

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN.				
Austria-Hungary †	264,204	1890	42,762,886	162
Belgium	11,373	1892	6,195,355	545
Denmark	14,775	1890	2,172,380	147
„ colonies of ‡	87,128	„	127,184	1·5
Total Danish dominions ...	101,903	1890	2,299,564	23
France	204,092	1891	38,343,192	188
„ colonies of, Algeria ...	257,450	1887–91	3,910,399	15
„ „ Senegal, &c. ...	140,000	„	182,764§	1
„ „ French Soudan	50,000	„	283,660§	6
„ „ Gaboon, Guinea Coast & Congo Region	267,900	„	686,500	3
„ „ Tonquin ...	34,700	„	12,000,000	346
„ „ others ...	83,998	„	2,874,970	34
„ ‖ protectorates of, Tunis ...	45,000	„	1,500,000	33
Madagascar	228,500	„	1,500,000	7
„ „ Annam ...	106,250	„	5,000,000	47
„ „ Sahara, &c.	1,568,000	„	1,120,000	·7
„ „ others ...	33,190	„	1,547,000	47
Total French dominions ...	3,019,080	1887–91	68,948,485	23
Germany	208,738	1890	49,428,470	237
Greece	25,041	1889	2,187,208	87

* The figures of population in this table have been taken principally from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1893.

† Including the formally annexed provinces of Bosnia, Herzegovina, and Novi-bazar, which contain an area of 23,262 square miles, with a population in 1888 of 1,407,000.

‡ Including Faröe islands.

§ Exclusive of natives.

‖ Including spheres of influence.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
EUROPEAN—*continued.*				
Holland	12,648	1891	4,621,744	365
,, colonies of, Java & Madura	50,848	1890	23,911,900	470
,, other colonies	668,826	,,	6,776,368	10
Total Dutch dominions ...	732,322	1890–91	35,310,012	48
Italy	114,410	1891	30,347,291	265
Luxemburg	998	1890	211,088	212
Montenegro	3,630	...	200,000	55
Portugal	32,528	1881	4,306,554	132
,, possessions of, Azores ...	1,005	,,	269,401	268
,, ,, Madeira	505	,,	132,223	262
,, ,, others ...	743,204	...	5,371,200	7
Total Portuguese dominions	777,242	1881	10,079,378	13
Roumania	48,307	1893	5,800,000	120
Russia in Europe :—				
Russia (proper)	1,902,092	1890–92	88,665,796	47
Poland	49,157	,,	8,485,993	173
Finland	144,255	1890	2,380,140	17
Total	2,095,504	1890–92	99,531,929	47
Russia in Asia :—				
Caucasus and Trans-Caspian territory	395,453	1886–90	8,148,511	21
Siberia	4,823,112	,,	4,538,561	·9
Central Asia	1,170,744	,,	5,342,873	5
Total	6,389,309	1886–90	18,029,945	3
Total Russian Empire ...	8,484,813	...	117,561,874	14
Servia	19,050	1893	2,226,741	117
Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands)	197,670	1887	17,565,632	89
Spain, colonies of	405,338	,,	9,695,567	24
Total Spanish dominions ...	603,008	1887	27,261,199	45
Sweden and Norway	295,474	1892	6,807,782	23
Switzerland	15,976	1888	2,917,754	183

Foreign Countries.—Area and Population—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
European—*continued.*				
Turkey*	1,192,088	1885	27,743,100	23
Eastern Roumelia	13,858	1893	992,386	72
Bulgaria	24,369	,,	3,305,458	136
Total Turkish Empire ...	1,230,315	...	32,040,944	26
Asiatic.				
China (proper)†	1,336,841	1879 & 1882	386,000,000	289
,, dependencies of	2,881,560	...	16,680,000	6
Total Chinese Empire ...	4,218,401	...	402,680,000	95
Corea	82,000	...	10,528,937	128
Japan‡	147,655	1892	40,718,677	276
Nepaul	54,000	1889	2,000,000	37
Persia	628,000	1891	9,000,000§	14
Siam	250,000	...	6,000,000	24
African.				
Egypt (proper)‖	12,826	1882	6,817,265	532
Liberia	14,300	...	1,068,000	75
Morocco¶	219,000	1889	9,400,000	43
South African Republic ...	113,642	1890	768,688	7
American.				
Argentine Confederation, including Patagonia	1,125,086	1892	4,257,000	4
Bolivia	772,548	1889	2,300,000	3
Brazil**	3,209,878	1888	14,002,335	4
Chile††	293,970	1892	2,867,375	10
Colombia‡‡	504,773	1881	3,878,600	8
Costa Rica	37,000	1892	243,205	7
Ecuador	120,000	...	1,271,861	11
Guatemala	46,800	1890	1,460,017	31
Haiti§§	10,204	1887	960,000	94

* Turkey in Europe is estimated to contain 61,200 square miles, and 4,780,000 inhabitants; the portion in Asia (inclusive of the tributary principality of Samos), 687,872 square miles, and 21,656,500 inhabitants; and the portion in Africa (exclusive of the Protectorate of Egypt), 398,738 square miles, and 1,300,000 inhabitants.

† The figures relating to China (proper) are principally for the year 1885, and are mainly derived from an official report published by the Minister of Finance in that country. The dependencies referred to are Manchuria, Mongolia, Tibet, Jungaria, and East Turkestan, but not Corea.

‡ For a Statistical Account of the Empire of Japan, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1881-2, page 517.

§ Including wandering tribes.

‖ Authorities differ considerably as to the area of Egypt. Thus the State-Major-General of Egypt estimates the total area (not including the territories of the Soudan still occupied) as 394,240 square miles. *L'Almanach de Gotha* gives the area as 27,687 square kilomètres (or about 10,690 square miles). The area above given is that published by the Imperial Board of Trade.

¶ The estimates of population of Morocco vary from two and a half millions to nine and a half millions.

** The wandering Aboriginal population is estimated to amount to 600,000.

†† Not including wild Indians to the number of 50,000.

‡‡ Including wild Indians, estimated at 220,000.

§§ Nine-tenths of the population are negroes, and the rest principally mulattoes.

FOREIGN COUNTRIES.—AREA AND POPULATION—*continued.*

Countries, with Dependencies.	Estimated Area in Square Miles.	Year of Census or Estimate.	Ascertained or Estimated Population.	Persons to the Square Mile.
AMERICAN—*continued.*				
Honduras	46,400	1889	431,917	9
Mexico	767,005	1891	11,642,720	15
Nicaragua *	49,500	1889	282,845	6
Paraguay †	98,000	1893	480,000	5
Peru *	463,747	1884	2,994,675	6
Salvador	7,225	1892	780,426	108
Santo Domingo	18,045	1888	610,000	34
United States ‡	3,602,990	1891	62,875,956	17
Uruguay	72,110	1892	728,447	10
Venezuela	593,943	1891	2,323,527	4
OCEANIC.				
Hawaiian Islands §	6,640	...	89,990	14
Samoa	1,071	1889	36,000	33
Tonga	374	1891	19,250	51
Grand total of countries named	33,543,017	...	1,046,103,744	31·2
Grand total of British Dominions	9,173,981	...	351,193,170	38·3
Grand total of British and Foreign Countries	42,716,998	...	1,397,296,914	32·7

British dominions compared with foreign countries.

110. According to the last two tables, the British Empire covers an area somewhat larger than European and Asiatic Russia combined, more than four times as large as Russia in Europe, more than twice as large as the Chinese Empire, and over two and a half times as large as the United States; while its population is equal to seven-eighths of that of the Chinese Empire, is three times as large as that of the Russian Empire, is five times as large as that of France and its possessions, is five and a half times as large as that of the United States, and seven times as large as that of Germany. Moreover, the area of the British dominions is about seventy-six times, and the population thereof more than nine times, as large as the area and population respectively of the United Kingdom itself.

* Not including wild Indians to the number of 30,000 in Nicaragua, and 350,000 in Peru.

† Exclusive of about 60,000 semi-civilized and 70,000 wild Indians.

‡ Including Alaska territory, which contains an area of 577,390 square miles, and a population of 37,000. Indians to the number of 249,273 are also included.

§ Of the population given 34,436 were natives, 6,186 half-castes, 15,301 Chinese, 12,360 Japanese, 588 Polynesians, and 21,119 whites, principally Portuguese.

Density of population in various countries.

111. The most densely populated independent country in the world appears to be Belgium, the next Egypt, and the next England and Wales—the first containing five hundred and forty-five, the second five hundred and thirty-two, and the third five hundred and eight persons to the square mile. Holland comes next with three hundred and sixty-five; then China, which, according to the latest estimate, contains, even without its dependencies, over a fourth of the total population of the world, with two hundred and eighty-nine persons to the square mile; Japan with two hundred and seventy-six; Italy next, with two hundred and sixty-five; followed in close succession by Germany, Luxemburg, France, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and Denmark. Ireland is a little less densely populated than Denmark, and Scotland is less so than Ireland.

Proportions of sexes in various countries.

112. In most European countries, females are more numerous than males, the only exceptions in the following list being Russia, Italy, Servia, Roumania, Greece, and Bosnia. British India and the Asiatic portion of the Russian Empire, Corea, Japan, Canada, the United States, most of the South American Republics, the Cape of Good Hope, and the Australasian Colonies also contain more males than females :—

Proportions of the Sexes in Various Countries.

	Females to 100 Males.
Paraguay (1887) ...	112·1
Portugal (1878) ...	109·2
Scotland (1891) ...	106·7
Sweden and Norway (1890)	106·5
England and Wales (1891)	106·4
United Kingdom (1891) ...	106·0
Mexico (1882)	105·9
Switzerland (1888) ...	105·6
Austria (1890)	104·4
Germany (1885) ...	104·3
Spain (1887)	103·9
Prussia (1885)	103·8
Finland (1886)	103·5
Ireland (1891)	103 1
Holland (1890)	102·4
Hungary (1880) ...	101·8
European Russia (1885) ...	101·4
France (1881)	100·8
Denmark (1890) ...	100·6
Belgium (1890)	100·5
Egypt (1882)	100·4
Russian Empire ...	99·7*
Italy (1881)	99·5
Cape of Good Hope (1891)	99·0
Corea	98·2
Japan (1890)	97·9
Canada (1881)	97·6
United States (1880) ...	96·5
British India (1891) ...	95·8
Servia (1891)	94·7
Roumania	94·4
Brazil (1872)	93·8
Greece (1891)	92·9
Uruguay (1889) ...	92·3
South Australia (1891) ...	92·1
Victoria (1891) ...	90·6
Bosnia (1885)	89·5
Tasmania (1891) ...	89·1
New Zealand (1891) ...	88·3
Australasia (1891) ...	86·6
Australia (1891) ...	86·1
New South Wales (1891)	84·8
Queensland (1891) ...	75·9
Western Australia (1891)	67·0

* No regular census of the Russian Empire has ever been taken, but an estimate was made by the Government in 1885, which gave the number of males as 54,063,353, and the number of females as 53,883,042 and there were besides 835,840 individuals in Central Asia, of whom the sex was unknown.

113. Geographers differ as to the area and population of the world and its various divisions. The total land area, however, is generally considered to be something over fifty million square miles, and the total population to something under fifteen hundred millions. The following table contains two of the latest estimates, the number of inhabitants to the square mile being also given :— The world's area and population.

THE WORLD.—ESTIMATES OF AREA AND POPULATION.

Divisions.	Area in Square Miles (000's omitted).		Estimated Population (000's omitted).		Population per Square Mile.	
	A.	B.	A.	B.	A.	B.
Europe ...	3,555,	3,797,	360,200,	357,852,	101	94
Asia ...	14,710,	17,039,	850,000,	825,954,	57	48
Africa ...	11,514,	11,518,	127,000,	168,499,	11	14
North America	6,446,	7,952,	89,250,	88,386,	14	11
South America	6,837,	6,845,	36,420,	33,343,	5	5
Australasia and Polynesia	3,300,	3,458,	4,750,	5,685,	1·4	1·6
Polar Regions	4,889,*	1,690,†	300,*	11,†	...	...
Total ...	51,251,	52,299,	1,467,920,	1,479,730,	29	28

NOTE.—These estimates have been taken from the *Statesman's Year-Book*, 1892. Estimate A is by Mr. E. G. Ravenstein, F.R.G.S. Estimate B is from *Die Bevölkerung der Erde*.

114. Mr. Ravenstein estimates that the increase of the population of the world and its various divisions during the ten years ended with 1890 was at the following rate :—Europe, 8·7 per cent. ; Asia, 6 per cent. ; Africa, 10 per cent. ; North America, 20 per cent. ; South America, 15 per cent. ; Australasia, 30 per cent.‡ ; the World, 8 per cent. Increase in the world's population, 1880-1890.

115. Comparing the totals in the table with the sum of those in the lowest lines of the tables at pages 55 and 59 *ante*, it appears that more than three-fourths of the earth's surface, and more than five-sixths of its population, are included in the countries named. Proportion of countries named to world.

116. It appears, moreover, that British dominions cover more than a sixth of the earth's surface, and contain about a fourth of its Proportion of British dominions, &c., to world.

* Beyond the north limit of cereals.

† Polar islands only.

‡ During the period intervening between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 the annual rate of increase in Australasia was 38 per cent.

population ; that the Australasian Colonies cover a little over a seventeenth of its surface, but contain only about a four-hundredth of its population ; and that Victoria does not cover much more than a six-hundredth part of its surface, and contains less than a fourteen-hundredth of its population.

Available land of the world.

117. It has been estimated that of the land of the earth, exclusive of the polar regions, 61 per cent. is fit for agriculture, 30 per cent. consists of steppes and mountains, a considerable portion being probably fit for pastoral purposes, and 9 per cent. is desert.

Mining population, 1892.

118. When the census of 1891 was taken, the number of gold miners in Victoria was found to be 21,206 as against 35,189 returned ten years previously. The estimate of gold miners made by the Department of Mines for the end of 1893 was 25,519, or 4,313 more than the number returned at the census. It is probable that in the Departmental estimate referred to some men were considered as miners who would return themselves at the census as engineers, blacksmiths, carpenters, &c. ; whilst some selectors who were in the habit of dividing their time between mining and farming would return themselves as farmers. The Departmental estimate for 1893 is subjoined :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF GOLD MINERS, 1893.

Alluvial miners	...	11,847	European miners	...	23,106
Quartz miners	...	13,672	Chinese miners	...	2,413
Total ...	...	25,519	Total ...	...	25,519

European and Chinese miners.

119. According to the same estimate, the Europeans engaged in quartz mining at the end of 1893 exceeded those engaged in alluvial mining by 1,825, the numbers being 13,672 and 11,847 respectively. The Chinese seldom practise quartz mining ; the numbers returned as engaged in that industry being only 93 as against 2,320 engaged in alluvial mining.

Immigration and emigration, 1893.

120. In 1892, for the first time during 30 years, the recorded departures by sea exceeded the recorded arrivals by sea*; the excess of the former being 6,263. In 1893 the same circumstance occurred, the excess of departures being 6,413. The number of arrivals and

* All the figures relating to arrivals in the colony, and departures therefrom, contain statements of those who come and go by sea only. No attempt is made to keep an account of those who cross the frontier from and to the adjacent colonies. It has already been mentioned that the number of persons departing by sea is habitually understated. The number of immigrants and emigrants recorded in each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

departures in 1893, with the excess of the latter over the former, were as follow:—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION, 1893.

—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Arrivals by sea	50,674	23,373	74,047
Departures by sea	54,271	26,189	80,460
Excess of departures	3,597	2,816	6,413

Net loss 1893.

121. The records of both arrivals and departures show larger numbers for 1893 than for 1892—the former by 11,096, and the latter by 11,246; the apparent net loss was therefore greater by 250 in the year under notice than in the previous one.

Years in which departures exceeded arrivals.

122. Besides the year under notice, the only years since the first settlement of the colony in which, according to the records, the departures exceeded the arrivals were 1843, 1861, 1862, and 1892. In the first of these, the excess was 736, in the second 8,986, in the third 367, and in the last 6,263.

Adults and children arriving and departing.

123. The immigration authorities do not note the exact ages of the persons arriving and departing, but classify them as adults, or those from 12 years of age upwards; as children, or those between 1 year of age and 12 years; and as infants, or those under 1 year. The following are the numbers under each of those heads who came and went during 1893:—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF ADULTS, CHILDREN, AND INFANTS, 1893.

—	Adults.	Children.	Infants.	Total.
Arrivals	68,018	5,398	631	74,047
Departures	72,710	6,562	1,188	80,460
Emigration in excess ...	4,692	1,164	557	6,413

Arrivals from and departures for different countries.

124. The returns show a net loss by emigration of 447 persons to the eastern, and of 2,627 to the western, colonies on the Australian continent, also a loss of 3,209 to New Zealand, of 1,616 to the United Kingdom, and of 561 to foreign countries; but a net gain by immigration

of 2,047 from Tasmania. The following is a statement of the recorded arrivals from and departures for each of these places during the year:—

ARRIVALS FROM AND DEPARTURES FOR DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Arrivals therefrom.	Departures thereto.	Excess of Immigration.	Excess of Emigration.
New South Wales and Queensland	33,254	33,701	...	447
South and Western Australia ...	11,877	14,504	...	2,627
Tasmania	14,233	12,186	2,047	...
New Zealand and South Seas ...	5,112	8,321	...	3,209
The United Kingdom	5,571	7,187	...	1,616
Foreign Countries	4,000	4,561	...	561
Total	74,047	80,460	...	6,413*

Gain by immigration from various countries, and *vice versâ*.

125. The net result of the recorded immigration and emigration by sea between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, the United Kingdom, and foreign countries during each of the 11 years ended with 1893, is shown in the following table:—

NET IMMIGRATION FORM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1893.

Years.	Immigration from in Excess of Emigration to—†						Net Immigration.
	New South Wales and Queensland.	South and Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand and the South Seas.	The United Kingdom.	Foreign Countries.	
1883	−7,441	2,362	4,500	407	10,276	926	11,030
1884	−3,647	768	5,332	796	9,863	1,029	14,141
1885	−7,492	6,136	5,076	1,628	8,875	759	14,982
1886	−4,479	7,248	5,556	2,694	11,722	2,561	25,302
1887	939	3,991	3,106	1,538	8,813	3,639	22,026
1888	10,517	3,402	8,649	8,475	9,894	866	41,803
1889	−259	507	5,259	361	10,287	9	16,164
1890	4,034	−1,422	6,948	1,299	3,502	1,596	15,957
1891	4,018	−100	3,129	715	993	521	9,276
1892	−5,526	−6,259	5,827	−847	174	368	−6,263
1893	−447	−2,627	2,047	−3,209	−1,616	−561	−6,413
Total* ...	−9,783	14,006	55,429	13,857	72,783	11,713	158,005

Net immigration various countries.

126. It would appear from this table that the colony gained population from Tasmania in all the years shown, and from the United

* Net figures.

† Where the minus sign (−) occurs it indicates that emigration was in excess of immigration by the number against which it is placed.

Kingdom and foreign countries in all except 1893; that moreover, it gained from New Zealand in all the years except the last two, from the western colonies in all the years except the last four, but lost to the eastern ones in all the years except four. The largest apparent gain in any one year (42,000) was in 1888, that being the year of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; the next largest gain (25,000) was in 1886, when the net immigration was much larger than in any other year except the Exhibition year alluded to. It should be borne in mind that, so far as migration by the sea-board is concerned, which is that to which the table refers, the returns inwards are fairly correct, while those outwards invariably understate the truth, and chiefly for this reason the latest enumeration of the population, taken in connexion with the registrations of births and deaths, revealed the fact that, in the intercensal period ended with 1891, the actual gain by immigration was only 168,000, as against 183,000 shown by the records of arrivals and departures.

State-assisted immigration.

127. In the twelve years 1871 to 1882, 5,547 immigrants from the United Kingdom had free or partially free passages granted them to Victoria. Of these, 3,212, or 58 per cent., arrived in the first year, and 5,168, or 93 per cent., in the first three years of the period alluded to. The number then declined rapidly from year to year, and since 1873 only 379 such immigrants have arrived. Of these only 5, all females, came in 1880, not one in 1881, and only 2 in 1882. Since 1882 no free or assisted immigrants have been introduced by the State.*

Chinese immigration, 1893.

128. The Chinese immigrants included in the returns of 1893 numbered 1,094, all but 3 of whom were males, or 510 more than in 1892, and 801 more than in 1891. The number of Chinese emigrants during 1893 was 507, viz., 497 males and 10 females, as compared with 706 males and 3 females in 1892.

Chinese where from and where to.

129. Of the Chinese who arrived in 1893, 333 came from New South Wales and Queensland, 28 from South and Western Australia, 182 from Tasmania, 9 from New Zealand, and 492 from foreign ports. Of those who left, 7 went to New South Wales and Queensland, 22 to South and Western Australia, 74 to Tasmania, 2 to New Zealand, and 402 returned to China.

Arrivals and departures of Chinese, 1882 to 1893.

130. In the last twelve years the Chinese population apparently increased by 326. In the first three years of that period and in the five years ended with 1892 there was a loss by the departure of Chinese being in excess of the arrivals, which seems to have been more than

* For number of State-assisted immigrants, not only in Victoria but also in the neighbouring colonies, since 1850, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., page 463.

counterbalanced by the reverse process during the three years prior to 1888 and the year 1893, as will be seen by the following figures :—

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF CHINESE BY SEA, 1882 TO 1893.

Year.	Arrivals of Chinese.	Departures of Chinese.	Excess of Arrivals (+). Excess of Departures (-).
1882	327	699	-372
1883	433	568	-135
1884	557	627	- 70
1885	670	579	+ 91
1886	1,108	492	+616
1887	2,049	902	+1,147
1888	372	582	-210
1889	124	655	-531
1890	232	593	-361
1891	293	604	-311
1892	584	709	-125
1893	1,094	507	+587
Total ...	7,843	7,517	+326

Defective record of departures of Chinese.

131. It may be remarked that it is probable the returns of the departures of Chinese are defective, as the census of 1891 showed smaller numbers of Chinese by 2,751 than that of 1881, whilst the returns of departures and deaths of Chinese during the intercensal period showed that they exceeded the arrivals by only 874.

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1893.

132. The following table shows the recorded arrivals in and departures from each Australasian Colony by sea, and the excess of the former over the latter during the year 1893 ; the sexes of those who came and who went away being also distinguished :—

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION RETURNS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Arrivals.			Departures.*			Excess of Arrivals over Departures.†		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	50,674	23,373	74,047	54,271	26,189	80,460	-3,597	-2,816	-6,413
New South Wales ..	44,950	22,079	67,029	42,279	19,061	61,340	2,671	3,018	5,689
Queensland	11,271	4,080	15,351	9,586	4,042	13,628	1,685	38	1,723
South Australia ‡ ..	13,658	5,000	18,658	14,297	4,587	18,884	- 639	413	- 226
Western Australia ..	7,546	1,382	8,928	3,022	683	3,705	4,524	699	5,223
Total	128,099	55,914	184,013	123,455	54,562	178,017	4,644	1,352	§5,996
Tasmania	11,124	6,965	18,089	11,865	6,784	18,649	- 741	181	- 560
New Zealand	17,385	8,75	26,135	10,263	5,460	15,723	7,122	3,290	10,412
Grand Total ..	156,608	71,629	228,237	145,583	66,806	212,389	11,025	4,823	§15,848

* The figures in these columns understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† Where the minus sign (—) appears the departures exceeded the arrivals by the number against which it is placed.

‡ Exclusive of the Northern Territory.

§ Net figures.

133. The figures in the table indicate the persons going from colony to colony, as well as those arriving from, and departing for, distant countries. The figures in the total and grand total lines of the last three columns, however, ought to show the net gain to the population of Australia and Australasia by Immigration. By the last of these columns it is seen that, in 1893, the Australian continent apparently gained about 6,000, and the continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, apparently gained nearly 16,000 inhabitants. The corresponding figures for 1892 were 11,758 and 16,053; those for 1891 were 36,561 and 39,445; those for 1890 were 51,139 and 51,804; those for 1889 were 48,802 and 51,688; those for 1888 were 73,844 and 65,599; and those for 1887 were 61,732 and 65,041. Many persons, however, leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted; therefore the actual gain from without is always less than the records indicate.

Net gain by immigration to Australia and Australasia.

134. It will be noticed that, according to the returns, all the colonies gained by excess of immigration over emigration except Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, the first of which lost 6,413, the second 226, and the third 560 persons by excess of departures over arrivals. The loss in South Australia and Tasmania was confined to males, whilst in Victoria there was a net emigration of persons of both sexes.

Net loss in three colonies.

135. The following, according to the table, is the order in which the colonies stood during 1893, in reference to the net increase of their populations from external sources :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, 1893.

1. New Zealand	5. South Australia	Emigrants exceeded immigrants.
2. New South Wales	6. Tasmania	
3. Western Australia	7. Victoria	
4. Queensland		

136. The arrivals in and departures from each Australasian colony by sea, and their difference, were as follow in the five years ended with 1893, the arrivals of persons whose passages were paid, either wholly

Immigration and emigration in Australasian Colonies, 1889-93.

or partly, by the Colonial Governments, being distinguished from those who made their way to the colonies without State assistance :—

Immigration and Emigration Returns of the Australasian Colonies, 1889 to 1893.

Colony.	Year.	Immigrants by Sea.			Emigrants by Sea.*	Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.†
		Unassisted.	Assisted. and Free.‡	Total.		
Victoria	1889	84,582	...	84,582	68,418	16,164
	1890	79,777	...	79,777	63,820	15,957
	1891	62,448	...	62,448	53,172	9,276
	1892	62,951	...	62,951	69,214	– 6,263
	1893	74,047	...	74,047	80,460	– 6,413
New South Wales...	1889	63,766	431	64,197	43,557	20,640
	1890	70,537	376	70,913	45,239	25,674
	1891	69,729	190	69,919	52,073	17,846
	1892	62,018	179	62,197	52,687	9,510
	1893	66,909	120	67,029	61,340	5,689
Queensland ...	1889	29,332	6,274	35,606	24,680	10,926
	1890	21,211	3,253	24,464	18,817	5,647
	1891	16,093	2,676	18,769	16,892	1,877
	1892	13,917	729	14,646	13,566	1,080
	1893	15,351	...	15,351	13,628	1,723
South Australia ...	1889	9,230	...	9,230	8,736	494
	1890	9,404	...	9,404	7,114	2,290
	1891	16,684	...	16,684	12,807	3,877
	1892	17,433	...	17,433	14,474	2,959
	1893	18,658	...	18,658	18,884	– 226
Western Australia	1889	2,689	161	2,850	2,272	578
	1890	3,485	82	3,567	1,996	1,571
	1891	6,212	134	6,346	2,661	3,685
	1892	7,123	317	7,440	2,968	4,472
	1893	8,742	186	8,928	3,705	5,223
Tasmania ...	1889	23,424	19	23,443	20,771	2,672
	1890	29,514	3	29,517	27,070	2,447
	1891	27,315	...	27,315	21,233	6,082
	1892	23,744	...	23,744	24,407	– 663
	1893	18,089	...	18,089	18,649	– 560
New Zealand ...	1889	15,301	91	15,392	15,178	214
	1890	14,884	144	15,028	16,810	– 1,782
	1891	14,387	44	14,431	17,629	– 3,198
	1892	18,122	...	18,122	13,164	4,958
	1893	26,135	...	26,135	15,723	10,412

Note.—The minus sign (–) indicates that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number to which it is prefixed.

* These figures understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted.

† In consequence of the Emigration returns being defective, as stated by the previous footnote, these figures are too high, except where the minus sign appears, and then they are too low.

‡ See footnote on page 65 *ante*.

137. The returns show that more persons have in all the years departed from Victoria than from any of the other colonies; but many of these only pass through the ports of the colony on their way to other places. In all the years except 1891 the arrivals in Victoria exceeded those in any other colony, but the net immigration to New South Wales during each of the five years named in the table was much larger than that to Victoria, or to any other colony except New Zealand in the last year.

Immigration and emigration in different years.

138. In 1893 immigration received no State assistance in any of the colonies except New South Wales and Western Australia. The following are the differences between the number of persons who arrived in the various colonies entirely at their own expense and those who left them in that year; the colonies being placed in order :—

Order of colonies in respect to gain by unassisted immigration.

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO EXCESS OF UNASSISTED IMMIGRANTS OVER EMIGRANTS, OR THE CONTRARY,* 1893.

	Excess.†		Excess.†
1. New Zealand ...	10,412	5. South Australia ...	−226
2. New South Wales ...	5,569	6. Tasmania	−560
3. Western Australia ...	5,037	7. Victoria	−6,413
4. Queensland ...	1,723		

139. The following statement of the number of immigrants arriving in various countries in each year from 1883 to 1892 has been taken from the Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute‡ :—

Immigrants to various countries.

IMMIGRANTS ENTERING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Australia and New Zealand.	Canada.	United States.	Argentine.	Brazil.	Uruguay.	Paraguay.
1883 ...	234,920	133,624	570,316	63,243	28,670	11,086	...
1884 ...	235,573	103,824	461,346	77,805	20,087	11,954	...
1885 ...	238,016	79,169	332,361	108,722	30,135	15,679	...
1886 ...	252,631	69,152	392,887	93,116	25,741	12,291	101
1887 ...	238,732	84,526	516,933	120,842	54,990	12,867	564
1888 ...	248,829	88,766	525,019	155,632	131,745	16,581	1,063
1889 ...	235,300	91,600	431,935	260,909	65,161	27,349	1,491
1890 ...	230,056	75,067	495,021	110,594	107,100	24,117	...
1891 ...	215,912	82,165	595,251	52,092	191,151	11,916	1,149
1892 ...	206,533	...	547,060	73,242	54,509	11,871	...

* Indicated by the minus sign (−).

† See footnote (†) on preceding page.

‡ *Bulletin of the Institute*, Volume VII., Part 2.

Emigrants from various countries.

140. The number of emigrants departing from various European countries during each year from 1883 to 1892 is given in the following table. It will be noticed that in 1892 nearly twice as many persons left the United Kingdom as Germany or Italy; and that nine-tenths of the whole European emigration was from those three countries. As in the case of the previous table, the figures have been taken from the Proceedings of the International Statistical Institute*:—

EMIGRANTS LEAVING VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	United Kingdom.	France.	Germany.	Austria.	Hungary.	Holland.	Belgium.
1883 ...	320,118	4,011	173,616	19,581	14,839	4,855	...
1884 ...	242,179	6,100	149,065	21,039	13,195	3,729	...
1885 ...	207,644	6,063	110,119	16,372	12,348	2,146	1,286
1886 ...	232,900	7,314	83,225	19,403	25,149	2,024	2,048
1887 ...	281,487	11,170	104,787	20,156	18,270	5,018	3,834
1888 ...	279,928	23,339	103,951	24,819	17,786	4,298	7,794
1889 ...	253,795	31,354	96,070	21,090	22,064	9,111	8,406
1890 ...	218,116	20,560	97,103	28,236	27,422	3,526	2,976
1891 ...	218,517	6,217	120,089	33,777	21,419	4,075	3,456
1892 ...	210,012	5,528	112,208	31,359	20,313	...	5,174

Year.	Sweden & Norway.	Denmark.	Russia.	Switzerland.	Spain.	Portugal.	Italy.
1883 ...	48,078	8,375	...	12,758	26,669	19,251	70,436
1884 ...	32,671	6,307	...	8,975	20,769	17,518	59,459
1885 ...	32,447	4,346	...	6,928	24,315	13,153	78,961
1886 ...	43,429	6,263	33,724	5,803	34,043	13,738	87,423
1887 ...	67,297	8,801	29,355	6,801	37,200	16,521	133,191
1888 ...	67,316	8,659	38,747	7,432	49,283	23,632	207,795
1889 ...	41,709	8,967	35,874	7,445	97,719	19,647	125,781
1890 ...	41,119	10,298	85,548	6,693	37,025	28,945	115,595
1891 ...	51,659	10,382	109,415	6,521	37,721	...	189,746
1892 ...	...	10,422	74,681	7,835	30,190	...	116,642

Cities, towns, and boroughs, 1893.

141. Cities in Victoria number 11, towns 10, and boroughs 38, or 59 in all. The following is a statement of the estimated area, population, and number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each city, town, and borough during

* *Bulletin of the Institute*, Volume VII., Part 2.

the year 1893.* The areas have been carefully revised by the Lands Department :—

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, 1893.†

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.‡	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
				£	£	£
Cities.						
Ballarat	4,090	22,742	5,530	2,551,170	176,745	28,874
Bendigo	7,900	28,780	6,540	1,718,430	171,843	29,143
Collingwood ...	1,139	30,493	7,959	2,108,460	210,846	23,874
Fitzroy	923	28,577	7,000	3,082,810	308,281	29,953
Footscray... ...	3,693	16,620	4,355	3,000,000	149,747	21,866
Hawthorn... ...	2,400§	18,806	4,465	3,418,470	227,898	30,053
Melbourne ...	5,020	66,391	15,867	18,983,510	1,898,351	210,136
Prahran	2,320	36,871	9,112	6,049,974	432,141	44,516
Richmond... ...	1,430	31,748	9,077	3,325,845	221,723	30,557
South Melbourne ...	2,311	35,830	9,262	8,964,000	448,200	47,188
St. Kilda	2,046	19,065	4,450	3,358,628	258,356	33,353
Towns.						
Ballarat East ...	4,331	16,593	4,196	811,960	81,196	12,454
Brighton	3,288	9,550	2,235	1,800,000	90,000	17,163
Brunswick ...	2,722	21,000	5,550	3,327,600	166,380	23,555
Essendon	4,000	13,286	3,619	1,621,230	162,123	22,336
Geelong	3,012	11,700	2,886	974,120	97,412	15,061
Northcote... ...	2,850	6,968	1,890	1,288,602	71,589	12,561
North Melbourne ...	565	‖20,743	4,443	1,156,661	156,661	15,603
Port Melbourne¶ ...	2,366	12,034	2,800	1,070,290	107,029	11,921
Warrnambool ...	3,450	6,600	1,370	985,400	49,270	14,275
Williamstown ...	2,775	15,066	3,507	1,042,410	104,241	18,028
Boroughs.						
Ararat	3,840	3,674	570	177,150	17,715	2,848
Browns and Scarsdale	5,760	740	180	10,920	2,184	353
Buninyong ...	3,424	1,190	303	64,840	6,484	1,024
Carisbrook ...	5,395	1,360	274	56,600	5,681	774
Castlemaine ...	5,760	4,770	1,500	210,500	30,223	4,094
Chewton	5,760	1,300	408	32,632	6,526	535
Clunes	5,760	3,213	748	81,083	11,583	2,496
Creswick	4,760	3,230	750	80,752	10,094	2,279

* For an account of the system of Municipal Government in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 36 *et seq.*

† The financial year of Melbourne and Geelong ends on the 31st August; that of all other municipalities on the 30th September.

‡ The population of cities, towns, and boroughs are given for various dates, the average period being about the end of August.

§ Boundary adjusted with Malvern shire on the 30th October, 1893.

‖ Including Benevolent Asylum, containing 682 inmates.

¶ Port Melbourne was proclaimed a town on the 16th January, 1893.

Cities, Towns, and Boroughs, 1893—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area in Acres.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
Boroughs—*contd.*				£	£	£
Daylesford ...	4,062	4,183	895	170,610	17,061	3,964
Dunolly	5,760	1,445	367	80,000	8,313	1,208
Eaglehawk ...	3,640	7,897	1,702	428,506	32,962	4,708
Echuca	4,308	4,756	1,110	500,000	31,607	5,420
Flemington and Kensington	1,088	9,800	2,200	1,600,000	80,000	9,648
Geelong West ...	859	5,786	1,446	303,000	30,300	3,499
Hamilton	5,100	3,678	787	200,000	23,163	4,652
Horsham	5,760	3,000	630	250,000	24,838	3,380
Inglewood ...	2,560	1,405	400	42,000	7,617	1,371
Kew	3,553	8,100	1,535	1,636,440	109,096	8,626
Koroit	5,599	1,764	282	177,504	14,792	1,701
Majorca	5,005	1,005	260	32,160	4,020	515
Malmsbury ...	4,214	1,380	300	33,845	6,769	944
Maryborough ...	5,760	5,045	1,200	286,600	28,660	3,619
Newtown & Chilwell	1,422	5,240	1,120	479,400	31,960	3,458
Oakleigh	2,178	1,095	324	359,760	23,984	4,557
Port Fairy ...	5,902	1,800	421	252,230	12,611	3,211
Portland	2,860	2,180	505	214,686	14,312	3,295
Queenscliff ...	2,173	2,000	333	156,252	13,021	2,067
Raywood	5,760	480	96	21,485	2,148	315
Rutherglen ...	1,280	900	200	50,960	6,370	847
Sale	5,442	3,630	785	350,000	26,347	6,737
Sebastopol ...	1,880	2,700	610	84,850	8,485	1,131
Smythesdale ...	1,440	433	116	19,645	1,964	136
St. Arnaud ...	6,355	3,300	670	175,210	17,521	3,360
Stawell	5,996	5,320	1,175	145,600	20,800	3,296
Talbot	5,578	1,446	370	31,140	6,228	933
Tarnagulla ...	5,133	720	200	40,000	5,085	540
Wangaratta ...	3,932	2,000	250	130,340	13,034	3,291
Wood's Point* ...	2,560	300	†	†	†	†
Total... ...	220,249 or 344 sq.m.	581,728	141,135	79,606,270	6,303,590	797,302

Note.—Besides the cities, towns, and boroughs, there are several important towns in Victoria which form portions of shires. These, with their populations at the census of 1891, were as follow:—Kyneton, 3,371; Bairnsdale, 3,270; Beechworth, 2,528; Benalla, 2,509; Colac, 2,204; Walhalla, 1,771; Seymour, 1,740; Maldon, 1,692; Shepparton, 1,679; Warragul, 1,634; Camperdown, 1,627. For other towns, which were formerly boroughs, see footnote to paragraph 65 *ante*.

Shires, 1893.

142. The next table gives a list of the shires, numbering 142; together with a statement of the estimated area, population, and

* Constituted an outlying district on the 6th November, 1893, under Act No. 1339.

† Information not furnished.

number of dwellings; the total and annual value of rateable property, and the total revenue of each shire, during the year 1893 :—

SHIRES, 1893.

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.*	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue. †
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Alberton ...	1,413	5,865	1,401	625,860	62,586	6,304
Alexandra ...	766	2,644	540	300,000	33,687	4,133
Arapiles ...	769	3,174	600	653,040	32,652	2,551
Ararat	1,556	4,543	1,063	1,659,820	82,991	7,483
Avoca	453	4,810	1,155	255,670	25,567	2,803
Avon	640	2,388	330	500,000	33,419	3,033
Bacchus Marsh ...	210	2,600	550	336,986	25,922	2,676
Bairnsdale ...	1,130	7,800	1,730	1,432,430	71,621	8,631
Ballan	359	6,440	1,200	666,913	36,489	3,915
Ballarat ...	182	4,500	880	973,375	48,669	4,757
Bannockburn ...	136	1,815	322	255,000	18,137	1,582
Barrabool ...	195	2,098	429	323,100	24,854	2,236
Beechworth ...	314	7,352	1,650	371,990	37,199	5,815
Belfast	201	2,700	490	933,000	40,563	4,068
Bellarine ...	128	4,653	1,005	506,976	42,248	4,168
Benalla ...	1,140	9,300	1,800	995,040	99,504	7,864
Berwick ...	387	4,960	1,000	1,217,780	60,889	4,533
Bet Bet ...	337	3,620	1,120	229,850	22,985	2,815
Boroondara ...	13	6,430	1,558	2,787,320	139,366	12,757
Borung ‡ ..	1,970	8,556	1,700	1,222,260	61,113	5,374
Braybrook ...	92	1,641	313	905,040	45,252	4,169
Bright	1,292	4,100	980	238,610	23,861	2,717
Broadford ...	218	1,600	324	260,640	13,032	1,144
Broadmeadows ...	74	1,427	342	291,710	29,171	4,080
Bulla	112	2,063	340	535,000	26,972	1,882
Buln Buln § ...	403	3,880	1,800	773,120	38,656	4,783
Bungaree ...	88	5,025	1,050	608,373	33,798	5,802
Buninyong ...	296	7,070	1,500	597,426	49,785	4,523
Castle Donnington ‖	4,144	3,189	...	...	...	...
Caulfield ...	9½	8,500	1,965	3,269,200	163,460	12,465
Chiltern ...	95	2,350	517	74,872	10,696	1,470
Coburg	7½	5,429	1,327	686,630	68,663	9,916
Colac	1,094	8,150	1,500	1,725,735	115,049	10,288
Corio	243	2,167	456	300,000	30,310	2,430
Cranbourne§ ...	290	2,810	490	839,060	41,953	3,048
Creswick ...	198	8,321	1,715	1,254,160	62,708	8,227

NOTE.—In a few instances the total value of rateable property has not been supplied, and in these cases an estimate has been made from the annual value.

* The populations of shires are given for various dates, the average date being about the beginning of August.

† The financial year of the shires ends on the 30th September.

‡ Part of Shire of Dimboola was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Borung on the 8th May, 1893.

§ Part of the Shire of Buln Buln was severed therefrom and annexed to the Shire of Cranbourne on the 23rd January, 1893.

‖ The Shire of Castle Donnington was constituted on the 30th May, 1893, out of portion of the Shire of Swan Hill.

Shires, 1893—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Dandenong ...	60	2,157	516	466,788	38,899	3,886
Darebin* ...	81	1,269	270	288,370	19,225	1,533
Deakin† ...	366	2,195	...	...	...	...
Dimboola‡ ...	3,650	7,110	1,240	484,776	60,597	4,916
Doncaster ...	13½	1,092	196	403,780	20,189	2,123
Dundas	1,364	3,116	611	1,800,140	89,725	6,878
Dunmunkle ...	551	4,961	920	1,021,955	60,774	6,907
East Loddon ...	455	2,000	300	339,710	33,971	3,073
Echuca† ...	749	4,620	1,281	2,482,160	90,376	8,765
Eltham	216	3,200	700	619,920	30,996	2,839
Euroa	860	7,530	1,430	846,468	70,539	6,120
Fern Tree Gully...	120	3,200	400	564,708	28,235	2,578
Flinders and Kangerong	184	2,518	580	526,000	26,300	2,265
Frankston & Hastings (see Mornington)§	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gisborne ...	100	1,922	405	199,710	19,971	1,934
Glenelg	1,411	5,000	975	1,643,598	91,311	8,518
Glenlyon ...	121	3,025	700	168,775	16,877	1,443
Gordon	856	4,200	910	1,210,000	61,245	4,802
Goulburn ...	257	2,850	560	256,060	28,929	2,888
Grenville ...	315	3,460	650	335,550	32,079	5,249
Hampden ...	1,738	8,489	1,750	2,988,790	149,439	15,367
Healesville‖ ...	241	1,255	253	200,000	12,600	1,596
Heidelberg ...	41	4,196	850	1,514,795	75,740	6,950
Howqua ...	834	2,000	700	26,000	5,186	937
Huntly	335	3,600	750	363,732	30,310	3,238
Kara Kara ...	911	5,102	1,118	514,630	51,463	4,795
Keilor	53	747	200	186,990	18,699	891
Kilmore... ...	92	2,477	524	231,705	23,170	2,398
Korong	1,121	8,500	2,100	1,214,350	72,860	6,532
Kowree	1,448	3,200	660	763,125	50,875	4,139
Kyneton ...	253	8,877	1,850	1,412,340	70,617	8,989
Lancefield ...	38	1,250	260	228,580	15,239	1,384
Lawloit... ...	2,265	2,762	444	412,020	34,335	4,642
Leigh	381	1,600	350	383,140	38,314	3,447
Lexton	300	2,083	520	371,000	28,000	2,473
Lilydale ...	180	4,739	1,030	757,374	50,490	5,446
Lowan	2,289	6,100	2,130	1,174,600	65,663	5,165
Maffra	966	3,620	600	925,900	46,295	7,532
Maldon	212	4,460	1,600	566,570	28,328	3,194
Malvern¶ ...	6¼	8,885	2,037	3,764,000	188,200	15,440

* Name changed to Epping on the 19th March, 1894.

† Constituted on the 17th April, 1893, out of portion of the Shire of Echuca.

‡ See footnote (‡) on page 73 *ante*.

§ Portion of the Shire of Mornington was severed therefrom and constituted the Shire of New Mornington on the 30th May, 1893. Moreover, the name of the former was changed to "Frankston and Hastings" on the 16th October, 1893, and that of the latter to "Mornington" on the 15th January, 1894.

‖ The boundaries of this shire and Yea were adjusted and re-defined on the 13th March, 1893.

¶ Slight adjustment of boundary with Hawthorn Town on the 30th October, 1893.

SHIRES, 1893—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Total.	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Mansfield ...	825	4,000	915	816,800	40,743	3,888
Marong	562	7,561	1,684	654,985	65,498	5,584
Melton	101½	1,200	205	330,000	16,207	1,628
Meredith ...	181	2,700	400	307,650	15,382	1,417
Merriang ...	117	1,086	243	213,180	17,765	1,579
Metcalfe ...	213	3,150	784	389,640	25,976	2,908
Mildura ...	4,564	3,000	570	785,580	52,372	2,419
Minhamite ...	541	1,800	480	1,387,480	47,517	3,715
Moorabbin ...	32	6,362	1,435	1,602,228	133,518	9,592
Mornington* ...	83	2,400	900	1,085,460	54,273	5,785
Mortlake ...	815	2,945	525	862,220	86,222	7,715
Morwell ...	255	2,800	620	419,260	20,963	1,853
Mt. Alexander ...	50	2,480	629	85,800	10,725	1,220
Mt. Franklin ...	107	2,931	720	148,500	14,858	1,825
Mt. Rouse ...	537	2,164	465	1,220,160	61,008	5,653
McIvor	580	4,146	953	706,000	35,300	3,446
Narracan ...	640	4,100	1,000	705,240	35,262	3,906
Newham ...	91	3,300	550	262,605	17,507	1,954
New Mornington†	35	1,400	...	...	...	...
Newstead ...	105	2,370	467	237,835	15,855	1,648
North Ovens ...	237	1,943	401	431,370	21,568	1,990
Numurkah ...	765	7,606	1,500	1,640,420	82,021	7,300
Nunawading ...	23½	4,196	1,044	1,400,850	70,042	8,521
Oakleigh ..	25½	1,769	384	948,720	47,436	5,242
Omeo	2,211	3,600	700	818,830	40,941	8,285
Orbost‡ (Croajingolong) ...	3,721	2,500	500	125,000	20,743	2,682
Oxley	1,005	3,533	730	683,760	34,188	3,404
Phillip Island ...	304	2,100	350	509,800	25,490	2,665
Poowong & Jeetho§	175	6,600	1,300	788,160	35,827	4,512
Portland ...	1,460	5,365	1,200	1,458,120	72,906	6,882
Preston... ...	13¾	3,245	834	1,214,890	60,744	5,265
Pyalong ...	229	1,200	220	296,260	14,813	1,518
Ripon	588	4,550	1,090	929,737	61,982	6,033
Rodney... ...	400	5,562	1,331	905,715	60,381	6,138
Romsey ...	85	1,895	373	492,240	24,612	2,536
Rosedale ...	804	3,760	760	1,007,820	50,391	5,016
Rutherglen ...	205	3,972	990	484,060	30,254	2,644
Seymour ...	382	3,032	599	406,040	40,604	4,588
Shepparton ...	208	3,780	730	434,835	43,483	6,884
South Barwon ...	63	2,165	530	183,080	18,308	2,119
Springfield ...	111	915	193	302,660	15,133	1,242
St. Arnaud ...	1,690	8,935	1,593	1,808,087	100,451	10,838

* See footnote (§) on preceding page.

† Constituted on the 30th May, 1893; and name changed to Mornington on the 15th January, 1894. See also footnote (§) on previous page.

‡ Former name in brackets; change made on the 8th May, 1893.

§ Part of the Shire of Woorayl was severed therefrom, and annexed to the Shire of Poowong and Jeetho, on the 30th May, 1893.

SHIRES, 1893—*continued.*

Name.	Estimated Area.	Estimated Population.	Estimated Number of Dwellings.	Estimated Value of Rateable Property.		Total Revenue.
				Tot	Annual.	
	Sq. Miles.			£	£	£
Stawell ...	994	3,900	940	987,183	51,957	4,639
Strathfieldsaye ...	234	3,430	857	202,490	20,249	1,860
Swan Hill * ...	1,465	6,767	1,650	2,052,740	102,637	7,925
Talbot	184	1,780	450	172,600	17,260	1,559
Tambo	1,295	1,950	360	328,810	16,440	3,504
Templestowe ...	20½	820	200	220,000	13,200	1,298
Towong ...	2,545	5,268	1,059	1,092,380	54,616	5,877
Traralgon ...	199	2,300	611	106,855	21,371	3,767
Tullaroop ...	222	3,757	920	260,190	26,019	2,615
Tungamah † (Yarrawonga) ...	602	6,500	1,140	956,150	76,492	6,484
Upper Yarra ...	454	1,029	300	272,410	13,620	1,159
Walhalla ...	409	2,673	782	58,400	14,600	5,898
Wannon ...	753	2,610	495	1,469,360	73,468	6,154
Waranga ...	700	6,616	1,572	1,264,900	63,245	5,963
Warragul ...	123	4,150	800	787,310	39,365	5,288
Warrnambool ...	610	8,516	1,611	2,583,080	129,154	11,772
Whittlesea ...	138	1,857	440	185,970	18,597	1,805
Wimmera ...	1,140	5,855	1,191	1,531,600	76,580	5,629
Winchelsea ...	630	3,500	700	1,000,000	49,128	6,408
Wodonga ...	104	1,615	366	139,320	13,932	1,853
Woorayl ‡ ...	586	3,177	669	812,720	40,636	5,904
Wyndham ...	275	2,062	420	1,423,000	64,364	5,696
Yackandandah ...	812	4,120	1,090	786,000	39,315	4,056
Yarrawonga † (North Yarrawonga) ...	242	3,300	630	750,000	37,786	3,218
Yea §	556	3,200	680	656,440	32,822	4,748
Total ...	86,821½	548,207	118,342	109,855,080	6,476,010	643,932

Area of municipalities.

143. The total area included in the two descriptions of municipalities is as follows :—

AREA EMBRACED IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

	Sq. Miles.
Cities, towns, and boroughs	344
Shires	86,821½
Total	87,165½

Proportion to total area of Victoria.

144. The estimated area of Victoria is 87,884 square miles. It thus appears that all but about a one hundred and twentieth part of this area is included within the limits of municipal districts.

* See footnote (‖) on page 73 *ante*.
† Former names in brackets, having been changed, in the case of Tungamah, on the 13th February, 1893; and, in the case of Yarrawonga, on the 8th May, 1893.
‡ See footnote (§) on page 75 *ante*.
§ See footnote (‖) on page 74 *ante*.

145. The population of the two kinds of districts, as estimated by the municipal authorities, was as follows at the end of 1893 :— Population of municipalities.

POPULATION OF MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	581,728
Shires	548,207
Total	1,129,935

146. According to the census of 1891, the shore residents living outside municipalities numbered only 91, whilst persons in ships and vessels numbered 2,439, or 2,530 in all. If this number be added to the municipal estimate of population, the total would be 1,133,465, or 40,541 less than the estimated population at the end of the year, already stated to have been 1,174,006. The municipal estimate is made up about August, or four months before the other one, still the difference between the two estimates is wider than it would be if both had been correct. There is no doubt sufficient pains are not taken in some municipalities to secure a correct return of the population. Population outside municipalities.

147. The ratepayers in the two kinds of municipal districts numbered as follow, in 1893. Each ratepayer is not necessarily a distinct individual, as ratepayers having property in more than one municipality, or more than one ward or riding of the same municipality, are entered on the municipal roll for each such property:— Ratepayers in municipalities.

RATEPAYERS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.*

Cities, towns, and boroughs	137,079
Shires	141,613
Total	278,692

148. The following is a statement of the number of dwellings in the two kinds of municipal districts as returned at the end of 1893:— Dwellings in municipalities.

DWELLINGS IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1893.

Cities, towns, and boroughs	141,135
Shires	118,342
Total	259,477

149. According to the census of 1891, the inhabited dwellings in the colony numbered 224,021. All of these except 26 were situated in municipal districts. Inhabited dwellings in municipalities.

* Including both male and female ratepayers ; also ratepayers whose rates are in arrear. For number of freehold ratepayers and others, together with annual values at which rated ; also for the number of female ratepayers, see issue of this work for 1881-2, paragraphs 158 and 159.

Area, population, &c., in shires and boroughs compared.

150. The area contained in shires is about 250 times that in cities, towns, and boroughs; but the population in the latter exceeds that in the former by nearly a seventeenth, and the dwellings in the latter exceed those in the former by nearly a fifth.

Amount of rating in municipalities.

151. The following is the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, in which rates were struck in each of the last five years at the amounts set down in the first column:—

RATINGS* IN MUNICIPALITIES, 1889 TO 1893.

Amount levied in the £1.	Number of Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.					Number of Shires.				
	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
s. *d.*										
0 6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
0 8	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...
0 9	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	1	1	3
1 0	19	18	17	19	17	113	115	128	127	125
1 1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...
1 2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 3	6	6	5	4	6	5	5	3	4	4
1 4	1	2	3	2	1	1	2	...	1	...
1 6	18	20	22	20	15	4	4	3	2	5
1 6½	1	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
1 7	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 8	2	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
1 9	3	3	3	3	7	...	...	...	...	...
1 10	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
2 0	8	7	7	7	7	1	1	...	...	...
2 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2 6	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Not stated	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	2	3
Total	59	59	60	59	59	130	133	137	139	142

High and low ratings.

152. It will be observed that only one municipality during the last five years was rated at the lowest amount allowed by law, viz., 6d. in the £1; also, that only three municipalities in any of the years levied rates up to the full amount allowed by law, viz., 2s. 6d. in the £1.

Municipalities rated at 1s. in the £1.

153. Of the cities, towns, and boroughs, 32 per cent. in 1889, 31 per cent. in 1890, 28 per cent. in 1891, 32 per cent. in 1892, and 29 per cent. in 1893, were rated at 1s. in the £1; of the shires, 87 per cent. in 1889, 86 per cent. in 1890, 93 per cent. in 1891, 91 per cent. in 1892, and 88 per cent. in 1893, were rated at that amount.

* Including general and special rates.

154. In 1889, 5; in 1890, 4; in 1891, 3; in 1892, 1; and in 1893, 3 of the municipal districts were rated at less than 1s. in the £1. In 1889, 52; in 1890, 55; in 1891, 47; in 1892, 48; and in 1893, 52 of the municipal districts were rated at over that amount. Municipalities rated under and over 1s. in the £1.

155. The number of properties in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the five years ended with 1893, arranged in groups according to their rateable values, will be found in the following table. In 1893 as compared with 1892 the decrease of the whole number of properties was 2,788, of which 778 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 2,010 in shires:— Classification of properties rated.

CLASSIFICATION OF PROPERTIES RATED, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Properties Rated.							
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 to £300.	£300 to £400.	£400 to £500.	£500 and upwards.	Total.
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.								
1874	91,320	7,981	2,964	764	289	153	235	103,706
1879	99,846	8,877	3,166	826	331	145	287	113,478
1884	114,615	11,003	3,947	1,018	445	194	362	131,584
1889	149,068	17,434	6,077	1,582	723	401	993	176,278
1890	149,936	18,198	6,179	1,526	742	410	991	177,982
1891	153,012	18,497	6,224	1,600	697	422	1,087	181,539
1892	155,629	17,725	5,949	1,669	653	416	1,091	183,132
1893	158,006	15,824	5,076	1,451	596	389	1,012	182,354
SHIRES.								
1874	75,852	7,537	2,398	552	268	117	612	87,336
1879	88,598	10,436	3,051	683	296	159	672	103,895
1884	98,089	10,701	3,463	736	321	154	711	114,175
1889	138,466	16,764	6,123	1,547	648	326	1,141	165,015
1890	148,705	17,666	6,436	1,711	679	355	1,044	176,596
1891	153,300	19,126	6,468	1,561	637	366	968	182,426
1892	156,198	19,171	6,677	1,572	616	343	914	185,491
1893	155,015	18,864	6,423	1,484	559	286	850	183,481
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.								
1874	167,172	15,518	5,362	1,316	557	270	847	191,042
1879	188,444	19,313	6,217	1,509	627	304	959	217,373
1884	212,704	21,704	7,410	1,754	766	348	1,073	245,759
1889	287,534	34,198	12,200	3,129	1,371	727	2,134	341,293
1890	298,641	35,864	12,615	3,237	1,421	765	2,035	354,578
1891	306,312	37,623	12,692	3,161	1,334	788	2,055	363,965
1892	311,827	36,896	12,626	3,241	1,269	759	2,005	368,623
1893	313,021	34,688	11,499	2,935	1,155	675	1,862	365,835

NOTE.—The same particulars for each of the fifteen years ended with 1888, are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, and previous issues.

156. In the nineteen years ended with 1893, the total increase in the number of properties was 174,793, of which 78,648 were in cities, towns, and boroughs, and 96,145 in shires. Increase in nineteen years.

Total value of rateable property.

157. The following table gives the estimated total value (or value in fee simple) of rateable property in cities, towns, and boroughs, and in shires, during 1874, 1879, 1884, and the five years ended with 1893, arranged in groups according to the value of the properties of which the amounts are made up. In 1893, as compared with 1892, a decrease occurred in the value of properties rated under all the heads in cities, towns, and boroughs ; and in the heads relating to properties valued at between £100 and £200, and £200 and upwards, in shires. The valuation on the whole showed a decrease of £7,905,590, made up of a decrease of £8,532,450 in urban, but an increase of £626,860 in country, properties :—

CLASSIFICATION OF TOTAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Total Value of Properties rated annually at—				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	12,620,396	5,201,090	3,717,516	5,785,603	27,324,605
1879	14,833,220	5,960,162	4,045,167	6,514,331	31,352,880
1884	19,855,306	7,715,575	5,064,994	8,625,789	41,261,664
1889	36,840,166	14,534,828	10,907,233	22,929,331	85,211,558
1890	37,863,106	14,924,540	11,074,410	22,364,910	86,226,966
1891	39,072,130	16,152,230	11,377,190	24,674,540	91,276,090
1892	38,521,240	15,055,360	10,777,530	23,784,590	88,138,720
1893	35,857,460	12,798,010	9,629,230	21,321,570	79,606,270
SHIRES.					
1874	13,105,624	5,070,283	3,319,425	13,401,702	34,897,034
1879	20,914,381	8,653,809	5,304,667	17,018,379	51,891,236
1884	26,106,636	10,335,547	6,573,698	19,518,287	62,534,168
1889	38,784,570	18,258,460	12,920,346	32,383,577	102,346,953
1890	41,449,164	19,596,816	14,143,030	32,897,670	108,086,680
1891	43,934,720	20,993,170	14,591,210	32,556,170	112,075,270
1892	42,479,450	20,795,360	14,763,930	31,189,480	109,228,220
1893	43,865,620	21,078,210	14,665,400	30,245,850	109,855,080
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	25,726,020	10,271,373	7,036,941	19,187,305	62,221,639
1879	35,747,601	14,613,971	9,349,834	23,532,710	83,244,116
1884	45,961,942	18,051,122	11,638,692	28,144,076	103,795,832
1889	75,624,736	32,793,288	23,827,579	55,312,908	187,558,511
1890	79,312,270	34,521,356	25,217,440	55,262,580	194,313,646
1891	83,006,850	37,145,400	25,968,400	57,230,710	203,351,360
1892	81,000,690	35,850,720	25,541,460	54,974,070	197,366,940
1893	79,723,080	33,876,220	24,294,630	51,567,420	189,461,350

NOTE.—See note at foot of previous table.

158. The total value of rateable property in urban and rural municipalities combined has nearly doubled since 1883; that in cities, towns, and boroughs has not quite doubled since 1884; whilst that in shires has not quite doubled since 1881. Increase in total value of property.

159. The annual value of rateable property is arranged in similar groups in the next table. In 1893, as compared with the previous year, there was a decrease of £702,440 in the urban, and of £123,950 in the country, properties—thus resulting in a total decrease of £826,390:— Annual value of rateable property

CLASSIFICATION OF ANNUAL VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTY, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Annual Value of Rateable Properties.				
	Under £50.	£50 to £100.	£100 to £200.	£200 and upwards.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£
CITIES, TOWNS, AND BOROUGHS.					
1874	1,352,679	537,885	381,885	584,033	2,856,482
1879	1,494,247	600,406	407,496	656,231	3,158,380
1884	1,851,434	719,449	472,292	804,323	3,847,498
1889	2,879,254	1,135,974	852,458	1,792,049	6,659,735
1890	3,000,456	1,182,693	877,590	1,772,304	6,833,043
1891	3,056,930	1,263,720	890,130	1,930,490	7,141,270
1892	3,062,000	1,196,730	856,690	1,890,610	7,006,030
1893	2,839,360	1,013,400	762,490	1,688,340	6,303,590
SHIRES.					
1874	1,220,327	492,313	315,056	1,111,299	3,138,995
1879	1,605,387	664,266	407,186	1,306,330	3,983,169
1884	1,774,831	702,650	446,907	1,326,928	4,251,316
1889	2,376,707	1,118,873	791,755	1,984,456	6,271,791
1890	2,466,740	1,166,254	841,686	1,957,820	6,432,500
1891	2,584,330	1,234,860	858,290	1,915,020	6,592,500
1892	2,566,760	1,256,530	892,090	1,884,580	6,599,960
1893	2,585,900	1,242,570	864,530	1,783,010	6,476,010
TOTAL MUNICIPAL DISTRICTS.					
1874	2,573,006	1,030,198	696,941	1,695,332	5,995,477
1879	3,099,634	1,264,672	814,682	1,962,561	7,141,549
1884	3,626,265	1,422,099	919,199	2,131,251	8,098,814
1889	5,255,961	2,254,847	1,644,213	3,776,505	12,931,526
1890	5,467,196	2,348,947	1,719,276	3,730,124	13,265,543
1891	5,641,260	2,498,580	1,748,420	3,845,510	13,733,770
1892	5,628,760	2,453,260	1,748,780	3,775,190	13,605,990
1893	5,425,260	2,255,970	1,627,020	3,471,350	12,779,600

NOTE.—See note at foot of table following paragraph 155 *ante*.

160. During the nineteen years ended with 1893 the total increase in the annual valuation of rateable property has amounted to £6,784,123, viz., to £3,447,108 in cities, towns, and boroughs, and to £3,337,015 in shires. Increase in annual value of property.

Increase in number and value of properties rated.

161. The increase in the value of rateable properties is no doubt partly due to the greater extent and number of properties rated, as well as to the improvements made. The following table shows the total increase, and the increase under each group in the number of properties, and in their total and annual values, during the nineteen years intervening between 1874 and the end of 1893, the increase in cities, towns, and boroughs being added to that in shires :—

INCREASE IN NUMBER AND VALUE OF RATEABLE PROPERTIES, 1874 TO 1893.

Rateable Values.	Increase during Nineteen Years in the—		
	Number of Properties.	Total Value.	Annual Value.
		£	£
Under £50	145,849	53,997,060	2,852,254
£50 to £100 ...	19,170	23,604,847	1,225,772
£100 to £200 ...	6,137	17,257,689	930,079
£200 and upwards ...	3,637	32,380,115	1,776,018
Total increase ...	174,793	£127,239,711	£6,784,123

Largest increase in small properties.

162. By far the greatest increase in the number of properties, amounting to more than four-fifths of the whole increase, was in properties rated at less than £50; moreover, the largest increase in the total and in the annual value of properties, amounting in each case to about rather more than two-fifths of the total gain, was in properties of that rating. The next largest increase in the value of properties was in those rated at £200 and upwards, which, in the case of both the total and the annual value amounted to about a fourth of the whole increase.

Naturalization.

163. In Victoria, a foreigner, even if naturalized, is not eligible to become a member of the Executive Council, but, with this exception, the highest offices of the State are open to naturalized persons of foreign as well as of British birth; and, without becoming naturalized, alien friends resident in the colony may acquire real and personal property and may convey, devise, and bequeath it in the same manner as if they had been British subjects by birth. Alien women married to British subjects thereby become naturalized; but to become a member or elector of either House of Parliament it is necessary for a foreigner to take out letters of naturalization, to procure which, in accordance with the provisions of the *Aliens Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1063), he must present a memorial to the Governor, stating his name, age, birthplace, residence, occupation, period of residence in the colony,

and his desire to settle therein, which memorial must be accompanied by a certificate from a magistrate, to the effect that he is known to be the person signing and is of good repute. Should letters be granted, the applicant, before they are issued, must take an oath of allegiance to the Sovereign of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. For a foreigner to become a member of the Upper House, it is necessary he should have been naturalized for at least ten years; or to become a member of the Lower House, he must have been naturalized for at least five years, for at least two of which he must have been resident in Victoria. The following table shows the native countries of those who obtained letters of naturalization during the year 1893 and the previous 22 years:—

NATURALIZATION, 1871 to 1893.

Native Countries.	Twenty-two Years: 1871 to 1892.	Year, 1893.
France	86	11
Belgium	11	...
Holland	13	...
Austria	77	12
Germany	950	118
Italy	38	...
Spain	5	...
Portugal	2	...
Russia	124	7
Other European countries	648	124
United States	27	7
South and Central American States ...	1	...
China	2,969	...
Other countries	21	...
Total	4,972	279

Naturalization of Chinese.

164. The tendency of the Chinese to become naturalized greatly increased soon after the passing of the *Chinese Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 723), which provided that all Chinese who are not naturalized or natural-born subjects of Her Majesty shall, on entering the colony, be subject to an immigration tax,* and shall be disfranchised as regards both municipal and parliamentary elections. The result of the passing of this measure was that, whereas no more than 91 Chinese took out letters of naturalization during the eleven years ended with 1881, such letters were taken out by as many as 317 in 1882, 593 in 1883, 601 in 1884, and 1,178 in 1885; but after 1885, the Government, in view of the increasing number of Chinese applying for naturalization papers,

* This tax has since been abolished, other means having been taken to limit the influx of Chinese. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 379.

determined to issue no more "unless a sufficient reason was assigned," with the effect that only 173 such papers were issued in 1886, no more than 16 in 1887, and not one since that year.

Occupations of persons naturalized, 1893.

165. By the following figures, which show the occupations of the persons naturalized in 1893, it appears that nearly a fourth of such persons were farmers or gardeners, and nearly an eighth were labourers or miners :—

OCCUPATIONS OF PERSONS NATURALIZED, 1893.

Accountant	...	...	2
Baker ...	...	...	4
Barman ...	..	...	1
Basketmaker	...	...	2
Boatman	...	...	1
Bootmaker	...	...	6
Brewer ...	...	...	1
Butcher...	...	...	2
Carpenter	...	...	6
Carrier ...	...	...	5
Caterer ...	...	...	1
Cellarman	...	...	1
Chairmaker	...	...	1
Charcoal-burner	...	...	1
Cigarmaker	...	...	4
Clerk ...	...	...	2
Commercial traveller		...	2
Contractor	...	...	6
Cook ...	...	...	2
Cordial manufacturer		...	1
Dairyman	...	...	1
Dealer ...	...	...	6
Decorator	...	...	1
Draper ...	...	...	4
Drover ...	...	...	1
Engine-driver	...	...	2
Engineer	...	...	4
Farmer ...	...	...	49
Fisherman	...	...	4
Fruiterer	...	...	3
Furrier ...	...	...	1
Gardener	...	...	11
Gas-stoker	...	...	2
Gatekeeper	...	..	1
Gentleman	...	...	4
Gilder ...	...	...	1
Hairdresser	...	...	2
Hawker ...	...	...	1
Hotelkeeper	...	...	16
Hotel porter	...	...	2
Housewife	...	...	1
Jeweller	...	...	1
Labourer	...	...	12
Manufacturer	...	...	2
Mariner ...	...	...	1
Master mariner	...	...	1
Merchant	...	...	13
Miner ...	...	...	18
Mine manager	...	...	1
Mining speculator		...	1
Minister of religion		...	2
Musician	...	...	2
Orchardist	...	...	2
Pawnbroker	...	...	2
Polisher	...	...	1
Potter ...	...	...	1
Printer ...	...	...	1
Railway employé		...	2
Sailmaker	...	...	1
Sailor ...	...	...	4
Sharebroker	...	...	1
Storekeeper	...	...	4
Storeman	...	...	1
Tailor ...	..	...	7
Tanner ...	...	...	1
Teacher...	...	...	1
Tobacconist	...	...	2
Tramway employé		...	1
Vigneron	...	...	16
Viticulturist	...	...	1
Warehouseman	...	...	1
Watchmaker	...	...	1
Wheelwright	...	...	2
Wine seller	...	...	4
Total	...	...	279

Part 3.—FINANCE.

166. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of Victoria in the financial year ended on the 30th June, 1893; the excess of the latter over the former; the debit balance brought forward from 1891–2, and that carried forward to 1893–4 :— Finance account, 1892-3.

Finance Account of Victoria, 1892–3.*

(Exclusive of recoups and special receipts and expenditure.†)

	£	s.	d.
Receipts	6,959,228	16	7‡
Expenditure	7,989,756	15	5
Expenditure in excess of receipts	1,030,527	18	10
Debit balance from 1891–2	960,187	19	4
Debit balance	1,990,715	18	2§

167. During the financial year under review the expenditure exceeded the receipts by £1,030,528, adding which to the debit balance brought forward from the previous year, viz., £960,188, there results a debit balance to be carried forward to 1893–4 of £1,990,716, which was by far the largest on record. This is only the third debit balance which has occurred during the last twelve years. Increased debit balance.

168. In order to provide temporarily for this deficit, Acts were passed authorizing the issue of temporary Treasury-bonds for £750,000 on the 23rd December, 1892, and for £1,250,000 on the 3rd November, 1893; but bonds for only £750,000, bearing interest at 4½ per cent., were actually floated prior to the 30th June, 1893, which realized Treasury-bonds.

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* According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in July, 1894, by the Honorable the Treasurer, the approximate revenue of 1893-4 was £6,719,623, and the approximate expenditure £7,384,961, the latter thus exceeding the former by £665,338, which amount, being added to the balance at the beginning of the financial year, leaves a debit balance of £2,656,054, which, being added to the balance at the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund, results in a total debit balance of £3,158,592, of which £738,867 is covered by the issue of temporary Treasury-bills. The estimated population at the middle of the same twelve months was about 1,174,006; so that the revenue per head was £5 14s. 6d., and the expenditure per head £6 5s. 10d. Further details are given in an Appendix published at the end of this Part.

† For particulars of special expenditure, see table following paragraph 198 *post.*

‡ Exclusive of £738,867 derived from the sale of £750,000 Treasury-bonds.

§ This debit balance would be increased to £2,493,533 if the balance to the debit of the Land Sales by Auction Fund were included. See paragraph 199 *post.*

£738,867, the principal being repayable in three equal annual instalments commencing with the 1st January, 1896.* If the proceeds arising from the sale of these bonds be set off against the deficiency at the end of 1892–3 the debit balance would be reduced to £1,251,849, thus :—

Actual debit balance at end of 1892–3	£1,990,716 †
Treasury-bonds (net proceeds)	738,867
Floating debit balance (as shown in Treasurer's finance statement)	£1,251,849

Net revenue and expenditure.

169. In the following table the receipts and expenditure, exclusive of advances recouped and to be recouped, are given for each of the eleven financial years ended with 1892–3; also the surplus or deficiency of revenue in each year, and the credit or debit balances carried forward from year to year :—

NET PUBLIC REVENUE AND NET PUBLIC EXPENDITURE, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.‡

Year.	Excluding Advances Recouped and to be Recouped.§			
	Public Revenue.	Public Expenditure.	Surplus (+). Deficiency (−).	Balances carried forward. Credit (+). Debit (−).
	£	£	£	£
1882–3	5,602,066	5,643,885	−41,819	+102,789
1883–4	5,934,578	5,653,293	+281,285	+384,074
1884–5	6,290,361	6,121,564	+168,797	+552,871
1885–6	6,416,406	6,513,540	−97,134	+455,737
1886–7	6,733,826	6,561,251	+172,575	+628,312
1887–8	7,607,598	7,287,151	+320,447	+948,758
1888–9	8,675,990	7,919,902	+756,088	+1,704,846
1889–90	8,519,159	9,645,737	−1,126,578	+578,268
1890–91	8,343,588	9,128,699	−785,111	−206,843
1891–2	7,729,572	8,482,917	−753,345	−960,188
1892–3	6,959,229	7,989,757	−1,030,528	−1,990,716

Years of highest and lowest surplus and deficiency, &c.

170. It will be noticed that the gross revenue showed a surplus in five and a deficiency in six of the years named. On the whole, the deficiencies were larger than the surpluses by more than two millions sterling, as the credit balance amounting to £103,000 carried forward at the end of the first year has disappeared, and its place at the end of the last year has been supplied by a debit balance of £1,991,000. By far the largest surplus of revenue ever received was in 1888–9 (£756,000), when it exceeded by nearly one-third of a million sterling

* For further particulars, see paragraphs relating to loans floated, *post*.
† See footnote (§) on previous page.
‡ For particulars relating to earlier years, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 268.
§ For amounts of advances and recoups, see tables following paragraphs 187 and 195 *post*.

that in 1881–2 (£444,000), which was the next largest. The largest deficiencies of revenue were in 1889–90, 1892–3, 1890–91, and 1891–2, in the order named; but it should be noted that in the first named of these years the deficiency was more than provided for out of the surplus revenue carried forward from previous years. It should be pointed out, however, that the deficit in those years would have been less by over half-a-million sterling but for the system, in vogue for some years, of charging forward expenditure from one year to another having been abandoned with the view of placing the accounts on a sounder basis.*

Retrenchment in public service, 1892-3.

171. In view of the increasing annual deficits the Government were forced in 1892–3 to either raise further revenue by means of fresh taxation or retrench the expenditure until both sides of the public account balanced. Both these expedients were tried. Fresh taxation took the form of increased protective duties, estimated by the Treasurer of the day to bring in an additional revenue of £240,000, but, as pointed out elsewhere,† they signally failed to augment the revenue; also a beer excise duty, and increased excise (spirit), probate, and stamp duties. On the other hand, retrenchment was effected in the public service by retiring sexagenarians, by dispensing with surplus officers and men, and by lowering the salaries and wages of those who remained. According to the Treasurer's Budget statement of July, 1892, the number of sexagenarians retired about that period was 363, whose former salaries amounted to £85,968, and their pensions to £37,945; the annual saving (assuming the vacant places not filled up) thus being £48,023, of which £25,197 was in the Railway Department, and £22,826 in other branches of the service; whilst the number still remaining was 211, with salaries amounting to £52,993, and whose pensions would amount to £22,056. With regard to reductions in the staff (which were widespread over all departments), it may be remarked that in the Railway Department alone 55 permanent and 586 casual hands were dispensed with, at a saving of £50,000, in addition to which a scheme was proposed by which savings amounting to £62,467 would be effected in working expenses. The third form of retrenchment took the form of a graduated scale of percentage reductions (limited to the year 1892–3) on salaries of £150 and upwards, viz., $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for salaries of £150 and under £300, 5 per cent. for those of £300 and under £750, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for those of £750 and upwards. These percentage reductions were by the Retrenchment Acts

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* See issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 267.
† See table following paragraph 248 *post.*

passed made applicable to all officers and other persons employed by the State, including Ministers, members and officers of Parliament—the Governor, the Supreme Court Judges, and officers brought from outside the colony under special agreements alone being exempted; and thereby was effected a saving for the year of £60,349, of which £15,914 was drawn from members of the railway service and £44,435 from those in other branches of the public service.* The following is a summary of the savings referred to :—

SAVINGS EFFECTED IN PUBLIC SERVICE, 1892–3.

	Annual Savings.
Sexagenarians retired	£48,023
Members of the railway staff dispensed with ...	50,000
Percentage reductions in salaries	60,349*
Total	£158,372

Changes effected by legislation, &c.

172. During the year 1892–3 four of the heads of taxation were considerably affected by legislation. First, the rates of Customs duty were considerably raised about the 29th July, 1892, especially on spirits, wine, beer, live stock, woollens, &c., probably with the view of adding to the revenue; but the actual result showed, on the contrary, a falling-off, as compared with the previous year, of £630,000 under this head, owing to an unusual contraction in the import trade. Then an excise duty on beer was imposed, for the first time since 1882, on the 1st September, 1892, which brought in during the year £125,386, equivalent to about £150,500 per annum; moreover, the duties on estates of deceased persons were raised on the 3rd October, 1892, by, first, the adoption of a more graduated scale on estates valued at over £6,000, and, second, by remitting in regard to estates valued at over £50,000 the concession of half duty formerly allowed to widows and children, the result for the financial year being an addition of about £8,900 to the amount that would have been receivable at the old rates; but, notwithstanding this, the actual receipts (probably owing to a depreciation in the value of

* In 1893-4 the percentage reductions were increased to a higher and more graduated scale, varying from 5 to 15 per cent., and an Act was passed enforcing them for three years; but the Government of the day proposed to still further raise them in 1894-5 to a scale running from 7 to 25 per cent. The amounts derivable from these levies on salaries of public servants were estimated at £176,634 in 1893-4, and in 1894-5 at £227,470 (exclusive of £4,250 reduction in expenses of members of the Legislative Assembly). Of the latter amount, £76,642 was contributed by 9,027 persons receiving salaries varying from £100 to £150; £86,000 by 5,069 persons receiving from £150 to £250; £27,588 by 846 persons receiving from £250 to £400; £37,240 by 405 persons receiving over £400; but nothing whatever by 7,985 persons receiving under £100. In July, 1894, there were 23,332 persons in the whole public service whose salaries (before reductions) amounted to £3,000,420; and of these 10,884 persons, with salaries amounting to £1,265,629, were in the Railway Department. The average of all salaries payable in the Railway Department fell from £112 in 1891-2 to £109 in 1894-5; and in all other branches of the public service from £146 to £126.

real estate) fell off by £64,000.* On the 12th December, 1892, moreover, further stamp duties were imposed, and the existing ones were made more comprehensive. Thus new duties were levied on deeds of gift, which realized, during 1892–3, £3,079; on leases; on bills of lading, (say) £1,140; customs warrants, &c., £1,244; whilst in the case of receipts the margin of exemption from duty was lowered from £5 to £2, the effect of which on the revenue it is impossible to estimate.† Thus it will be seen that, although taxation was considerably increased, the revenue was not benefited thereby, but, on the contrary, fell off in a marked degree owing to the unusual depression prevailing. As regards other sources of revenue, the railways were extended by an average length of 104 miles during the year; and, in consequence, the revenue derivable therefrom might under ordinary circumstances have been expected to increase, allowing £1,090 per mile,‡ by about £113,000. As a matter of fact, however, the railway revenue decreased by £185,000, as will be shown later on, owing to a serious falling-off in the traffic.

Revenue 1892-3 and previous years.

173. The revenue was less in 1892–3 by £770,000 than in 1891–2, by £1,384,000 than in 1890–91, by £1,560,000 than in 1889–90, by £1,717,000 than in 1888–9, and by £648,000 than in 1887–8. It was, however, larger by £225,000 than in 1886–7, and more than £540,000 larger than that raised in any other previous year. The revenue has thus become reduced to a little above the level of 1886–7. Comparing 1882–3 (ten years previously) with the year under review, it will be found that the revenue increased from £5,600,000 to nearly £7,000,000, or by 25 per cent., whilst the population during the same period increased by 30 per cent.§

Expenditure 1892-3 and former years.

174. The ordinary expenditure was less in 1892–3 than in 1891–2 by nearly £500,000, than in 1890–91 by £1,139,000, than in 1889–90 by £1,656,000, but was larger than in 1888–9 by £70,000, than in 1887–8 by over £700,000, and than in 1886–7 by close on £1,430,000.§ Prior to 1853 the annual expenditure never exceeded one million sterling; from 1853 to 1872–3 it was usually nearly up to or slightly over three millions; from 1873–4 to 1879–80 it was between four and four and three-quarter millions; from 1880–81 to 1883–4 it ranged from

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* It has been ascertained that in the second six months of 1892-3 the amount of probate duty collected was £55,776, whereas under the old scale the amount would have been £46,907, the difference being £8,869. Moreover, this difference would have been increased to £11,500 but for the circumstance that some of the estates still came under the old rate. Assuming, therefore, the proportional increase to be 24½ per cent., this will eventually increase the revenue from this source (assuming £200,000 as an average) by about £49,000 per annum. It has also been estimated at £60,000.

† See also paragraph 269 *post*.

‡ See table following paragraph 186, in Vol. II. of the *Victorian Year-Book* 1893.

§ Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on. For amounts per head in 1893-4, see footnote (*) to paragraph 166 *ante*.

five to nearly five and three-quarter millions; from 1884–5 to 1888–9 it increased from six to nearly eight millions sterling; whilst in 1889–90 and 1890–91 it exceeded nine millions; but in 1891–2 it fell to nearly eight and a half millions, and in 1892–3 to barely eight millions.

Revenue and expenditure per head, 1882-3 to

175. A statement of the revenue and expenditure per head during each of the last eleven years will be found in the following table :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.*

Year.	Average Population of each Financial Year.	Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1882–3	899,562	6 4 6	6 5 5
1883–4	920,694	6 8 11	6 2 9
1884–5	944,564	6 13 2	6 9 7
1885–6	969,202	6 12 5	6 14 5
1886–7	1,000,510	6 14 7	6 11 1
1887–8	1,032,993	7 7 4	7 1 1
1888–9	1,076,966	8 1 1	7 7 1
1889–90	1,103,727	7 14 5	8 14 10
1890–91	1,133,266	7 7 3	8 1 1
1891–2	1,157,678	6 13 6	7 6 7
1892–3	1,167,373	5 19 3	6 16 11

Revenue and expenditure per head in 1892-3 and former years.

176. The revenue per head in 1892–3 was less by 14s. 3d., and the expenditure per head was less by 9s. 8d., than in the previous year. The former was also considerably lower than in any year since 1880–81; the latter was much lower than in any year since 1886–7, whilst it was higher by 18s. 4d. than 1880–81. In proportion to population the revenue and, as a consequence, the expenditure declined pretty steadily year by year from 1862 to 1872–3; then a gradual increase took place from year to year until the revenue per head reached a maximum in 1888–9, and the expenditure in 1889–90; but since then a rapid falling-off has occurred. It will also be noticed that the expenditure per head exceeded the revenue per head in 1892–3 by 17s. 8d., as compared with 13s. 1d. in 1891–2, 13s. 10d. in 1890–91, and £1 0s. 5d. in 1889–90.

* Figures showing the revenue and expenditure in each year from the first settlement of the colony will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on. For amounts per head for each year prior to 1882-3, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 273.

177. In the thirty-seven and a half years ended with 1892–3 the revenue raised exceeded the Treasurer's estimate on twenty-one occasions, or by £4,789,754; and was less than that estimate on seventeen occasions, or by £4,661,722. Deducting the latter from the former, the net amount by which the result exceeded the estimate is found to have been £128,032. The following table shows the revenue estimated and actually raised, also the difference between those amounts, in each of the last eleven years :— Revenue estimated and raised.

REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RAISED, 1882–3 to 1892–3.*

Year.	According to Treasurer's Estimate.	Actually raised.	More (+) or Less (−) than Estimate.
	£	£	£
1882–3	5,584,104	5,602,066	+17,962
1883–4	5,779,775	5,934,578	+154,803
1884–5	6,048,720	6,290,361	+241,641
1885–6	6,285,308	6,416,406	+131,098
1886–7	6,516,797	6,733,826	+217,029
1887–8	6,968,706	7,607,598	+638,892
1888–9	7,792,624	8,675,990	+883,366
1889–90	8,328,270	8,519,159	+190,889
1890–91	8,631,345	8,343,588	−287,757
1891–2	8,581,995	7,729,572	−852,423
1892–3	8,054,152	6,959,229	−1,094,923

NOTE.—Recoups are deducted for all the years. See summary at end of table following paragraph 187 *post*.

178. The year in which the revenue exceeded the estimate by the largest amount is shown to have been 1888–9, the excess being £883,366, which is £240,000 larger than in 1887–8, and over two and a half times as large as the next largest excess (£348,428) in 1881–2; whilst that in which it fell most short of the estimate was 1892–3, viz., by £1,095,000, which amount was £243,000 larger than in 1891–2, and nearly four times as large as the deficiency in 1890–91. Years of excessive and defective estimates.

179. The sums voted by the Legislature in any year exceed, as is well known, those actually spent, the difference being sometimes erroneously designated the "savings" of the year. The following Expenditure authorized and incurred.

* For particulars for each year prior to 1882–3 see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 275. The revenue for 1893-4 was estimated at £7,563,147, or about £843,500 above the actual result. The probable revenue for 1894-5 was estimated in July, 1894, at £7,138,719, but this will probably be augmented by fresh taxation.

table shows the amount voted and expended and the difference in each of the eleven years ended with 1892–3:—

AMOUNTS VOTED AND EXPENDED, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.*

Year.	Amounts.		Balance Unexpended.
	Voted.	Expended.	
	£	£	£
1882–3	4,530,516	4,220,871	309,645
1883–4	4,495,241	4,181,169	314,072
1884–5	4,679,081	4,432,858	246,223
1885–6	4,990,824	4,696,924	293,900
1886–7	5,055,629	4,770,705	284,924
1887–8	5,635,949	5,324,347	311,602
1888–9	6,364,193	5,869,351	494,842
1889–90	7,850,859	7,196,089	654,770
1890–91	7,191,162	6,795,508	395,654
1891–2	6,623,745	5,822,582	801,163
1892–3	5,679,770	5,099,953	579,817

NOTE.—The amount voted for 1893-4 was £4,897,986 (including £105,640 under Supplementary Estimates), and the approximate expenditure from votes in that year was £4,489,329, leaving an unexpended balance of about £303,000. The probable expenditure from votes in 1894-5 was estimated in July, 1894, at £4,288,892.

Amount unexpended 1883-93.

180. The sum of the unexpended balances in the eleven years amounted to over $4\frac{2}{3}$ millions sterling, the exact amount being £4,686,612, or to an average of about £426,055.

Heads of revenue, 1891-2 and 1892-3.

181. The various sources from which the revenue of Victoria is derived may be grouped in five main divisions, viz.:—Taxation, Crown Lands, Railways and other Reproductive Public Works, Post and Telegraphs, and Other Sources. In 1892–3 £2,523,000, or 36 per cent., was derived from taxation; £483,000, or 7 per cent., from Crown lands; £3,635,000, or 53 per cent., from what may be termed the commercial undertakings of the Government, viz.:—Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs, to which the Railways alone contributed as much as £2,913,000, or 42 per cent. of the total revenue; whilst the balance, amounting to £319,000, or about 4 per cent. of the whole, was derived from other sources. Of the Land Revenue, amounting to £483,000, by far the greater proportion, or £365,000—being equal to $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of the total revenue—was derived from the sale of public land, which, being a receipt arising from the realization of one of the most valuable assets of the State, is obviously not a permanent source of income. As a rule, portion of this amount is properly treated as capital, from £50,000 to £100,000 being paid annually towards the construction of railways as directed by the *Land*

* For particulars for each year prior to 1882-3, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 277.

Act 1890,* which provides that all proceeds arising from the sale of public lands by auction shall be paid to the credit of the Railway Construction Account. This contribution, however, has since 1891–2 been temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund, until the public works authorized out of that fund shall have been constructed.† The following is a statement of the amounts received under different heads ‡ in each of those divisions during the last two financial years, together with the increase or decrease under each head :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1891–2 AND 1892–3.

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891–2.	1892–3.		
	£	£	£	£
TAXATION.				
Customs duties (including also wharfage rates)	2,388,961	1,739,285	...	649,676
Excise	143,575	251,254	107,679	...
Ports and harbors (chiefly tonnage dues)	18,880	15,507	...	3,373
Licences (business)	20,755	19,869	...	886
Duties on estates of deceased persons	247,534	183,928	...	63,606
Duties on bank notes	27,954	23,720	...	4,234
Stamp duty §	175,000	170,000	...	5,000
Land tax	126,651	119,216	...	7,435
Total	3,149,310	2,522,779	...	626,531 ‖
LAND REVENUE.				
Land sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	392,544	364,685	...	27,859
Rents of Crown lands (not counting towards purchase money)	127,040	117,781	...	9,259
Penalties under Land Acts	...	302	302	...
Total	519,584	482,768	...	36,816‖
PUBLIC WORKS.				
Railways	3,098,251	2,912,788	...	185,463
Water Supply {Metropolitan (interest¶)	57,349	98,951	41,602	...
Water Supply {Country**	84,352	70,992	...	13,360
Other public works	8,614	6,036	...	2,578
Total	3,248,566	3,088,767	...	159,799‖

* 48 Vict. No. 812, and 54 Vict. No. 1106 (Consolidated Act), section 78.

† See table following paragraph 198 *post.*

‡ The heads of Revenue and Expenditure are arranged according to a classification agreed upon at a conference of representatives of several of the Australian Colonies upon the subject of statistics, which was held in Tasmania in January, 1875.– See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria, Parliamentary Paper No. 11, Session 1875.

§ Estimated roughly, as the Postal Authorities are unable to furnish reliable statements in consequence of stamp duty, postage, and fees all being collected by means of one class of stamps. The telegraph revenue is also collected by means of stamps ; but as there are other means of ascertaining this, the figures may be taken as correct. The "Postal receipts" include commission on money orders and postal notes. See also paragraphs 183 and 269 *post.* ‖ Net figures.

¶ The water revenue was transferred from 1891-2 to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The amount for 1892-3 includes £1,269 paid on final adjustment of accounts.

** Including interest on loans to local bodies for waterworks, &c.

Heads of Revenue, 1891–2 and 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Amounts Received. 1891–2.	Amounts Received. 1892–3.	Increase.	Decrease.
Post and Telegraphs.	£	£	£	£
Postal receipts, &c.*	336,558	396,934	60,376	...
Telegraph receipts, &c.	166,248	149,470	...	16,778
Total	502,806	546,404	43,598†	...
Other Sources.				
Mint charges	11,755	13,305	1,550	...
,, subsidy returned	10,498	5,136	...	5,362
Fees, fines, &c. (inclusive of fee stamps)*	137,148	120,275	...	16,873
Interest on public account	33,243	70,746	37,503	...
Rents (other than Crown lands) ...	1,893	1,996	103	...
Reimbursements in aid ‡	72,413	64,716	...	7,697
Miscellaneous receipts	42,356	42,337	...	19
Total	309,306	318,511	9,205†	...
Total Ordinary Revenue § ...	7,729,572	6,959,229	...	770,343†

NOTE.—For further details of the revenue under each head, see table following paragraph 184 *post;* and for particulars of revenue in 1893-4, see Appendix A *post.*

Diminished revenue 1892-3 under various heads.

182. Comparing the revenue of 1892–3 with that of the previous year, it will be observed that there was a total net decrease of £770,000, resulting from a falling-off of £1,019,000 under seventeen heads, less an increase of £249,000 under the other seven. By far the most serious contraction was under taxation, where there was a falling-off in all the items but one of £734,200, mainly in the revenue from customs and in that from estates of deceased persons (which was exceptionally large in 1891–2), partly counterbalanced by an increase of £107,700 in the receipts from excise, resulting in a net decrease of £626,500. The next most important decrease was in the railway revenue, which fell off by £185,500,‖ notwithstanding the greater

* See footnote (§) on previous page.

† Net figures.

‡ Embracing amounts received by departments which are not charged, or are only casually charged, with the collection of revenue, such as proceeds of the labour of prisoners, sums paid for the care of lunatics, and of children in Industrial and Reformatory Schools; for the service of the police when specially applied for; for the sale of works by the Government Printer; for the storage of gunpowder; for quarantine expenses, &c.

§ Exclusive of recoups. The amount advanced in former years and recouped from loans, &c., in 1891-2 was £100,855, and in 1892-3 £36,913.

‖ See paragraph 172 *ante.*

length of lines opened for traffic. There was also a falling-off in the land revenue of £36,800, three-fourths of which was owing to the smaller extent of Crown lands alienated. Postal receipts, &c., which, besides receipts from postage, include commission on money orders, proceeds of parcels post, &c., show an apparent increase of £60,000, arising from the increased rate of inland postage; but the Telegraph revenue shows, for the second time for many years, a falling-off, viz., of £16,800, which, combined with one of £10,400 in the previous year, reduces the amount to the level prevailing in 1888–9—four years previously. There was also an increase of £41,600 in the receipts from the Metropolitan Board of Works for interest—a full year's interest not having been paid until 1892–3. The annual interest on Government loan for which the Board has become responsible now amounts to about £95,280. Under "Other sources," there was a decrease of £16,900 in fees, &c., owing to the general contraction in business; but an increase of £37,500 in the interest received on the public account, which, however, was for the most part on balances of loan moneys in hand, and forms a set-off to the interest paid.

Estimates postal and stamp revenue unreliable.

183. In reference to the postal revenue, it should be pointed out that, although carefully estimated in the office of the Government Statist, it may be somewhat wide of the mark, the data available being, for reasons already explained,* inadequate to show with certainty the progress of this important branch of revenue; and the alterations made from time to time in the postal rates still further increase the difficulty of forming a correct estimate. The total stamp revenue in 1892–3 was £714,158,† but after deducting the amounts received on account of telegrams, and for duties and fees collected in the Registrar-General and Titles offices, which are known, there remains a balance of £517,966 for postage, and other stamp duties and fees, as compared with £457,176 in 1891–2. Thus the stamp revenue, exclusive of the items referred to, showed an increase of about £60,800 as compared with that received in the previous year, such increase being due to the raising of the rates of postage.‡ In 1892–3 an increase of about £61,000 is estimated to have taken place under the head of postage, but on the other hand the revenue from Stamp duty is

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* See footnote (§) page 93 *ante*.

† Including collections in cash £57,473, which at one time were collected by stamps.

‡ See also paragraph 192 *post*.

estimated to have fallen off by about £5,000, and that from fees by £10,000. The importance of distinguishing stamp duty (taxation) from postal revenue and fees has often been referred to in previous issues of this work, but there is still no reliable information on the subject.

Heads of revenue detailed.

184. The heads of revenue arranged in the preceding table are necessarily comprehensive; but, in order to give some idea of the subordinate items embraced therein, the details for the two years under some of the more important heads, except taxation, which will be dealt with later on, are summarized below :—

HEADS OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1891–2 AND 1892–3.

Heads of Revenue.	1891–2.	1892–3.
LAND SALES.	£	£
Sales by Auction—Principal	73,592	53,828
„ „ Interest on Deferred Payments ...	4,424	3,513
„ under Deferred Payments—Progress Payments ...	265,378	259,154
„ „ „ „ Final „ ...	40,821	43,119
„ otherwise	8,329	5,071
Total	392,544	364,685
RENTS OF CROWN LANDS.		
Pastoral Occupation—Rents of pastoral and grazing lands	32,692	29,568
„ „ Grazing licences	21,140	20,033
„ „ Mallee pastoral leases	10,509	13,062
Auriferous and Mineral Lands (including Miners' Rights)	19,684	19,347
Licences and Leases (not agricultural)...	42,677	35,051
Business Licences on gold-fields	133	143
Land occupied by Victoria Water Supply Department ...	205	577
Total	127,040	117,781
WATER SUPPLY, ETC.		
Melbourne (Yan Yean) *	...	1,269
Geelong	10,577	10,946
Gold-fields (Coliban Scheme)	21,794	22,356
Interest on Loans to Municipalities	22,458	10,971
„ „ Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	57,349	97,682
„ „ Water Trusts	23,127	20,883
„ „ Irrigation Trusts...	6,396	5,820
Rents of Reservoirs	...	16
Total	141,701	169,943

* Revenue transferred to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The amount entered in 1891-2 was merely that paid in final adjustment of accounts.

Heads of Revenue Detailed, 1891–2 and 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1891–2.	1892–3.
Other Public Works.	£	£
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip	4,081	1,131
Fifty-ton Crane and Ferry Fares (from Harbor Trust) ...	1,361	646
Interest on Loans to Municipalities—Bridges	1,572	1,546
„ „ „ Tramways ...	1,600	2,713
Total	8,614	6,036
Post and Telegraphs.		
Postal receipts, &c.:—		
Postage on Letters, &c. (estimated)*	300,000	360,000
„ Parcels	9,450	10,488
Private Boxes, Transit Rates, &c.	11,580	10,564
Commission on Money Orders and Postal Notes ...	15,528	15,882
Electric Telegraphs	126,155	109,154
Telephone Exchanges	40,035	40,308
Private Telephone Wires, &c.		
Expenses reimbursed	58	8
Grand total	502,806	546,404
Fines, Fees, etc.		
Fees under Stamps Act—Registrar-General †	9,906	8,692
		1,928
„ „ Births, Deaths, and Marriages †	465	39
„ „ Friendly Society Valuations, &c.		
„ „ Titles Office †	41,292	33,460
„ „ Other (estimated)*	22,844	20,397
„ Preparation and Registration of Grants and Leases, and Survey of Lands	26,384	22,310
„ Customs and Harbor Departments	9,035	8,393
„ Law Courts	3,898	4,094
„ Crown Solicitor	921	854
„ Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons	1,527	1,540
„ Mines Department	1,042	916
„ Transfers of Victuallers' Licences	2,108	2,358
„ Factories and Shops	2,516	2,157
„ Patents	3,156	3,202
„ Trade Marks	581	542
„ Public Service Board Examinations	203	...
„ Education	435	...
„ Other	1,281	872
Fines, &c.—Law Courts	6,771	6,384
„ Customs	411	335
„ Under Public Service Act, &c.	578	592
„ Other ‡	1,794	1,210
Total	137,148	120,275

* See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

† Collected in cash, except in the case of births, deaths, &c., on and after 21st May, 1893, when, for this service, stamps were reverted to.

‡ Including mining leases, &c., £1,028 in 1891-2, and £437 in 1892-3; also confiscated money and property, £708 in 1891-2, and £692 in 1892-3.

Heads of Revenue Detailed, 1891-2 and 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Reimbursements in Aid.	£	£
Towards Maintenance of Industrial School Children, Prisoners, Lunatics, and Inebriates	24,874	22,091
Receipts for Miscellaneous Services *	11,318	12,473
Sale of Books and Documents (Government Printer) ...	32,229	27,978
Aboriginal Stations—Sale of Produce	1,111	467
Defence Department—Sale of Rifles, &c.	2,881	1,707
Total	72,413	64,716
Miscellaneous Receipts.		
Sale of Government Property	4,246	3,159
Exhibitions—Balances repaid	333	38
Transfers from Intestate Estates Fund to Revenue ...	4,063	9,518
„ Pension Fund—Schedule D of Constitution Act	4,000	4,000
„ Other Trust Funds	7,995	4,543
Estates of Illegitimate Persons	160	52
Melbourne City Council, &c. (on account of Public Gardens, &c.)	150	...
Bridge at Queen-street—Contributions towards cost of ...	954	941
Chinese Passenger Act	-10 †	...
Repayments to the Credit of Appropriations ‡	4,792	3,554
Customs Overtime Receipts	3,576	2,735
Education Department—Sale of Books, &c.	435	714
Police Department—Hospital Stoppages	609	550
Municipalities—Repayment of loans for Vermin Fencing §	11,857	7,684
„ Repayment of loan for Water Works ...	-441 †	...
Marine Board Act	2,151	2,033
Receipts under Public Service Regulations	385	418
Purchase of Discharges from Artillery Corps and Refund of Deferred Pay of Deserters	75	517
Valuation of Improvements on Resumed Mallee Blocks ...	2,287	784
Land Sales—Auctioneer's Bonus	55	26
Repayments by Mining Companies of Advances for Prospecting Purposes	...	125
Interest on amount Advanced for Port Melbourne Lagoon Works	...	743
Other Receipts	684	203
Total	42,356	42,337

* Consisting in 1892-3 of £4,309 storage of gunpowder, £4,979 for police protection, £917 percentage on payment of Imperial pensions, £1,000 from Harbor Trust for collection of wharfage, £30 for work performed by Audit Department, and £55 by Public Works Department; £441 for services of dock staff, and £52 of Customs Department; £690 towards maintenance of light-houses from Colonial Governments.

† Amount received in the previous year refunded.

‡ Including for 1891-2 £266 under Chief Secretary's Department, £500 under Law Officers, £300 on account of Defence works, £299 being repayment by shire of Dunmunkle of portion of loan for rabbit-proof fencing, £395 on account of lighthouses, &c., £663 on account of advances for gold prospecting, and £1,807 for Foreign mails; also for 1892-3, on account of public service, £480; lands, £404; rabbit-proof fencing, £182; gold prospecting votes, £553; endowments to municipalities, £700; foreign mails, £686.

§ On 30th June, 1893, the total amount outstanding was £116,564, of which £11,626 was in arrears.

185. The revenue as shown in the table at page 94 is exclusive of recoups. In 1891–2 the sum of £100,855, and in 1892–3 the sum of £36,913, was recouped from loans for advances in 1890–91 in connexion with Melbourne Waterworks.* This completes the adjustment of all advances made prior to the 30th June, 1893. Recoups.

186. At the end of the financial year 1892–3 the total amount owing to the revenue was about £346,500, as compared with about £328,000 at the end of June, 1892. Of the former sum £116,564, or more than one-third, consists of advances to shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing ; and £224,312, or 65 per cent., is for interest due by Municipalities and Water Trusts on moneys lent for the construction of waterworks, it being usually arranged not only that the interest should be paid annually but that a further amount, generally equal to about 2 per cent. upon the sum advanced, should be lodged each year to the credit of a sinking fund, in order that the debt might be eventually extinguished. During the year 1892–3, the advances on account of rabbit-proof fencing were reduced by £8,000, but the arrears of interest on waterworks loans increased by £25,154. The following are the particulars of the outstanding balances referred to :— Unrecouped advances, 1892-3.

Amounts due to Revenue, 30th June, 1893.

When Advanced.	Particulars.	Balance Outstanding.
		£
1888–9 and previous years	Interest due on Loans for Waterworks—	
	By Corporations	117,174
	„ Waterworks Trusts	53,428
	„ Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	15,203†
1875–6 and subseqt. years.	Ballarat Water Commission—Arrears of Interest on Loans capitalized	32,019
	Municipal Bodies—Arrears of Interest	6,488
	Balance of Compensation—to be refunded	208
1887–8	Trustees, Coburg Cemetery	250
1888–9, & 1889–90	Agricultural College, &c.	3,000
	Rabbit-proof fencing, Kara Kara Shire	155
1889–90	Municipal Bodies—Loans for Purchase of Rabbit-proof Fencing under Act No. 1028, sec. 44	116,564
1892–3	Tucker Village Settlement—Loan repayable when title granted to Selectors	2,000
	Total	346,489

* See summary of heads of revenue, page 103 *post*.
† On completed works only. Interest is not charged on expenditure on works in progress.

Heads of revenue, 1883-4 to 1892-3.

187. In the following table the heads of revenue and the amounts received under each head are given for the last ten financial years; also the amounts received under the most important heads for the last nineteen years :—

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1883–4 TO 1892–3.

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.	Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£			£
TAXATION.			TAXATION—*contd.*		
Customs Duties (including wharfage rates)	1883–4	1,769,108	Licences (business)—*contd.*	1888–9	23,904
	1884–5	1,919,539*		1889–90	21,756
	1885–6	2,004,460		1890–91	22,152
	1886–7	2,132,361		1891–2	20,755
	1887–8	2,353,050		1892–3	19,869
	1888–9	2,879,830			
	1889–90	2,658,010†	Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	1883–4	77,154
	1890–91	2,525,572		1884–5	124,370
	1891–2	2,388,961		1885–6	104,907
	1892–3	1,739,285†		1886–7	114,909
				1887–8	151,861
Excise	1883–4	123,654		1888–9	236,449
	1884–5	141,225*		1889–90	400,150
	1885–6	137,709		1890–91	184,886
	1886–7	120,701		1891–2	247,534
	1887–8	128,369		1892–3	183,928§
	1888–9	146,555			
	1889–90	137,332	Duties on Bank notes	1883–4	28,575
	1890–91	129,990		1884–5	27,529
	1891–2	143,575		1885–6	28,769
	1892–3	251,254*		1886–7	28,104
				1887–8	27,879
Ports and Harbors (chiefly tonnage dues)	1883–4	30,871		1888–9	34,023
	1884–5	31,176		1889–90	32,173
	1885–6	32,710		1890–91	30,736
	1886–7	34,920		1891–2	27,954
	1887–8	34,327		1892–3	23,720
	1888–9	45,884			
	1889–90	29,789	Stamp Duties ‖...	1883–4	133,651
	1890–91	20,669		1884–5	143,382
	1891–2	18,880		1885–6	165,313
	1892–3	15,507		1886–7	165,000
				1887–8	230,000
Licences (business)	1883–4	31,623		1888–9	260,000
	1884–5	32,535		1889–90	230,000
	1885–6	33,922		1890–91	218,000
	1886–7	18,898‡		1891–2	175,000
	1887–8	21,002		1892–3	170,000

* Duty on spirits increased on the 17th July, 1884, and again on 27th October, 1892. Beer duty imposed on 1st September, 1892.

† Tariff amended in 1889-90, and in 1892-3.

‡ Decrease in 1886-7 due to the proportion of the receipts for publicans' licences, amounting to about £16,450, being diverted into a Trust Fund, as directed by the *Licensing Act* 1885.

§ Probate duties increased on 3rd October, 1892.

‖ Since 1st January, 1884, the revenue from stamp duties has been estimated. See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*. Further duties imposed on 12th December, 1892. For particulars of the duties levied, see paragraph 268 *post*.

HEADS OF REVENUE, 1883-4 TO 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£
TAXATION—*contd.*		
Land Tax * ...	1883–4	123,884
	1884–5	128,415
	1885–6	126,770
	1886–7	124,742
	1887–8	124,515
	1888–9	123,025
	1889–90	121,604
	1890–91	120,633
	1891–2	126,651
	1892–3	119,216
LAND REVENUE.		
Land Sales (including rents counting towards purchase money)	1883–4	614,548
	1884–5	555,507
	1885–6	465,766
	1886–7	504,734
	1887–8	549,149
	1888–9	494,733
	1889–90	442,583
	1890–91	476,542
	1891–2	392,544
	1892–3	364,685
Rents of Crown Lands (not counting towards purchase money)	1883–4	103,189
	1884–5	110,777
	1885–6	97,658
	1886–7	81,562
	1887–8	106,817
	1888–9	119,778
	1889–90	136,358
	1890–91	136,601
	1891–2	127,040
	1892–3	117,781
Penalties under Land Acts	1883–4	1,572
	1884–5	273
	1885–6	184
	1886–7	795
	1887–8	301
Penalties under Land Acts—*contd.*	1888–9	1,517
	1889–90	835
	1890–91	308
	1891–2	...
	1892–3	302
PUBLIC WORKS.		
Railways ...	1883–4	2,079,249
	1884–5	2,200,067
	1885–6	2,306,791
	1886–7	2,453,345
	1887–8	2,741,488
	1888–9	3,104,907
	1889–90	3,134,066
	1890–91	3,306,580
	1891–2	3,098,251
	1892–3	2,912,788
Water Supply †	1883–4	165,033
	1884–5	165,968
	1885–6	190,815
	1886–7	215,401
	1887–8	235,743
	1888–9	245,734
	1889–90	260,227
	1890–91	281,081
	1891–2	141,701
	1892–3	169,943
Other Public Works	1883–4	1,866
	1884–5	3,325
	1885–6	3,364
	1886–7	5,062
	1887–8	4,764
	1888–9	5,805
	1889–90	4,848
	1890–91	6,701
	1891–2	8,614
	1892–3	6,036

* The amount of land tax payable annually varied in the years named from £126,000 to £124,000. The fluctuations in the revenue above and below this limit were due to the irregular payment of the tax. Further particulars are given in paragraph 264 *et seq., post.*

† Including interest on loans to local bodies.

Heads of Revenue, 1883–4 to 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Revenue.	Year.	Amounts Received.
		£
Post and Telegraphs.	1883–4	349,278
	1884–5	380,556
	1885–6	394,184
Postage, Telegraphs, Telephones, Money Orders, &c.*	1886–7	413,535
	1887–8	485,533
	1888–9	552,877
	1889–90	526,400†
	1890–91	499,327
	1891–2	502,806
	1892–3	546,404
Other Sources.		
Mint Charges ...	1883–4	10,415
	1884–5	13,042
	1885–6	11,705
	1886–7	11,058
	1887–8	10,377
	1888–9	10,051
	1889–90	11,317
	1890–91	10,655
	1891–2	11,755
	1892–3	13,305
Mint Subsidy returned	1883–4	4,852
	1884–5	5,304
	1885–6	4,613
	1886–7	1,986
	1887–8	3,874
	1888–9	3,642
	1889–90	4,478
	1890–91	4,760
	1891–2	10,498
	1892–3	5,136
Fees, Fines, &c.* (exclusive of Land Act penalties)	1883–4	111,695
	1884–5	123,428
	1885–6	128,523
	1886–7	131,095
	1887–8	164,721
	1888–9	174,998
	1889–90	162,807
	1890–91	162,452
	1891–2	137,148
	1892–3	120,275
Other Sources—*continued.*		
Interest on Public Account, &c.	1883–4	85,537
	1884–5	98,341
	1885–6	84,973
	1886–7	93,216
	1887–8	136,811
	1888–9	107,888
	1889–90	66,700
	1890–91	56,492
	1891–2	33,243
	1892–3	70,746
Rents (other than Land)	1883–4	3,058
	1884–5	2,031
	1885–6	14,905‡
	1886–7	5,049
	1887–8	2,908
	1888–9	3,224
	1889–90	4,019
	1890–91	2,427
	1891–2	1,893
	1892–3	1,996
Reimbursements in aid	1883–4	49,441
	1884–5	52,232
	1885–6	49,187
	1886–7	54,033
	1887–8	69,041
	1888–9	67,130
	1889–90	75,220
	1890–91	76,522
	1891–2	72,413
	1892–3	64,716
Miscellaneous Receipts§	1883–4	36,325
	1884–5	31,339
	1885–6	29,178
	1886–7	23,320
	1887–8	25,068
	1888–9	34,036
	1889–90	58,487
	1890–91	70,502
	1891–2	42,356
	1892–3	42,337

* Partly estimated (since 1882-3). See also footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

† Inland postal rate reduced from 2d. to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890, but raised again to 2d. on 12th September, 1892.

‡ Including (during this year only) rents charged to officers for quarters, and added to their salaries.

§ Including unexpended balances from Centennial Exhibition repaid, £12,000, and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,620, in 1889-90; and repayments to credit of appropriations, £20,784, and repayment of loans to municipal councils for rabbit-proof fencing, £13,901 in 1890-91, £11,857 in 1891-2, and £7,684 in 1892-3.

Summary of Heads of Revenue, 1874–5 to 1892–3.

Year.	Revenue derived from—					Revenue Proper.	Recoups from Loans, &c.	Grand Total Receipts.
	Taxation.	Land.	Public Works.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1874–5	1,724,822	946,753	1,024,318	198,326	275,481	4,169,700	66,723	4,236,423
1875–6	1,780,392	1,020,012	1,091,316	209,213	224,223	4,325,156	...	4,325,156
1876–7	1,770,685	1,046,415	1,199,589	226,597	270,452	4,513,738	210,139	4,723,877
1877–8	1,712,953	957,715	1,319,653	239,002	256,089	4,485,412	19,001	4,504,413
1878–9	1,730,088	969,235	1,348,466	244,761	227,727	4,520,277	101,243	4,621,520
1879–80	1,690,923	844,064	1,594,154	249,414	222,072	4,600,627	20,655	4,621,282
1880–81	2,003,704	836,470	1,720,313	272,316	282,238	5,115,041	70,970	5,186,011*
1881–2	2,317,706	826,139	1,857,569	297,701	290,857	5,589,972	2,390	5,592,362
1882–3	2,334,255	679,933	1,992,969	324,967	269,942	5,602,066	9,187	5,611,253
1883–4	2,318,520	719,309	2,246,148	349,278	301,323	5,934,578	109	5,934,687
1884–5	2,548,171	666,557	2,369,360	380,556	325,717	6,290,361	...	6,290,361
1885–6	2,634,560	563,608	2,500,970	394,184	323,084	6,416,406	64,615	6,481,021
1886–7	2,739,635	587,091	2,673,808	413,535	319,757	6,733,826	...	6,733,826
1887–8	3,071,003	656,267	2,981,995	485,533	412,800	7,607,598	24,177	7,631,775
1888–9	3,749,670	616,028	3,356,446	552,877	400,969	8,675,990	55,265	8,731,255
1889–90	3,630,814	579,776	3,399,141	526,400	383,028	8,519,159	116,906†	8,776,065‡
1890–91	3,252,638	613,451	3,594,362	499,327	383,810	8,343,588	...	8,343,588
1891–2	3,149,310	519,584	3,248,566	502,806	309,306	7,729,572	100,855	7,830,427
1892–3	2,522,779	482,768	3,088,767	546,404	318,511	6,959,229	36,913	6,996,142

188. Of the total ordinary expenditure of Victoria in 1892–3, £1,242,500—or 16 per cent.—was disbursed to defray the cost of government, maintenance of law and order, and provision against foreign attack; £783,000—or nearly 10 per cent.—was contributed towards public instruction and the advancement and dissemination of general knowledge; £291,000—or 3½ per cent.—was expended on public charities or devoted to the preservation of the public health; £76,500—or 1 per cent.—was expended on the management and survey of the Crown lands, or about £41,300 less than the gross annual rental therefrom during the same financial year; as much as £4,237,000—or 53 per cent.—was absorbed in carrying on the various commercial undertakings of the Government, viz., £1,801,000 on Railways and Waterworks, besides £1,720,000§ on interest and expenses on loans raised for their construction, and £716,000 on Post and Telegraphs; £116,000 was paid as interest on amounts borrowed for the construction

Heads of expenditure, 1891-2 and 1892-3.

* Not including £500,000 raised by means of Treasury-bonds.

† Including £60,000 expended in the previous year with a view of being recouped from loans, but ultimately charged in 1889-90 to the consolidated revenue.

‡ Including—besides the revenue proper and recoups—a special receipt of £140,000 derived from the sale of the Melbourne Police Court, and not reckoned in the previous columns.

§ The total payment for interest and expenses of the public debt was £1,836,000, but the amount here given is that paid for Railways and Waterworks only.

of other public works; £79,000 was the cost of collecting the revenue from Customs duties and Excise, whilst £31,000 was spent on the maintenance of Ports and Harbors; and £271,000—or 3½ per cent.—was granted in aid of the agricultural and mining industries. The amounts just enumerated, together with £77,000 expended on Miscellaneous services, form the ordinary expenditure for the year *; but, besides this, an amount of £786,000—or nearly 10 per cent. of the total expenditure—was spent on the construction of various public works of a permanent character, the cost of erection and of maintenance of public offices and buildings of all kinds, expenditure on roads and bridges, and municipal subsidies (£427,500). These amounts might be considered as a set-off against the proceeds of land sales, before referred to,† which they even exceeded by £422,000. In 1892–3 there were also certain items of special expenditure, amounting to £10,956 (in addition to £129,044 in the four previous years) for the extension and improvement of the Law Courts and Offices, recouped from the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court.‡ The following is a classification of the expenditure under 10 divisions and 27 subsidiary heads, during the years 1891–2 and 1892–3, also the increase or decrease in the latter year :—

Heads of Expenditure,§ 1891–2 and 1892–3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891–2.	1892–3.		
General Government.	£	£	£	£
Civil List ‖	42,223	38,674	...	3,549
Legislature	95,891	81,850	...	14,041
Civil Establishment ¶	149,868	125,929	...	23,939
Retiring Allowances and Pensions ...	138,981	189,429	50,448	...
Gratuities, Compensations, &c. ...	60,724	56,438	...	4,286
Total	487,687	492,320	4,633**	...

* This is not strictly true, as there are many items included under the various heads which will not recur in subsequent years.

† See paragraph 181 *ante*.

‡ Besides these amounts, there was £141,514 expended during the year 1892-3 (in addition to £488,721 in previous years) on certain public works and buildings, but, as this is being gradually recouped by annual payments into that fund from the general revenue, it is not here taken into account. See table following paragraph 198 *post*.

§ For further details see table following paragraph 194 *post*.

‖ Including Governor's salary, and salaries of Ministers, Commissioners of Audit, Agent-General, expenses of Executive Council and Public Service Board.

¶ Including cost of the following departments—Chief Secretary, Shorthand Writer, Agent-General's Office, Audit Office, Registrar of Friendly Societies, Treasury, Stores and Transport, and Government Printer.

** Net figures.

Heads of Expenditure,* 1891–2 and 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1891-2.	1892-3.		
Law, Order, and Protection.	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal...	217,823	198,935	...	18,888
Police	283,409	271,162	...	12,247
Gaols and Penal Establishments ...	65,679	59,336	...	6,343
Defences—Naval and Military † ...	297,828	220,785	...	77,043
Total	864,739	750,218	...	114,521
Education, Science, Charity, etc.				
Public Instruction, Science, &c.‡ ...	863,070	782,676	...	80,394
State School Buildings	5,904	...	...	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.§	300,450	290,751	...	9,699
Total	1,169,424	1,073,427	...	95,997
Crown Lands.				
Administration and Survey	98,031	76,505	...	21,526
Agriculture, &c.	142,111	166,807	24,696	...
Mining	126,380	104,498	...	21,882
Total	366,522	347,810	...	‖ 18,712
Public Works.				
Railways—Working Expenses¶ ...	2,118,377	1,769,145	...	349,232
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	73,599	53,818	...	19,781
Water Supply	38,500	31,709	...	6,791
Other Public Works **	680,253	731,987	51,734	...
Total	2,910,729	2,586,659	...	‖324,070
Post and Telegraphs ††	756,190	716,138	...	40,052
Public Debt.				
Interest and Expenses—Railways ..	1,354,216	1,450,758	96,542	...
,, ,, Water Supply	246,190	269,524	23,334	...
,, ,, Other Works	114,010	115,903	1,893	...
Total Interest, &c. ...	1,714,416	1,836,185	121,769	...
Redemption of Loans—Expenses ...	12,284	...	...	12,284

* For further details, see table following paragraph 194 *post.*

† See also Part "Defences," to be published later on.

‡ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Education, Government Statist, Observatory, Government Botanist, Public Library, Museums and National Gallery, Grants to Mechanics' Institutes, Free Libraries, &c., and Grants to Schools of Mines and Design.

§ Including expenditure under the following heads:—Chief Medical Officer, Central Board of Health, Hospitals for Insane, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Grants to Charitable Institutions.

‖ Net figures.

¶ The figures in this line do not agree with those shown in the Railways Commissioners' Accounts, since the former include payments for all stores purchased each year, whether used or not, whilst the latter take account only of the value of stores taken out of stock. See also paragraph 190 *post.* There was no expenditure on construction in either year.

** The cost of erecting and repairing Government Offices, and making and repairing furniture therefor is not charged to the respective departments, but is placed under this head, which also embraces the cost of all Public Works, except Railways, Waterworks, and Telegraph lines, and works provided for out of, loans; it also includes expenditure on Roads and Bridges, and the annual subsidy (£427,500 in 1892-3) to Municipalities. For details, see page 115 *post.*

†† Including interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits.

Heads of Expenditure,* 1891–2 and 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Amount expended. 1891–2.	Amount expended. 1892–2.	Increase.	Decrease.
	£	£	£	£
TRADE, NAVIGATION, ETC.				
Customs and Excise	84,823	78,922	...	5,901
Harbors and Lights	33,803	31,126	...	2,677
Total	118,626	110,048	...	8,578
OTHER EXPENDITURE.				
Mint Subsidy†	20,000	20,000	...	...
Aborigines	6,745	5,579	...	1,166
Miscellaneous Services‡	55,555	51,373	...	4,182
Total	82,300	76,952	...	5,348
Total ordinary Expenditure	8,482,917	7,989,757	...	§493,160
Special Expenditure (Melbourne Police Court Account) ‖	20,139	...	...	20,139
Total Expenditure—ordinary and special	8,503,056	7,989,757	...	§513,299

NOTE.—For particulars of expenditure in 1893-4, see Appendix A *post.*

Chief items of expenditure, 1891-2 and 1892-3 compared.

189. From this table it may be ascertained that a total increase in the ordinary expenditure, amounting to £248,647, took place under four heads, but a decrease of £741,807 under the other twenty-three heads except one (which remained stationary), resulting in a net decrease of over £493,000. On the one hand the principal increases were £121,800 in the interest on the public debt, chiefly owing to the further amounts borrowed for the construction of railways; £51,700 under "Other Public Works," £47,500 of this being on account of the Municipal Subsidy—which had been temporarily reduced in the previous year—whilst, in addition, £55,000 more than in the previous year was spent on the improvement of swamp lands for the purpose of affording immediate relief to the unemployed; £50,400 under Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c., resulting from the enforced retirement of sexagenarians, and an increased grant (£10,700) to the Police Superannuation Fund; and £24,700 under Agriculture, chiefly on account of increased bonuses granted for agricultural products. On the other hand, there was an exceptionally

* For further details, see table following paragraph 194 *post.*

† Although the annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000, portion of that sum has been repaid each year to the revenue. See table following paragraph 181 *ante,* under the head "Mint Subsidy returned."

‡ Including £8,470 in 1891-2, and £805 in 1892-3, towards expenses of census of 1891; £5,152 in 1892-3 for railway passes to the unemployed, and £2,000 loan to a village settlement.

§ Net figures.

‖ See paragraph 198 *post.*

large decrease of £349,000 under Railways, in consequence of a reduction in train mileage, rigid economy, and retrenchment; a decrease of £80,400 under Public Instruction, of which £43,000 was in the cost of State Education (including rent, buildings, &c.), £17,200 in grants to the University and Technical Schools, £15,700 in those to Public Libraries, National Gallery, Science and Art Societies, &c., and £4,500 in the cost of the Departments of Statist, Botanist, and Astronomer; of £77,000 under Defences, of which £38,100 was due to the payment of arrears on account of Australian Naval Forces in 1891–2, and £3,100 to reduced contribution towards Australian Defence Works—both non-recurring, and £35,800 in the expenditure on local forces; of £40,000 under Post and Telegraphs, to be subsequently treated of; nearly £24,000 under Civil Establishment, of which £17,400 was in the Department of Government Printer alone; £21,900 under Mining, the prospecting vote having been reduced by £20,700, and the cost of cutting tracks, &c., by £2,600; £21,500 under Lands—£8,400 less having been spent on parks, gardens, &c., £4,400 less paid as compensation for mallee lands resumed, and £6,800 less on the general staff; £19,800 under Land Sales by Auction Fund, owing to a contraction in land sales; £18,900 under Judicial and Legal; £14,000 under Legislature, notwithstanding an increased cost of £3,800 in administering the Purification of Rolls Act—the total annual cost of which is now about £13,000; whilst, on the other hand, £8,900 was saved by reason of the non-appointment in 1892–3 of the Standing Committee on Railways; and £12,200 under Police. All other decreases were less than £10,000. It should be noted, however, that the decrease of £4,300 under Compensations, Gratuities, &c., would have been increased to £13,400 had it not been for the exceptional payment of £9,142 as compensation to the late Railways Commissioners.

Loss on working of State railways, 1891-2 and 189

190. It has already been stated that nearly half the total expenditure is in connexion with the working of the Railways, Waterworks, and Post and Telegraphs; but the most important of these is the Railways. As the Treasurer's accounts of these for some of the more recent years are to some extent complicated by arrears being included (with a view of placing the account on a sound footing for the future), and by a different principle being adopted in charging expenditure,* a more correct idea of their financial condition will be obtained from the accounts of the Railway Department.† From these it appears that the working expenses decreased from £2,138,139

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* See footnote (¶) on page 105 *ante*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1892, Vol. II., pages 453 and 454.

in 1891–2 to £1,850,291 in 1892–3, or by £287,848. By the same accounts, the net earnings rose from £956,983 to £1,075,657 in the two years respectively. And if the differences be taken between these amounts and the accrued annual interest and expenses on loans raised for Railways open for traffic, the results will show that the actual loss to the State on account of Railways open for traffic fell from £369,000 in 1891–2 to £316,000 in 1892–3, as will be seen by the following figures :—

RAILWAYS.—NET EARNINGS AND INTEREST* PAYABLE, COMPARED.

	1891–2.		1892–3.
	£		£
Net earnings	956,983	...	1,075,657
Interest, &c., accrued on loans expended on lines open for traffic*	1,326,150	...	1,391,758
Net loss	369,167	...	316,101

Loss, 1892-3 and 1889-90 compared.

191. Moreover, on comparing the Railway finances† for 1892–3 with those for 1889–90, the first year of the present depression in traffic, it will be found that, although the gross receipts fell off by £206,000, the working expenses were reduced by as much as £282,000; and thus the net receipts show an improvement of £76,000. This, however, was more than counterbalanced by the increased amount of interest payable, viz. £199,000, on capital expended in extending the lines by 604 miles, or by about 26 per cent.; but even then the net loss, according to the report of the Railways Commissioners, rose from ·64 per cent. of the capital cost in 1889–90 to ·92 per cent. in 1892–3, a decided improvement on the preceding year, when it was as high as 1·16 per cent. A lower level now prevails both in regard to receipts and working expenses, the former having fallen from £1,344 per mile open in 1889–90 to a little under £1,000 per mile in 1892–3, and the expenses per mile from £915 to £631. In view of such marked economies, and the general stoppage of further construction for the present, it may reasonably be expected that when the tide of prosperity returns the financial stability of the Victorian Government Railways will be sounder than ever before.

Loss on working of Postal and Telegraph Department.

192. The next most important commercial undertakings are the Postal and Telegraph services, which it has been the policy of the Government to work, although at an immediate loss. According to

* In regard to the item Interest, it should be pointed out that, in the general expenditure, the amount shown represents the interest paid, whether accrued or not, on all loans, whether the proceeds have been expended or not; whereas, in the above statement, interest on unexpended balances and on loans, the proceeds of which have been devoted to Railways in course of construction, which consequently were not in a position to earn revenue, is not included. As the latter is not eliminated, even in the Railway reports, it had to be specially computed. No allowance is here made for interest on capital derived from the general revenue nor on amounts advanced to make good the deficiency, or for the value of Crown lands occupied for railway purposes free of cost. For later figures, see Part "Interchange," *post.*

† See report of the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the year 1892-3.

figures already given, the expenditure set down to these services in 1892–3 was £716,138, whilst the actual receipts amounted to only £546,404, there thus being an apparent deficiency in that year of £169,734, as compared with £253,384 in 1891–2, £243,339 in 1890–91, £183,000 in 1889–90, and only £66,000 in 1888–9. In order, however, to ascertain the true deficiency, it would be necessary to allow for the interest on the capital cost of buildings and equipment; to add to the receipts an allowance for services rendered to the State free of cost, *i.e.*, in transmission of correspondence and telegrams; and to eliminate from the expenditure as far as possible all amounts which do not form part of the working expenses, such as expenditure on capital account (which, however, it is in some cases impossible to separate); also interest on Savings Banks deposits, which are invested by the Government for other than Postal purposes; whilst, on the other hand, all sums charged to other departments on account of ordinary Postal business should be included. A statement made upon this principle—but exclusive of interest on cost of buildings and equipment, of which no return is available—shows that whereas in 1888–9 there was a surplus of about £48,000, in 1889–90 there was an actual deficiency of about £59,500, in 1890–91 of £109,000, in 1891–2 of £122,000, and in 1892–3 of £34,000. As bearing on these figures, however, it should be noted that in 1888–9, when a surplus occurred, the single inland rate of 2d. prevailed, but this was reduced to 1d. on the 1st January, 1890; also that a reduction of the rate to the United Kingdom, Europe, and India took place on the 1st January, 1891, from 6d. and 4d., by two alternative routes, to a uniform charge of 2½d. by the quickest route, whilst on the 12th September, 1892, owing to stress of circumstances, the inland rate was again raised to 2d. This last rise was the chief factor in reducing the deficiency in 1892, as compared with the previous year, by £88,000, the postal receipts being greater by about £60,000; this, moreover, was assisted by a reduction of £26,000, in the cost of administration, and of £9,400 in the cost of maintenance of the telephone system, although counterbalanced by a reduced telegraph revenue to the extent of £17,000. The existence of large deficits during recent years were due not so much to the loss of revenue occasioned by the reduction of postage, already referred to, as to the increased cost, doubtless consequent on increased business, of post and telegraph services generally. Thus the net falling-off in the combined Postal and Telegraph revenues

in 1892–3, as compared with 1888–9 (including estimated value of official correspondence), was only £8,000; but, on the other hand, the cost of general administration increased by £61,000; that of Inland and Foreign mails increased by £15,000; and the amount of Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees by £13,000. These results are shown in the following table :—

NET ANNUAL COST OF POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT, 1888–9 TO 1892–3.

Receipts.	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Postal Receipts* (estimated)	402,834	353,390	322,693	336,558	396,934
Telegraph and Telephone Receipts	150,043	173,010	176,634	166,248	149,470
Total, as per page 94	552,877	526,400	499,327	502,806	546,404
ADD estimated value of—					
Free Official Correspondence† (approximate)	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000	60,000
Free Official Telegrams	6,451	8,327	5,891	5,950	4,700
Grand total ...	619,328	594,727	565,218	568,756	611,104

Working Expenses.‡	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
General Administration	365,617	420,371	445,514	453,415	426,972
Inland and Foreign Mails	153,580	171,559	175,840	173,685	168,601
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, &c.	14,718	23,596	17,016	12,881	10,558
Telegraph Cable Subsidies and Guarantees	14,208	14,555	10,404	29,485	27,450
Telephones — Material, Maintenance, &c.	12,867	12,403	15,855	13,257	3,801
Miscellaneous... ...	41	270	65	224	234
ADD—One-half Cost of Stamp Printing §	2,847	2,614	2,924	2,518	2,655
,, Cost of Printing Books, Forms, &c.§	7,207	8,910	6,609	5,336	4,769
Total	571,085	654,278	674,227	690,801	645,040
SURPLUS (+), or DEFICIENCY (−)	+48,243	−59,551	−109,009	−122,045	−33,936

NOTE. - No allowance has been made in this table for interest on capital cost of buildings, apparatus, &c.

* Including commission on money orders.

† Estimated in 1887 by the Postal department.

‡ Exclusive of interest on Post Office Savings Banks deposits. Expenditure on capital account has also been eliminated where possible. It has, however, been found impossible to do this in the case of telegraph lines and telephones, in which cases capital expenditure is included.

§ Charged to the Government Printer. See page 112 *post*.

193. Over £190,000 of the ordinary expenditure of 1892–3 was of a special and non-recurring character, as will be seen by the following figures. The only item which is likely to re-appear in the returns of the succeeding year is "Agriculture—Bonuses, &c." On the other hand, it should be borne in mind that all branches of expenditure have been cut down to the lowest figure owing to retrenchment :— Special or non-recurring expenditure, 1892-3.

SPECIAL OR NON-RECURRING ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1892–3.

Items.	Amount.
	£
Pensions, Compensations—	
Compensation to late Railways Commissioners	9,142
Increase in Grant to Police Superannuation Fund (about) ...	10,700
Agriculture—Bonuses, &c.	99,506*
Public Works—New Law Offices	13,353
,, Improvement of Swamp Lands (about)	50,000
Miscellaneous—Railway passes to Unemployed	5,152
,, Removal of Wrecks	3,370
,, Loan to Village Settlement	2,000
Total	193,223

194. By means of the following table, which gives the details of the expenditure under the more important heads in 1892–3 and the two previous years, as well as in 1886–7—six years previously—the directions in which an expansion or contraction of expenditure has taken place will be at once recognised :— Heads of expenditure detailed.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1886–7, 1890–91, 1891–2, AND 1892–3.

Heads of Expenditure.	1886–7.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£
CIVIL LIST.				
Governor's Salary	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000
Salaries of Ministers	15,500	15,077	15,354	13,945
Executive Council	1,468	1,500	1,494	1,401
Agent-General	2,500	2,500	2,500	1,390
Commissioners of Audit	2,448	3,250	3,375†	2,775
Public Service Board	4,500	4,500	4,500	4,163
Protectorate of New Guinea—Contribution towards	...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Total	36,416	41,827	42,223	38,674

* See page 135 *post.*

† Including £500 or a Deputy Commissioner during absence on leave of a Commissioner.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
Legislature.				
Legislative Council	6,060	6,307	7,299	6,665
,, Assembly	11,073	14,482	13,368	11,957
Railways Standing Committee	...	...	8,871	...
Parliamentary Library...	2,871	2,543	2,375	2,463
,, Refreshment-rooms ...	1,048	1,739	1,466	1,440
Parliament Gardens	...	1,003	1,020	653
Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,193	2,374	2,970	2,937
Expenses of Members of the Legislative Assembly	22,594	25,511	22,954	24,048
Electoral Expenses	11,363	18,420	34,221*	31,611*
Federal Council—Contribution towards expenses of	...	62	662	76
National Australasian Convention, Sydney, 1891—Expenses of	...	685	685	...
Metropolitan Board of Works Bill—Expenses of	...	377	...	...
Total	57,202	73,503	95,891	81,850
Civil Establishment.				
Public Service Board—Office	2,167	3,384	2,877	2,261
Chief Secretary's Office	8,990	9,504	9,456	8,500
Premier's Office	7,720	4,403	3,781	4,720
Shorthand Writer	2,301	2,608	2,588	1,895
Agent-General's Office	4,797	3,492	4,499	3,392
Audit Office	8,535	9,478	9,634	8,394
Treasury	30,689	29,946	29,186	26,583
Government Printer†	53,982	88,602	72,966	55,251
,, ,, Stamp Printing‡ ...	4,957	5,848	5,036	5,311
Inspector of Stores	598	784	820	802
Registrar of Friendly Societies §... ...	404	401	400	386
Inspector of Factories and Shops ...	2,723	2,427	2,338	2,214
Marine Board	...	5,487	5,687	5,440
Classifiers State Schools and Teachers, &c.	1,138	600	600	380
Pay to Retiring Officers in lieu of notice ...	...	...	...	400
Total	129,001	166,964	149,868	125,929
Judicial and Legal.				
Judges in Supreme Court (including Master-in-Equity)	19,958	23,658	21,418	18,890
,, Other Expenditure	5,005	5,101	4,779	4,560
Crown Law Officers	18,325	22,911	20,942	20,247
,, Solicitor	7,650	6,870	5,586	5,099
Prothonotary	2,396	2,871	2,536	1,969
Master in Equity and Lunacy	3,981	5,184	4,425	4,398
Registrar of Titles	33,794‖	40,024	35,284	32,384
Registrar-General		8,098	6,122	

* Including expenses of Purification of Rolls Act, viz., £8,655 in 1891-2 and £12,473 in 1892-3, in addition to which £299 in the former and £424 in the latter year was included under other heads.

† Under this head is included cost of printing books, forms, &c., for the Postal Department, viz., £6,609 in 1891, £5,336 in 1892, and £4,769 in 1893.

‡ For Calendar years, the latest being 1893.

§ The statistical and actuarial work in connexion with Friendly Societies is performed in the office of the Government Statist, the cost of which is placed under the head of "Public Instruction, Science, &c.," *post.*

‖ Including Patents Office.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
Judicial and Legal—*continued.*				
Registrar-General Interest on purchase money of land, &c., bought near Titles Office*	3,035	3,003	3,003	3,003
Government Statist—Births, Deaths, and Marriages Branch	†	†	†	2,753
Deputy Registrars	5,895	6,960	6,750	7,318
Patents Office	...	2,769	3,198	2,876
Sheriffs	23,542	31,583	26,339	23,506
Judges—County Courts, Courts of Insolvency, of Mines, and of General and Petty Sessions	9,300	9,885	9,723	8,602
„ Other Expenditure	14,630	19,215	17,965	15,399
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	17,428	18,980	17,963	17,196
Clerks of Courts	20,362	21,366	21,576	21,835
Coroners	5,797	6,886	7,321	6,105
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,524	1,564	1,704	1,701
Land Tax Act Administration	1,071	1,013	590	761
Pay to Retiring Officers in lieu of notice ...	...	...	...	333
Other Expenditure	212	...	599‡	...
Total	193,905	237,941	217,823	198,935
Defences.§				
Civil Staff	1,737	7,276	7,457	7,083
Naval Forces				43,519
Military Forces—				
Permanent ... ... "S. A." Votes ‖	110,000	145,000	72,474	
Militia	12,020	26,486	100,445	51,111
Ordnance Branch ...				45,338
Auxiliary Forces	11,566	26,406	26,234	4,309
Encampments	4,492	8,758	...	23,470
Miscellaneous	17,427	23,058	10,862	639
				6,172
Total Ordinary	157,242	236,984	217,472	181,641
Defence Works—Victorian	147,522	57,983	¶	¶
„ Australasian	...	...	5,000	1,906
Australasian Naval Forces—Annual Contribution	...	...	**75,356	37,238
Grand total	384,764	294,967	297,828	220,785

* The amount required—£75,073—was made available by Act 49 Vict. No. 835 out of the "Assurance Fund" under the Transfer of Land Statute.

† Included under Registrar-General.

‡ Including £500 compensation to a mechanic for the compulsory closing of his business near the Law Courts, and £60 as gratuity to a prisoner who was pardoned.

§ For further details under this head for 1892-3, see Part "Defences" in the second volume of the *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893.

‖ "Special Appropriations." The last appropriation lapsed by effluxion of time on 31st December, 1891.

¶ See also Land Sales by Auction Fund *post*, out of which £29,610 was expended in Defence Works in 1891-2, and £16,861 in 1892-3.

** Including arrears for 1890-91, viz., £37,723.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Public Instruction, Science, etc.	£	£	£	£
State School Education* ...	588,736	700,034	711,633	681,671†
„ Buildings, Maintenance, Rent, &c.‡		35,919	32,657	19,692
University—Endowment	14,500	16,500	17,250	14,750
„ Grant in Aid of Laboratories, Fittings, Furniture, &c.	5,000	5,000	3,500	1,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Technological Schools	5,749	19,113	19,716	13,865
„ „ Buildings	2,000	19,500	9,600	3,200
Melbourne Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	20,266	27,294	27,336	21,044
Mechanics' Institutes, Public Libraries, &c.	18,000	21,395	20,068	12,000
Victorian Artists' Society	250	250	195	185
Art Galleries—Ballarat, Bendigo, and Warrnambool	2,000	2,000	1,200	600
Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c.	3,200	4,200	4,200	3,700
Royal Society	200	500	500	250
Government Statist§—Statistical Branch...	7,011	6,884	6,706	4,608
Government Astronomer	4,592	5,155	4,986	3,657
Government Botanist	2,518	2,697	2,523	1,454
Other Expenditure ‖	1,547	200	...	...
Total	676,569	867,641	863,070	782,676
Charitable Institutions, Medical, etc.				
Charitable Institutions—Grant in Aid ...	114,000	120,000	120,000	115,623
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	42,078	41,350	41,071	38,756
State Grant in Aid of Private Institutions		1,590	1,942	3,713
Hospitals for the Insane	98,347	116,697	112,461	112,771
Inebriate Asylums	...	2,669	2,969	421
Public Health Department	8,815	13,394	12,647	12,777
Vaccination Allowances	5,499	6,099	7,991	6,000
Fencing for Cemeteries	...	915	949	270
Allowance to Instructor of the Blind, &c....	100	170	170	170
Victorian Society for Protection of Animals	...	250	250	250
Other Expenditure	25	...	...	...
Total	268,864	303,134	300,450	290,751
Crown Lands.				
General Staff for Survey, Sale, and Management of Crown Lands	78,045	61,716	60,834	54,068¶
Surveys by Contract, including Feature Surveys	3,783	4,700	5,261	4,643
Surveys of "Grazing Areas"	...	1,299	1,109	411

* Exclusive of pensions and gratuities, see table following paragraph 205 *post.*
† Inclusive of £1,117 pay to retiring officers and teachers in lieu of notice.
‡ Exclusive of cost of erection of buildings.
§ Exclusive of cost of census 1891, for which see "Miscellaneous." For Births and Deaths Branch, see under "Judicial and Legal."
‖ Including £1,000 in 1886-7 to the Geographical Society of Australasia, and £200 in 1890-91 to the Australasian Association for the Advancement of Science.
¶ Including £268 pay to retiring officers in lieu of notice.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Crown Lands—*continued.*	£	£	£	£
Parks, Gardens, &c.—				
Botanical Gardens and Reserves ...	9,143	9,868	11,179	7,509
Public Parks, Gardens, and Reserves in and around Melbourne	8,277	11,595	5,653	4,433
Public Parks and Gardens in Country Districts—Fencing and Improving	11,708	10,129	9,014	5,441
Compensation for Improvements on Lands Resumed in the Mallee Country	...	...	4,403	...
Compensation in other parts of the Colony	...	...	55	...
Other Expenditure	1,013	388	523	...
Total	111,969	99,695	98,031	76,505
Other Public Works.*				
Works and Buildings (including Furniture, Fittings, &c.)—				
Government House and Country Residence	6,342	2,990	2,892	3,496
Parliament Buildings — Repairs and Additions, Lighting, Gardens, &c.	3,544	9,967	4,306	1,680
Public Offices, &c.—				
Public Offices, Melbourne and country towns	13,951	3,949	1,076	...
Printing Office—Fittings, Furniture	8	983	201	33
Treasury Buildings (country)—Buildings, Repairs, Additions, &c.	...	298	125	157
Law Offices (new)—Completion of	...	...	...	13,353
Rents and Furniture, &c. ...	22,587	29,749	26,150	21,982
Repairs and Additions	2,629	2,189	1,442	2,015
Fencing Public Buildings, Sites, and Reserves under Government, including Repairs	...	10,090†	1,122	985
Telephonic communication for police and other buildings	957	1,063	313	38
Insurance	561	678	798	827
Court Houses	15,339	16,083	11,003	12,577
Police Buildings, &c.	22,046	25,432	19,113	9,903
Gaols and Penal Establishments ...	8,233	18,459	23,319	10,772
Public Library, National Gallery, and Museums	14,356	1,214	667	787
Observatory	163	350	207	57
Lunatic Asylums	16,802	13,595	9,776	8,510
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	497	7,266	2,384	1,180
Cemeteries	1,118	145	120	120
Quarantine Station, &c.	555	763	692	1,283
Lands and Agriculture (including Parks, Gardens, &c.)	5,334	18,642	8,222	4,371
Raising Low-lying Lands, Draining Lands, Spreading Silt, &c.	33,206	28,216	20,627	75,456‡

* For further expenditure on public works out of special accounts, see "Special Expenditure," table following paragraph 198 *post.*

† Including £9,996 for Parliamentary reserve.

‡ Including £29,424 on the Koo-wee-rup, £8,296 on the West Melbourne, and £8,993 on the Condah Swamp.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Other Public Works—*continued.*	£	£	£	£
Post and Telegraph Offices—				
General Post Office, Melbourne—Extension of Building, Repairs, Fittings, &c.	21,192	9,619	3,828	1,190
Cost of Erection of Money Order and Savings Bank Offices, &c., Melbourne	...	16,823	1,498	...
Post Offices at other places * ...	16,542	34,456	16,136	15,505
Customs Buildings	1,171	14,335	3,865	984
Wharfs, Jetties, Harbors, Rivers, &c.	54,175	78,706	51,748	45,133
Lighthouses and Lightships	6,200	12,089	1,805	978
Miscellaneous	563	765	119	...
Total Works and Buildings, &c....	268,071	358,914	213,554	233,372
Subsidy to Municipalities	310,561	450,000	380,000	427,500
Roads and Bridges	40,430	26,934	38,576	28,498
Departmental Expenses	52,911	51,605	48,123	42,617
Total	671,973	887,453	680,253	731,987
Post and Telegraphs.†				
Post and Telegraph Offices ‡—Administration	327,396	445,514	453,415	426,972
Inland Mail Service	112,473	128,288	130,984	126,554§
Foreign Mails ‖	69,322	47,552	42,701	42,047
Telegraph Lines—Construction, Repairs, Materials, &c.	14,430	17,016	12,881	5,368
Invention for improving the Quadruplex Workings of Instruments	...	1,000¶	...	...
Pneumatic Tubes between Telegraph Offices—Construction of	...	...	...	5,190
Telephones—				
Telephone Exchanges, Telephones, Battery Materials, Wire, &c.	...	15,405	12,807	3,351
New Multiple Switch-boards—Cost of	...	9,244	...	...
Maintenance of Lines to various Departments	...	450	450	450
Subsidy towards Duplicate Telegraph Cable (Port Darwin to Penang)	14,510	10,404	13,976	14,092

* See also under the head of "Public Offices."

† Exclusive of post and telegraph office buildings, which are included under the head "General Public Works," also exclusive of cost of printing stamps, entered with Government Printer under the head of "Civil Establishment."

‡ Money Order Offices included; including also payment to letter carriers appointed under the old post office regulations on their promotion to sorters, viz., £27,586 in 1890-91, £29,592 in 1891-2, and £28,642 in 1892-3; for Telephone attendants, £1,052 in 1890-91, and £1,051 in 1891-2, and £1,000 in 1892-3; also pay to officers retiring, in lieu of notice, £701 in 1892-3.

§ Of which £63,913 was paid to the Railway Department, and £62,641 was for private contractors, clearance of letter pillars, &c.

‖ Including sums paid as gratuities to masters of vessels, £2,673 in 1890-91, £3,183 in 1891-2, and £3,257 in 1892-3; also subsidy for steamer calling at Havannah Harbor, New Hebrides, £1,200 (for two years) in 1891-2.

¶ Similar sums are contributed by New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia towards the purchase of the patent rights of this invention.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Post and Telegraphs—*continued.*	£	£	£	£
Guarantee, on account of Reduced Rates, to—				
Eastern Extension, &c., Telegraph Company	...	...	11,251	8,569
Government of South Australia ...	...	...	4,258	3,072
Eastern Extension Telegraph Company, Tasmania *	1,231	...	...	1,717
Interest on Post Office Savings Banks Deposits	46,233	67,728	73,233	78,522
Miscellaneous †	395	65	234	234
Total	585,990	742,666	756,190	716,138
Railways.				
Commissioners' Salaries	5,621	6,000	6,000	3,808
Salaries and Wages	1,357,896	2,333,718	2,104,495	1,765,093‡
Other Working Expenses ...				
„ on account of previous years	...	113,929	...	...
Wages of Employés on Permanent Way increased	...	8,191	7,638	...
Annual Allowance to Injured Persons ...	...	744	244	244
Other Expenditure	70	...	...	...
Total Working Expenses § ...	1,363,587	2,462,582	2,118,377	1,769,145
Paid to "Railway Construction Account"‖	67,029	99,637	...	...
Construction of Roads to Railways ...	500	7,791	...	...
Total (including Capital Account)	1,431,116	2,570,010	2,118,377	1,769,145
Water Supply, etc.				
Melbourne—Salaries and Maintenance ...	18,593	28,409	¶	¶
„ Sewerage for, Report (Mansergh's) on a scheme of	...	2,850		
Melbourne Sewerage—Lithographing plans	...	315		
Country Waterworks—				
Salaries, Stores, and Incidentals ...	8,360	11,547	12,459	11,533
Coliban District—Travelling Expenses, Contingencies, &c.	4,390	7,600	6,419	7,496
Geelong District, ditto, ditto ...	856	1,699	2,388	1,664
Gold-fields Reservoirs	...	18	337	124
Boring for Water	4,889	9,960	6,859	832

* On account of reduction of rates for telegraphic messages to and from Victoria and Tasmania.

† Including £38 in 1890-91, £50 in 1891-2, and £57 in 1892-3, towards expenses of International Bureau, at Berne; also £132 in 1892-3 to cover loss of registered mail, and £45 loss through robbery at a post office.

‡ Including £3,655 pay in lieu of notice to retiring officers.

§ The actual working expenses for and on account of 1890-91 was £2,310,645, for 1891-2 £2,138,139, and for 1892-3 £1,850,291. See also paragraph 190 *ante.*

‖ See footnote (†) on page 124 *post.* There was also in 1890-91 a sum of £25,000 derived from the sale of certain railway land to the Melbourne Harbor Trust, paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account, but which is not included in the returns of General Expenditure. The payments to this account have been (from 1891-2) temporarily diverted into the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

¶ Expenditure defrayed since 30th June, 1891, by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, in which body the Melbourne Waterworks have been vested.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
Water Supply, etc.—*continued.*	£	£	£	£
Country Waterworks (*continued*)—				
Cost of making Wells in the Mallee ...	...	42	...	1,086
Surveys and Reports *re* Projects of Water Supply and Gauging Rivers	2,668	8,850	7,955	5,764
National Works—Management and Maintenance of	...	170	2,083	3,210
Irrigation Expert and Expenses ...	...	120	...	...
Prizes for best Irrigated Farm and Crops	...	50	...	...
Rainfall Maps	...	25	...	...
Compensation for Injuries received ...	...	200	...	...
Total	39,756	71,855	38,500	31,709
Agriculture.				
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	21,435	25,224	25,424	17,451
Grant to the Board of Viticulture ...	...	994	465	499
Railway Passes to Members of Board of Horticulture	...	...	...	163
State Forests and Nurseries	6,070	7,689	8,213	3,148
Resumption of Alienated Land ...	...	48	11,198	4,159
Planting and Thinning Trees, &c., and extension of Wattle and other Plantations, and Fencing, Wire Netting, &c.	...	10,199		
Experimental Cultivation	244	267	259	290
Prizes, Awards, &c.—				
Special, to be awarded by National Agricultural Society	...	480	...	...
For Best-managed Farms in Victoria	100	150	...	...
Expenses of Judges *in re* last two items, &c.	...	362	...	...
To promote the Agricultural, Dairying, Fruit, and Wine Industries *	...	34,227	44,499	99,506
Eradication of Vine Diseases	725	702	447	365
Eradication of Noxious Weeds and Insects	...	110	19	...
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	8,128	7,753	7,561	6,553
Extermination of Rabbits and Wild Animals	27,104	37,913	39,535	30,595
Royal Commission (one-fifth of cost)	...	871	...	...
Rabbit-proof Fencing in the Mallee Country	4,999	...	...	...
Rates on Mallee Blocks held by Government	704	219	350	349
Exhibition of Agricultural Trophies in United Kingdom	...	...	110	96
Departmental and other Expenditure ...	2,043	3,740	4,031	3,633
Total	71,552	130,948	142,111	166,807

* For particulars, see table following paragraph 201 *post*.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
Mining.				
Mining Department	21,305	22,874	22,852	25,934
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500	3,500
Purchase and Working of Diamond Drills to assist Miners in Prospecting Operations, &c.	72,369	76,305	78,388	60,151
Prospecting and Boring for Coal ...	1,650	9,205	9,989	7,500
Geological Surveys, &c.	1,386	4,392	4,997	4,433
Underground Surveys of Mines	849	1,448	1,498	1,478
Cutting Tracks and opening up Unexplored Areas	1,989	1,924	2,939	339
Ballarat Juvenile Exhibition	...	186	...	...
Sending Expert to Europe to inquire into treatment of Refractory Ores and Manufacture of Briquettes of Brown Coal	...	100	621	221
Miscellaneous	606	1,376	1,596	942
Total	103,654	121,310	126,380	104,498
Public Debt.				
Interest paid in—				
London	1,176,976	1,563,783	1,628,092	1,741,540
Melbourne	73,276	56,993	59,725	64,448
Total Interest	1,250,252	1,620,776	1,687,817	1,805,988
Expenses of paying Interest in London—				
Commission to Banks of ½ per cent. ...	3,262	3,106	2,841	2,912
Commission to Bank of from £450 to £500 per million for inscribing stock and paying interest thereon	6,586	11,553	12,577	13,157
Premium on remittances	10,107	5,638	5,315	6,255
Equivalent to banks for non-remittance of interest	...	5,208	5,351	7,475
Stamps, advertising, &c.	602	603	515	398
Total	1,270,809	1,646,884	1,714,416	1,836,185
Miscellaneous Services.				
Expenses of Commissions of Inquiry ...	1,878	5,726	3,790	497
Law Costs, Awards, &c.	343	1,295	583	...
Building Society prosecutions—Law expenses of	...	14,101	...	...
Preservation of order in Melbourne—Expenses of	...	22,486	...	...
Poisons and Pharmacy Act—Administration	300	300	300	300
Advertising	5,330	6,499	6,666	6,614
Transport, &c.	1,633	3,185	3,133	2,314
Expenses of Census of 1891	...	18,481	8,470	805
Exhibitions*	14,294	1,324	415	100
Expenses incurred by the Exhibition Trustees	2,999	6,000	4,700	2,999

* For particulars, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893. The expenditure in 1892-3 was on the Launceston Exhibition.

Heads of Expenditure Detailed—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	1886-7.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services—*continued.*				
National Orchestra—Expenses towards ...	....	3,000	...	...
Imperial Institute—Representation of colony at	...	499	1,494	1,018
,, Management of Victorian Court	...	...	...	1,500
Powder Magazines *	1,281	4,425	3,377	3,169
Fisheries	792	799	1,151	679
Removal of Wrecks	...	...	...	3,370
Payments from Estates of Deceased Persons	250	74	22	...
Refunds, &c. †	310	1,922	1,962	1,138
Fire Brigades Act ‡	...	2,602	11,438	13,488
Assistance to Volunteer Fire Brigades ...	2,973	1,900	246	...
International Customs Conference, Brussels	...	30	...	...
,, Telegraph Conference, Paris	...	50	...	...
,, Postal Conference, Victoria	...	...	153	...
,, Tariff Bureau—Towards establishment, also subscription	...	175	125	125
Inspection of Country Tramway Schemes	...	1,262	...	...
Expenses incurred by Salvation Army in providing relief for the unemployed	225	150	...	...
Loan to Tucker Village Settlement ...	...	...	...	2,000
Railway passes to unemployed	...	...	...	5,152
Visit of Secretary of Mines to Mildura, *re* Irrigation difficulty	...	...	...	25
Parliamentary Visits to Mallee district, &c.	...	...	...	603
Entertainment of public men of Australia	954	100	123	13
Arrival of Auxiliary Squadron	...	...	888	...
Interest under *Lands Compensation Act* 1890	...	...	...	43
Discounts in London and premiums on remittances (sundry)	...	113	55	341
Stamp Duty on £350,000 Treasury Bonds at 2s. 6d. per cent.	...	438	...	...
Other Expenditure §	6,779	5,678	6,464	5,080
Total	40,341	102,614	55,555	51,373

Heads of expenditure, 1883-4 to 1892-3

195. The following are the heads of expenditure during the last ten financial years, and the amounts expended under each head; the expenditure specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament other than the Appropriation Act, and known as Special Appropriations, being

* Inclusive of amounts spent by the Public Works Department.

† Of which £1,134 in 1891-2, and £893 in 1892-3, was on account of Customs duty.

‡ By the *Fire Brigades Act* 1890, one-third the cost of the Fire Brigades Boards thereby constituted is specially appropriated out of the general revenue. Particulars of the finances of these boards are given in a later portion of this Section.

§ Including balance at credit of Pension Fund, returned to revenue—£1,346 in 1886-7, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 each in 1891-2 and 1892-3. The expenditure of 1886-7 also includes £504 expenses *re* Jubilee celebration; Imperial Convention Delegates' expenses, £1,206; Bonus for wire fencing, £888; £455 payment to Warders, Kew Asylum, through services having been irregularly dispensed with, &c. Some of the items were specified in previous issues of this work.

distinguished from that sanctioned under that Act in accordance with the annual votes of the Legislature :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE, 1883–4 TO 1892–3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Civil List *	1883–4	31,127	...	31,127
	1884–5	36,362	4,693†	41,055
	1885–6	36,269	4,693	40,962
	1886–7	36,416	...	36,416
	1887–8	35,974	9,387	45,361
	1888–9	35,780	4,784	40,564
	1889–90	35,915	5,000	40,915
	1890–91	36,577	5,250	41,827
	1891–2	36,723	5,500	42,223
	1892–3	33,674	5,000	38,674
Legislature	1883–4	35,930	17,751	53,681
	1884–5	38,801	18,102	56,903
	1885–6	45,674	18,462	64,136
	1886–7	38,206	18,996	57,202
	1887–8	37,700	20,931	58,631
	1888–9	53,207	20,009	73,216
	1889–90	50,573	23,709	74,282
	1890–91	48,358	25,145	73,503
	1891–2	70,383	25,508	95,891
	1892–3	59,927	21,923	81,850
Civil Establishment *	1883–4	...	113,628	113,628
	1884–5	...	117,586	117,586
	1885–6	...	122,593	122,593
	1886–7	...	129,001	129,001
	1887–8	...	132,983	132,983
	1888–9	646‡	145,971	146,617
	1889–90	1,206	165,265	166,471
	1890–91	1,214	165,750	166,964
	1891–2	1,232	148,636	149,868
	1892–3	1,243	124,686	125,929
Retiring Allowances and Pensions §	1883–4	41,334	24,355	65,689
	1884–5	43,589	26,598	70,187
	1885–6	52,685	20,529	73,214
	1886–7	64,844	20,316	85,160
	1887–8	71,583	16,901	88,484
	1888–9	80,101	16,509	96,610
	1889–90	93,005	15,837	108,842
	1890–91	108,569	16,935	125,504
	1891–2	119,687	19,294	138,981
	1892–3	160,024	29,405‖	189,429

* For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 188 *ante*.

† This and subsequent amounts represent contribution towards the expenses of the Protectorate of New Guinea.

‡ In this and subsequent years the figures relate to the Marine Board.

§ Including vote of £8,000 in 1882-3, of £10,000 each year from 1883-4 to 1886-7, £7,000 annually to 1889-90, £8,396 in 1890-91, £11,395 in 1891-2, and £22,100 in 1892-3, to meet deficiencies in the Police Superannuation Fund.

‖ See previous footnote.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883–4 to 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	1883–4	10,173	20,889	31,062
	1884–5	22,673	25,099	47,772
	1885–6	22,215	21,863	44,078
	1886–7	18,420	21,817	40,237
	1887–8	23,622	19,707	43,329
	1888–9	21,714	32,202	53,916
	1889–90	21,620	20,081	41,701
	1890–91	27,270	29,427	56,697
	1891–2	30,977	29,747	60,724
	1892–3	17,732	38,706*	56,438
Judicial and Legal	1883–4	16,655	158,319	174,974
	1884–5	16,381	166,916	183,297
	1885–6	19,096	172,194	191,290
	1886–7	22,993	170,912	193,905
	1887–8	22,972	188,139	211,111
	1888–9	23,003	194,177	217,180
	1889–90	21,471	222,385	243,856
	1890–91	22,411	215,530	237,941
	1891–2	22,268	195,555	217,823
	1892–3	21,893	177,042	198,935
Police	1883–4	...	216,973	216,973
	1884–5	...	217,684	217,684
	1885–6	...	224,237	224,237
	1886–7	...	233,173	233,173
	1887–8	...	240,840	240,840
	1888–9	...	261,329	261,329
	1889–90	...	265,149	265,149
	1890–91	...	284,097	284,097
	1891–2	...	283,409	283,409
	1892–3	...	271,162	271,162
Gaols and Penal Establishments	1883–4	...	55,836	55,836
	1884–5	...	57,311	57,311
	1885–6	...	60,644	60,644
	1886–7	...	59,894	59,894
	1887–8	...	65,385	65,385
	1888–9	...	66,163	66,163
	1889–90	...	71,146	71,146
	1890–91	...	71,429	71,429
	1891–2	...	65,679	65,679
	1892–3	...	59,336	59,336
Defences	1883–4	...	231,038	231,038
	1884–5	110,000	88,773	198,773
	1885–6	110,000	209,938	319,938
	1886–7	110,000	194,764	304,764

* Including £9,142 compensation to the late Railways Commissioners, but exclusive of £7,334 paid to officers retiring as compensation in lieu of notice.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883–4 to 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Defences—*continued*	1887–8	110,000	212,119*	322,119
	1888–9	110,000	236,623*	346,623
	1889–90	145,000	205,823	350,823
	1890–91	145,000	149,967*	294,967
	1891–2	147,830†	149,998*	297,828
	1892–3	37,238	183,547	220,785
Public Instruction, Science, &c.‡	1883–4	9,000	598,822	607,822
	1884–5	9,000	601,026	610,026
	1885–6	9,000	656,442	665,442
	1886–7	9,000	667,569	676,569
	1887–8	9,000	713,102	722,102
	1888–9	9,000	765,449	774,449
	1889–90	9,000	819,074	828,074
	1890–91	9,000	858,641	867,641
	1891–2	9,000	854,070	863,070
	1892–3	9,000	773,676	782,676
State School Buildings § ...	1888–9	...	8,000	8,000
	1889–90	...	207,595	207,595
	1890–91	...	76,390	76,390
	1891–2	...	5,904	5,904
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.‡‡	1883–4	...	259,983	259,983
	1884–5	...	262,359	262,359
	1885–6	...	273,705	273,705
	1886–7	...	268,864	268,864
	1887–8	...	278,879	278,879
	1888–9	...	283,986	283,986
	1889–90	8,190‖	307,950	316,140
	1890–91	...	303,134	303,134
	1891–2	...	3 0,450	300,450
	1892–3	...	290,751	290,751
Crown Lands	1883–4	...	98,209	98,209
	1884–5	...	104,875	104,875
	1885–6	...	107,556	107,556
	1886–7	...	111,969	111,969
	1887–8	...	106,408	106,408
	1888–9	...	100,573	100,573
	1889–90	...	97,249	97,249
	1890–91	...	99,695	99,695
	1891–2	...	98,031	98,031
	1892–3	...	76,505	76,505

* Including vote to augment special appropriation for Victorian defences, viz., £21,278 in 1887-8, £23,958 in 1888-9, £26,486 in 1890-91, and £34,976 in 1891-2. The amount for 1891-2 also includes £65,469 in lieu of the special appropriation which lapsed by effluxion of time on the 31st December, 1891.

† Including, for first time, £75,356 (two years' annual contributions) for Australasian Naval Forces.

‡ For particulars of the items included under these heads, see footnotes to table following paragraph 188 *ante.*

§ The amount expended on school buildings in other years than those named was entirely paid out of loans. See table following paragraph 202 *post.* The cost of erection of a Training College for Teachers is included, viz., £8,000 in 1888-9, £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2.

‖ Retreat for Inebriates.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883–4 to 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Agriculture, &c.	1883–4	...	42,418	42,418
	1884–5	...	51,065	51,065
	1885–6	...	84,781	84,781
	1886–7	704	70,848	71,552
	1887–8	327	69,620	69,947
	1888–9	175	73,054	73,229
	1889–90	228	98,217	98,445
	1890–91	34,446*	96,502	130,948
	1891–2	44,849	97,262	142,111
	1892–3	60,602	106,205	166,807
Mining	1883–4	3,500	44,334	47,834
	1884–5	3,500	53,236	56,736
	1885–6	3,500	67,962	71,462
	1886–7	3,500	100,154	103,654
	1887–8	3,500	114,337	117,837
	1888–9	3,500	115,639	119,139
	1889–90	3,500	133,791	137,291
	1890–91	3,500	117,810	121,310
	1891–2	3,500	122,880	126,380
	1892–3	3,500	100,998	104,498
Railways†	1883–4	2,750	1,104,285	1,107,035
	1884–5	6,000	1,403,993	1,409,993
	1885–6	94,667	1,317,873	1,412,540
	1886–7	72,650	1,358,466	1,431,116
	1887–8	119,946	1,572,930	1,692,876
	1888–9	126,873	1,797,124	1,923,997
	1889–90	94,588	2,505,106	2,599,694
	1890–91	105,637	2,464,373	2,570,010
	1891–2	6,000	2,112,377	2,118,377
	1892–3	3,808	1,765,337	1,769,145
Land Sales by Auction Fund† ...	1891–2	73,599	...	73,599
	1892–3	53,818	...	53,818

* Including in this and subsequent years grants to promote the Agricultural, Dairying, and Fruit Industries, but further amounts have also been expended from votes.—See table following paragraph201 *post.*

† The amounts annually entered under the head of Special Appropriations in 1885-6 and subsequent years, with the exception of not more than £6,000 annually for salaries of the Railways Commissioners, were paid into the "Railway Construction Account" in accordance with the direction of the Land Acts 1884 and 1890 (48 Vict. No. 812 and 54 Vict. No. 1,106 sec. 78), whereby it was provided that all moneys arising from the sales by auction of Crown lands should be placed to a trust account, the amount standing to the credit of which should be available for the construction of railways. (There was also a sum of £25,000—not included in the ordinary revenue—received in 1890-91 from the Melbourne Harbor Trust on exchange of land previously occupied by the Railway Department, and paid into the Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account under the authority of Act 54 Vict. No. 1182.) The total amount so paid out of the general revenue towards the construction of railways up to the 30th June, 1893, was £2,803,740. By an Act passed 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1213) the proceeds of land sold by auction have been temporarily diverted from the 1st July, 1891, into the Land Sales by Auction Fund until the moneys so paid in shall amount to £1,084,750.—See paragraph 198 *post.* The amounts entered under the head of "Votes" represent the working expenses of railways, except £500 in 1886-7 and £4,144 in 1887-8, paid towards construction.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883–4 to 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Water Supply	1883–4	...	31,472	31,472
	1884–5	...	32,282	32,282
	1885–6	...	35,511	35,511
	1886–7	...	39,756	39,756
	1887–8	...	46,966	46,966
	1888–9	...	71,989	71,989
	1889–90	...	68,850	68,850
	1890–91	...	71,855	71,855
	1891–2	...	38,500	38,500
	1892–3	...	31,709	31,709
Other Public Works* ...	1883–4	...	605,148	605,148
	1884–5	...	636,378	636,378
	1885–6	...	686,825	686,825
	1886–7	...	671,973	671,973
	1887–8	...	718,427	718,427
	1888–9	...	800,803	800,803
	1889–90	...	1,027,926	1,027,926
	1890–91	...	887,453	887,453
	1891–2	225,000†	455,253	680,253
	1892–3	427,500	304,487	731,987
Post and Telegraphs ‡... ...	1883–4	94,215	407,045	501,260
	1884–5	118,121	416,252	534,373
	1885–6	126,944	437,676	564,620
	1886–7	130,065	455,925	585,990
	1887–8	131,520	511,593	643,113
	1888–9	115,693	503,377	619,070
	1889–90	128,455	580,873	709,328
	1890–91	125,684	616,982	742,666
	1891–2	128,710	627,480	756,190
	1892–3	134,661	581,477	716,138
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt §	1883–4	1,203,440	11,630	1,215,070
	1884–5	1,260,279	11,628	1,271,907
	1885–6	1,272,565	9,445	1,282,010
	1886–7	1,261,514	9,295	1,270,809
	1887–8	1,375,910	9,211	1,385,121
	1888–9	1,449,921	9,321	1,459,242
	1889–90	1,538,895	9,250	1,548,145
	1890–91	1,637,673	9,211	1,646,884
	1891–2	1,705,139	9,277	1,714,416
	1892–3	1,827,696	8,489	1,836,185
Redemption of Loans	1889–90	276,100	...	276,100
	1890–91	2,125	...	2,125
	1891–2	...	12,284	12,284

* Exclusive of school buildings and of all public works paid for out of loans, but including endowments of municipalities under the Local Government Act.

† The provisions of the *Local Government Act* 1874, authorizing the annual subsidy of £310,000 to municipalities lapsed on the 31st December, 1879, and a similar provision was not re-enacted until January, 1892, under the *Local Government Act* 1891, which fixed the subsidy at £450,000; although amounts equivalent to the subsidy were, in the interim, annually voted by Parliament. The subsidy was increased to £340,854 in 1888-9, and to £450,000 from 1889-90, but reduced to £405,000 for the year 1893.

‡ Under this head the amounts paid out of Special Appropriations represent the net expenditure on account of Steam Postal Communication (including gratuities to masters of vessels), interest on Savings Bank deposits, and a subsidy for maintenance of the cable from Port Darwin to Penang.

§ The expenditure under the head of Votes represents interest and expenses in connexion with the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company's debentures, which are being gradually paid off and replaced by Government debentures.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883-4 to 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Customs	1883–4	...	72,978	72,978
	1884–5	...	71,710	71,710
	1885–6	...	70,925	70,925
	1886–7	...	78,579	78,579
	1887–8	...	83,975	83,975
	1888–9	...	87,412	87,412
	1889–90	...	88,966	88,966
	1890–91	...	85,885	85,885
	1891–2	...	84,823	84,823
	1892–3	...	78,922	78,922
Harbors and Lights	1883–4	...	24,632	24,632
	1884–5	...	28,941	28,941
	1885–6	...	38,988	38,988
	1886–7	...	39,819	39,819
	1887–8	...	32,460	32,460
	1888–9	...	34,595	34,595
	1889–90	...	35,166	35,166
	1890–91	...	38,468	38,468
	1891–2	...	33,803	33,803
	1892–3	...	31,126	31,126
Mint Subsidy *	1883–4	20,000	...	20,000
	1884–5	20,000	...	20,000
	1885–6	20,000	...	20,000
	1886–7	20,000	...	20,000
	1887–8	20,000	...	20,000
	1888–9	20,000	...	20,000
	1889–90	20,000	...	20,000
	1890–91	20,000	...	20,000
	1891–2	20,000	...	20,000
	1892–3	20,000	...	20,000
Aborigines	1883–4	...	10,857	10,857
	1884–5	...	10,500	10,500
	1885–6	...	10,514	10,514
	1886–7	...	10,508	10,508
	1887–8	...	10,982	10,982
	1888–9	...	10,949	10,949
	1889–90	...	9,761	9,761
	1890–91	...	8,692	8,692
	1891–2	...	6,745	6,745
	1892–3	...	5,579	5,579
Miscellaneous Services† ...	1883–4	4,000	30,567	34,567
	1884–5	4,000	25,851	29,851

* The annual subsidy to the Mint is £20,000; portion of this sum, however, has been repaid each year to the revenue.—See page 102 *ante*, under the head "Mint subsidy returned."

† The amounts in the column for Special Appropriations include the unexpended balances of the Pension Fund (Schedule D., Part V.), repaid each year to the revenue, viz., £1,346 in 1886-7, £550 in 1887-8, £938 in 1888-9, £1,902 in 1889-90, £3,125 in 1890-91, and £4,000 in each of the other years named. The following exceptional amounts are included in the Votes for the years named:—In 1887-8, £100,000, and in 1888-9, £178,694 towards the expenses of the Melbourne Centennial International Exhibition; £149,984 in 1889-90 for advances to Shires for the erection of rabbit-proof fencing; cost of census, £18,481 in 1890-91, and £8,470 in 1891-2; also in 1890-91, £14,101 expenses of Building Society prosecutions, and £22,486 for the preservation of order in Melbourne. The special expenditure—to be recouped from the Land Sales by Auction Fund—has been deduced since 1891, as the amounts expended will in time be defrayed by amounts paid annually to that fund, and included in the general expenditure. The amount expended out of that account in excess of receipts was £502,817 at the end of 1892-3. See table following paragraph 199 *post*.

Heads of Expenditure, 1883-4 to 1892-3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Year.	Expenditure from—		Total.
		Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
		£	£	£
Miscellaneous Services—*contd.* ...	1885–6	4,000	43,569	47,569
	1886–7	2,234	38,107	40,341
	1887–8	750	149,065	149,815
	1888–9	938	229,313	230,251
	1889–90	1,902	211,920	213,822
	1890–91	5,727*	96,887	102,614
	1891–2	15,438	40,117	55,555
	1892–3	17,488	33,885	51,373
TOTAL EXPENDITURE PROPER ...	1883–4	1,472,124	4,181,169	5,653,293
	1884–5	1,688,706	4,432,858	6,121,564
	1885–6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886–7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887–8	1,962,804	5,324,347	7,287,151
	1888–9	2,050,551	5,869,351	7,919,902
	1889–90	2,449,648	7,196,089	9,645,737
	1890–91	2,333,191	6,795,508	9,128,699
	1891–2	2,660,335	5,822,582	8,482,917
	1892–3	2,889,804	5,099,953	7,989,757
Amounts to be Recouped from Loans, &c.	1883–4	...	62,000	62,000
	1884–5	...	18,792	18,792
	1887–8	...	55,265	55,265
	1888–9	...	116,906	116,906
	1889–90	...	...	...
	1890–91	...	137,768	137,768
	1891–2	...	...	...
Special Expenditure (Recouped from sale of Melbourne Police Court)†	1888–9	...	39,424	39,424
	1889–90	...	25,264	25,264
	1890–91	...	44,217	44,217
	1891–2	...	20,139	20,139
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURE ...	1883–4	1,472,124	4,243,169	5,715,293‡
	1884–5	1,688,706	4,451,650	6,140,356
	1885–6	1,816,615	4,696,925	6,513,540
	1886–7	1,790,546	4,770,705	6,561,251
	1887–8	1,962,804	5,379,612	7,342,416
	1888–9	2,050,551	6,025,681	8,076,232
	1889–90	2,449,648	7,221,353	9,671,001
	1890–91	2,333,191	6,977,493	9,310,684
	1891–2	2,660,335	5,842,721	8,503,056
	1892–3	2,889,804	5,099,953	7,989,757

* Increase, also that in two following years, due to operation of the Fire Brigades Act.

† Chiefly for extension and improvement of Law Courts and Offices. See paragraph 198 *post.*

‡ Not including £10,100 towards the redemption of Treasury bonds.

Increased expenditure under special appropriations.

196. Of the total expenditure proper in 1892–3, nearly £2,890,000, or 36 per cent., was under the head of Special Appropriations, which being compulsorily provided for under various Acts of Parliament other than the annual Appropriation Act, are not, like amounts voted, subjected to an annual scrutiny by Parliament. It will be observed that the expenditure under such Appropriations increased in 1892–3 as compared with the previous year by over £229,000, although that under Votes decreased by £743,000. Of the increase just referred to, however, about £92,000 at least does not represent additional burdens on the general revenue; for an increase of £202,500 was in consequence of the whole of the municipal subsidy being paid out of Special Appropriations in 1892–3, instead of partly out of Votes, as in the preceding year, whilst, on the other hand, a decrease of £72,500 (six months expenditure) on account of Victorian Defence Forces occurred through the Special Appropriation having lapsed in December, 1891, also one of £38,000 under the same head by reason of the arrears in the annual contribution towards the Naval Defence of Australasia paid in 1891–2 being of course non-recurring. On the other side, the decrease under Votes would have been augmented by about £130,000 (net) had it not been for the transfer of the two items just referred to. The principal actual increases under Special Appropriations were nearly £122,500 under the head of Interest, consequent on the growth of the Public Debt; £27,000 (net) under the heads of Retiring Allowances, Gratuities, &c.; and £16,000 under Agriculture, on account of bonuses granted for various home products. As against these there was a decrease of £10,000 under Legislature, owing chiefly to the non-existence in 1892–3 of a Railways Standing Committee, on which £8,800 had been expended in the previous year; and a decrease of £20,000 in the contribution to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, which, as its name implies, is dependent on the proceeds of auction sales of Crown lands.

Increase of expenditure in six years.

197. From the figures in the last table it will be seen that in 1892–3, as compared with 1886–7, in which and the previous year the amount stood uniformly at about 6½ millions sterling, the ordinary expenditure showed an increase (in six years) of £1,428,000, as compared with £1,461,000 during the previous six years. Relatively to the amounts expended, however, the increase was only 22 per cent. in the later, as compared with 29 per cent. in the earlier period; although, owing to the slower growth of population, the expenditure per head rose from £6 11s. 1d. in 1886–7 to £6 16s. 11d. in 1892–3. The ordinary revenue, on the other hand, increased during the second period by only £225,000, and thus the growth of the expenditure exceeded that of the

revenue by £1,203,000; with the result that whereas in 1886–7 there was a surplus of revenue on the year's transactions of £172,600, in 1892–3 there was a deficiency of £1,030,000, as already shown.* An increase of £1,452,000—larger even than the net increase in the whole expenditure—is to be found under only seven branches, viz.:—Interest, on fresh loans contracted chiefly for railway construction, £565,000; Railways, £338,000—resulting from an increase of £406,000 in working expenses, *less* a decrease of £68,000 in construction—the former being equivalent to a relative increase of 30 per cent., whereas the length of lines opened for traffic during the same period increased by 1,142 miles, or by as much as 64 per cent.; Post and Telegraphs, £130,000, of which, however, £32,000 was on account of Interest on Savings Banks Deposits, £5,000 on account of Telephone Exchanges (purchased in the interval), and £13,000 was for guarantee to Cable Companies to cover loss arising from reduced rates to Europe, and, although the cost of Foreign mails was less by £27,000, and the expenditure on the construction of telegraph lines less by £9,000, the cost of general administration, consequent on the natural growth of inland and intercolonial business, was higher by £100,000; "Other Public Works," £114,000† —accounted for by an increase of £117,000 in the municipal subsidy, and one of £53,800 for works authorized by the Land Sales by Auction Fund, less a decrease of £12,000 under Roads and Bridges, and of £10,000 in the cost of the head office, and although exceptional items of £20,000 and £13,600 for extension of the General Post-office and the Public Library &c. appeared in 1886–7, these were more than counterbalanced by an extra £42,000 spent on swamp lands in 1892–3, in order to afford temporary relief of a remunerative character to the unemployed; Public Instruction, &c., £106,000, made up of £113,000 increased cost of State education, and £9,000 addition to the grant to Technological Schools, *less* a decrease of £6,000 under Mechanics' Institutes, of £4,000 in the Government Departments of Statist, Astronomer, and Botanist, which represented a relative fall of 30 per cent., and of £6,000 under other items; Retiring Allowances, £104,000, owing to the large number of sexagenarians retired in recent years; Agriculture, £95,000, more than accounted for by bonuses amounting to nearly £100,000 granted to the agricultural, dairying, and other industries. As to other heads, a decrease of £3,000 appears under Civil Establishment, notwithstanding the creation of the new Department of Marine Board at an annual cost of £5,400. The cost of Police Protection increased by £38,000; but, owing to the stoppage of Defence

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* See paragraph 166 *ante*.

† Including payment of £53,818 to Land Sales by Auction Fund.

Works, the Defences as a whole cost less by £84,000, notwithstanding an increase of £24,000 in the ordinary expenditure on local Defence Forces, and the payment in 1892–3 of £39,000 towards the cost of Australasian Defences. Under the head of Miscellaneous an increase of £11,000 took place, although £14,200 less was spent on Exhibitions, the chief increases being £3,400 paid for the removal of wrecks, £5,100 for railway passes to the unemployed, and £10,500 increased payments on account of Fire Brigades; the management of the latter having been transferred in the interval from private control to two Corporate Boards. The following is a summary of the increases under the principal heads, distinguishing those under Special Appropriations from those under Votes :—

INCREASE IN EXPENDITURE, 1892–3, AS COMPARED WITH 1886–7.

Heads of Expenditure.	Increase under—		Total Increase.
	Special Appropriations.	Votes.	
	£	£	£
Civil List	−2,742	5,000	2,258*
Legislature	21,721	2,927	24,648
Civil Establishment	1,243	−4,315	−3,072
Retiring Allowances and Pensions	95,180	9,089	104,269†
Gratuities, Compensations, &c.	−688	16,889	16,201†
Judicial and Legal	−1,100	6,130	5,030
Police	...	37,989	37,989
Gaols and Penal Establishments	...	−558	−558
Defences	−72,762	−11,217	−83,979
Public Instruction, Science, &c.	...	106,107	106,107
Charitable Institutions, Medical, &c.	...	21,887	21,887
Crown Lands	...	−35,464	−35,464
Agriculture, &c.	59,898	35,357	95,255‡
Mining	...	844	844
Railways	−68,842§	406,871	338,029
Water Supply	...	−8,047	−8,047
Other Public Works	481,318§	−367,486	113,832
Post and Telegraphs	4,596	125,552	130,148
Interest and Expenses of Public Debt	566,182	−806	565,376
Customs	...	343	343
Harbors and Lights	...	−8,693	−8,693
Aborigines	...	−4,929	−4,929
Miscellaneous Services	15,254	−4,222	11,032
Total	1,099,258	329,248	1,428,506

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) signifies decrease.

* New Guinea contribution in 1886-7, £4,693, not paid.
† Partly due to compulsory retirement of sexagenarians and retrenchment.
‡ Agricultural bonuses alone would account for an increase of £99,500.
§ Portion of the decrease under Railways, and portion of the increase under Public Works, due to the usual contribution to the Railway Construction Account in 1892-3 (£53,818) being diverted to the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

198. Besides the ordinary expenditure on public works, certain other sums were also authorized during the last five years with a view, in the first instance, of being finally charged, not to the consolidated revenue as usual, but to a special fund—specially created for the purpose—to be derived from the sale of the old City Police Court, of the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylums Grounds (384 acres in Kew, and 350 acres at Yarra Bend), and of certain low-lying lands after drainage and reclamation. Although a considerable portion of the proceeds was authorized to be set apart for public works and buildings of a general character, yet the greater portion was for the purchase of land and erection of buildings to be used for similar purposes as the lands and buildings to be sold, such for example as extension of the Law Courts and offices, and the erection of a new and improved Lunatic Asylum on a less valuable site, whilst the cost of reclaiming the low-lying lands was to be simply recouped out of the profits arising from the lands when sold. Partly on this account, and partly because the expenditure was of a non-recurring character, it was deemed advisable by the Treasurer of the day to keep the transactions altogether apart from the ordinary annual accounts of expenditure; and they are distinguished in this work as "Special Expenditure." Subsequently in November, 1891, when it was found that the expenditure had considerably overtaken the receipts—the excess having been advanced in anticipation out of the public account—and that there was no prospect of realizing on the unsold lands set apart for a considerable time, it was decided by an Act of Parliament (55 Vict. No. 1213) to provide for such expenditure as had not been recouped, out of a fund called the Land Sales by Auction Fund, into which were to be paid all moneys arising from the sale of land by auction (these being thereby diverted from the Railway Construction Account*), until the sum of £1,084,750—the amount authorized for expenditure—should have been paid in. This amount, however, was reduced by Act 57 Vict. No. 1314, passed on 26th September, 1893, to £678,624. The amount spent in 1892–3 was £152,470, as compared with £160,758 in the previous year; and the total amount expended up to the 30th June, 1893, was £770,235, of

Special expenditure.

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* See footnote (†) on page 124 *ante*.

which £140,000 was defrayed out of the proceeds of the sale of the City Police Court (which realized £140,000), whilst the remainder, £630,225, is charged to the Land Sales by Auction Fund. The funds belonging to the former having been exhausted, the account is now closed. The following are the particulars:—

Special Expenditure to 1892-3.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.			
		Prior to 1891-2.	1891-2.	1892-3.	Total.
Recouped from Sale of City Police Court.	£	£	£	£	£
Purchase of land in vicinity of Law Courts	140,000	13,725	20,139	10,956	44,820
Extension of Titles Office ...		26,787	...	...	26,787
Purchase of land in Post Office-place		20,000	...	...	20,000
Purchase of land for Law Offices		48,393	...	...	48,393
Total	140,000	108,905	20,139	10,956	140,000
To be recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund.					
Parliament Buildings — Completing west front additions, &c.	59,267	44,241	10,176	4,850	59,267
Public Offices at (Sandhurst) Bendigo	32,000	69,080	3,079	9,501	81,660
Defence Works and Buildings	59,827	...	29,610	16,861	46,471
Melbourne University—In aid of building the Biological, Chemical, and Mechanical Laboratories	10,500	10,500	...	...	10,500
State School Buildings ...	37,331	...	26,307	9,058	35,365
Public Library, Museum, and National Gallery—Additions to buildings	55,181	37,000	1,441	16,489	54,930
National Museum	300	...	...	300	300
Lunatic Asylums	83,368	21,815	5,304	42,263	69,382
Drainage and Reclamation Works—					
Elwood Swamp ...	78,167	42,285	21,226	11,785	75,296
Koo-wee-rup Swamp ...	60,000	30,357	19,328	10,315	60,000
Moe Swamp	47,393	21,478	9,147	12,256	42,881

SPECIAL EXPENDITURE TO 1892–3—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.			
		Prior to 1891–2.	1891–2.	1892–3.	Total.
To be recouped from Land Sales by Auction Fund—(contd.)	£	£	£	£	£
Drainage and Reclamation Works—*continued*—					
Crown Lands generally ...	6,736	...	6,098	637	6,735
Port Melbourne Lagoon*	55,778	39,262	8,705	6,494	54,461
Harbor Works, Warrnambool	91,776	31,084	198	705	31,987
Cemetery at Frankston ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total	678,624	348,102	140,619	141,514	630,235
Grand Total ...	818,624	457,007	160,758	152,470	770,235

199. The special expenditure is charged to two separate funds, viz., the City Police Court Fund and the Land Sales by Auction Fund. On the 30th June, 1893, the transactions resulted in the exhaustion of the funds at the credit of the former and a debit balance of nearly £503,000 in the latter account. This balance, together with the receipts and expenditure up to the date referred to, is shown in the following table :—

Special receipts and expenditure to 30th June, 1893.

SPECIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Fund.	Receipts.	Expenditure.	Balance.	
			Dr.	Cr.
	£	£	£	£
City Police Court Fund ...	140,000	140,000	...	...
Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	127,418	630,235	502,817	...
Total	267,418	770,235	502,817	...

200. During the last nine years the total sums specially appropriated by Acts of Parliament to be expended annually have amounted to £868,577, but as £110,000 of this was merely to continue a lapsed appropriation for Defences, and a further £80,000 is virtually a transfer from the Railway Construction Account to the Land Sales by Auction Fund, the real increase is £678,577. Deducting from this the appropriation in 1889–90 of £145,000 for Defences, which lapsed during 1891–2, the net increase will be found to have been only £533,577. In 1892–3 there were no new appropriations, but the endowment to municipalities was temporarily reduced for the calendar year 1893 to

New special appropriations, 1884-5 to 1892-3.

* To be partly recouped by payments by Harbor Trust and by Port Melbourne Council.

£405,000. The following is a statement of the new appropriations during the nine years referred to :—

ADDITIONAL SPECIAL APPROPRIATIONS AUTHORIZED, 1884–5 TO 1892–3.

Authorization. Year.	Authorization. Act.	Purpose for which authorized.	Approximate Annual Amount.
			£
1884–5 ...	48 Vict. No. 807	Addition to Agent-General's Salary	500
	48 Vict. No. 812	Proceeds of Land Sales by Auction paid to "Railway Construction Account"	80,000
		Total	80,500
1885–6 ...	49 Vict. No. 835	Interest on payment out of Assurance Fund (Government Trust Fund) for purchase of Land near Titles Office	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 844	Additional Judge of Supreme Court	3,000
	49 Vict. No. 870	Commissioner of Audit—Pension	650
		Total	6,650
1886–7 ...	...	... ...	Nil
1887–8 ...	...	... ...	Nil
1888–9 ...	52 Vict. No. 965	Marine Board	1,200
1889–90 ...	52 Vict. No. 1000	Defences—Works, &c.	145,000*
1890–91 ...	53 Vict. No. 1046	Agricultural Bonuses, &c. ...	34,227†
	54 Vict. No. 1083	Australasian Naval Forces ...	37,700
	54 Vict. No. 1200	Fire Brigades	11,400
		Total	83,327
1891–2 ...	55 Vict. No. 1213	Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	80,000‡
	55 Vict. No. 1230	Railways Standing Committee ...	8,900§
	55 Vict. No. 1243	Municipal Endowment	450,000‖
	55 Vict. No. 1242	Purification of Rolls	13,000
		Total	551,900
1892–3 ...	...	... ...	Nil
		Net increase in nine years	533,577

NOTE.—Besides the amounts specified in the table, a grant of £3,000 was authorized and paid in 1885-6 to the widow of the late Hon. J. M. Grant, and £4,000 in 1887-8 for the purchase of an annuity for the Hon. P. Lalor, who has since died.

Grants to agricultural, dairying, and other industries.

201. In order to promote the agricultural, dairying, fruit, and wine industries, there has been appropriated during the years 1889 to 1891 an amount of £233,000, of which £171,000 was to be distributed as

* This is to replace the appropriation of £110,000 of 1883-4, which lapsed by effluxion of time. This appropriation also lapsed on the 31st December, 1891.

† Expenditure during year out of a total appropriation of £225,659.

‡ Proceeds of land sales temporarily diverted from "Railway Construction Account," *supra*.

§ This item does not appear every year, but only when the Committee is sitting.

‖ Previously paid out of votes. It was temporarily reduced to £405,000 for the year 1893.

bonuses under regulations framed by the Governor in Council; and to this was added a further sum of £39,253 voted for 1892–3. The expenditure to the end of 1892–3 on these objects amounted to £185,574, of which £99,506 was paid away during that year, and there remained a balance unappropriated of £86,679. The following are the particulars :—

GRANTS FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL AND OTHER INDUSTRIES.

Heads of Expenditure.	Total Amount authorized.	Amount expended.		Balance available 1st July, 1893.
		During 1892-3.	Total to end of 1892-3.	
	£	£	£	£
Bonuses to Growers of Grapes, Fruits, and General Vegetable Products	55,000	7,328	13,204	41,796
Bonuses to Factories for Fruit Canning and Drying; Dairying; Raisin and Currant Making; Vegetable Oil making; preparing Hemp, Flax, Silk, &c., for the manufacturer	37,000	17,592	29,857	7,143
Bonuses for Dairy Produce and Fruits of best quality and in best order exported to foreign markets	118,253*	68,062*	118,236	17
For the importation of new varieties of Seeds and Plants ...	3,000	25	267	2,733
For supplying instruction in connexion with the introduction of new Vegetable Products, and the improvement of existing agricultural methods ...	43,000	5,082	18,611	24,389
For the introduction of new machinery and appliances to perfect the treatment of new Agricultural Products, and to improve present agricultural methods, and for prizes for new Inventions in general Agricultural Appliances	4,000	610	1,111	2,889
For publishing Agricultural Reports in connexion with the educational work of the experts, &c.	11,000	807	4,288	6,712
For the encouragement of Planting and cultivating Forest Trees of an economic character ...	1,000	...	...	1,000
Total	272,253*	99,506*	185,574	86,679

Expenditure of loans, &c.

202. In addition to the ordinary expenditure from revenue, large sums are annually disbursed for various purposes from amounts raised by means of loans. The following table shows the details of such expenditure prior to 1887–8, and during each subsequent year. This is intended to supplement the table of ordinary expenditure by exhibiting

* Including £39,253 under the annual Appropriation Act for 1892-3.

those items which, having never been, or having ceased to be, a charge on the general revenue, are treated in separate accounts:—

GROSS EXPENDITURE OF PROCEEDS OF LOANS TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Purposes of Expenditure.	Amounts expended.*							
	Prior to 1887-8.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways	23,882,652	1,774,721	3,083,211	2,933,087	1,786,562	613,157	373,210	34,446,600
Water Supply—†								
Melbourne‡ ..	1,952,780	277,749	222,343	434,416	124,037	131,204	..	3,142,529
Country ..	2,869,723	184,813	261,725	361,855	503,520	272,529	251,205	4,705,370
Law Courts & Parliament Houses	481,757	44,954	37,563	25,270	229	..	..	589,773
Public Offices ..	162,280	..	..	..	..	..	..	162,280
Defences	98,299	..	..	..	..	..	..	98,299
State School Buildings	1,063,217	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,063,217
Yarra Bridge ..	70,611	25,391	12,524	..	..	..	..	§108,526
Alfred Graving Dock	341,819	..	..	..	..	..	..	341,819
Harbor Works, &c.	129,015	53,344	54,279	18,095	13,076	65	152	‖268,026
Country Tramways ¶	..	..	27,825	34,225	..	..	136,633	198,683
Total ..	31,052,153	2,360,972	3,699,470	3,806,948	2,427,424	1,016,955	761,200	45,125,122

NOTE.—The figures in this table have been obtained direct from various Government departments, so as to show the actual expenditure during each year; and differ from those given in the Treasurer's Finance Statements, in consequence of an overlapping of the accounts and other causes. The expenditure from loans paid off has not been deducted.

Unexpended balances of loans.

203. On the 30th June, 1893, the balance of loan moneys available for the further construction of public works amounted to £987,214, allocated as follows. This is exclusive of amounts available for the repayment of loans falling due:—

UNEXPENDED BALANCES OF LOAN MONEYS, 1892-3.

Railways	...	...	...	£946,427
Water Supply—Country		...	...	40,737
„ Melbourne		...	...	50
Total		...	...	£987,214**

Annual subsidies, grants, &c.

204. Nearly a tenth of the expenditure payable from the General Revenue consists of subsidies, grants, endowments, &c. The whole amount paid in 1892-3 in this manner was £938,140, of which £427,500 was paid to municipalities, about an eighth to charitable institutions, and nearly a tenth in aid of the mining industry. This does not include the annual grant for free public instruction, which amounted to over £701,000; or for the maintenance of the Government charitable institutions—such as the hospitals for the insane, the industrial and reformatory schools, and inebriate asylums—which amounted

* These are the actual payments during the various years shown, whether made direct from the loans &c., or indirectly by means of advances from the general revenue—to be subsequently recouped.
† For further particulars, see Waterworks in Part "Production," *post*.
‡ Works handed over to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works on the 1st July, 1891.
§ Net charge after deducting contributions by the Melbourne City Council and the Melbourne Tramways Trust, amounting to £49,034. The temporary bridge cost £11,865, the new bridge £96,428, and works in connexion therewith £47,000.
‖ Including £58,618 expenditure on works for opening the sea entrance to the Gippsland Lakes.
¶ This item was accidentally omitted in previous publications.
** According to the Departmental accounts; but, according to the Treasury statement, the balance was £983,882.

to nearly £155,700. The following is a statement of the amounts paid in 1892–3 under the various heads :—

SUBSIDIES, GRANTS, ENDOWMENTS, ETC., 1892–3.

Subsidy to Municipalities	£427,500
Educational Grants, &c.—	
Melbourne University—Endowment under Act ...	9,000
„ „ Additional Endowment voted ...	5,750
„ „ Grant in aid of Laboratories ...	1,000
College of Pharmacy	1,000
Technological Schools—Maintenance, &c.	13,865
„ „ Buildings	3,200
Public Libraries, &c. (including Melbourne Public Library)	33,050
Grant to Royal Society	250
„ Victorian Artists' Society	200
„ Fine Arts Galleries, Ballarat, Bendigo, &c. ...	600
„ Zoological and Acclimatisation Society, &c. ...	3,700
Grant to Charitable Institutions	119,300
„ Animals' Protection Society	250
Post and Telegraphs—	
Subsidy—Foreign Mail Service (including payments to other Governments)	42,050*
„ Maintenance of Telegraph Line between Port Darwin and Penang	14,100
Guarantee on account of reduced rates for Telegrams to Europe	13,350
Mining, Agricultural, and other Industries—	
Mining Boards	3,500
Mint Subsidy	20,000†
Diamond Drills—Purchase and Working Expenses of ... / To assist Miners in Prospecting operations	67,650
Grants to Agricultural and Horticultural Societies, &c.	17,950
Bonuses, &c., in aid of Agricultural and other Industries	99,506
Towards extermination of Animal Pests	30,600
Defences—	
Prizes to Rifle Associations, &c.	1,850
Supply of Ammunition to Rifle Clubs, Cadet Corps, &c.	3,300
Miscellaneous—	
Exhibitions	100
Exhibition Trustees, Expenses of	3,000
Imperial Institute	2,520
Total...	£938,141

Expenditure on public instruction.

205. The system of free public instruction, which was legalized under Act 36 Vict. No. 447, came into force on the 1st January, 1873; and since that date nearly thirteen and a half millions sterling have been expended by the State in giving effect to its provisions. Of this amount nearly a sixth was for the erection, maintenance, and rent of school buildings; and the remainder—viz., over eleven and a quarter millions—represents the cost of education, including that of office staff, inspection, instruction, pensions, gratuities, and contingencies, for the last twenty-one years. The following table shows the expenditure

* A set-off against this amount appears in the account of Postal Revenue, under the head of "Postages Collected," &c., which reduces the ultimate net cost considerably.

† As a set-off against this item there appears in the Revenue certain sums for Mint subsidy returned and Mint charges, which reduces the average annual cost of the Mint to about £2,600 per annum.

under those heads for each year from 1872–3 to 1892–3, also the total for the period :—

EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,* 1872–3 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Cost of Instruction, including Salaries and Contingencies.	Pensions and Gratuities.	Cost of Erection† and Maintenance, and Rent of School Buildings.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1872–3 ...	217,704	208	8,759	226,671
1873–4 ...	347,641	500	154,976	503,117
1874–5 ...	367,898	500	191,440	559,838
1875–6 ...	423,694	555	126,700	550,949
1876–7 ...	439,723	2,155	172,890	614,768
1877–8 ...	469,547	2,760	245,454	717,761
1878–9 ...	519,545	6,134	96,769	622,448
1879–80 ...	503,923	10,366	81,884	596,173
1880–81 ...	515,644	6,726	104,625	626,995
1881–2 ...	526,397	8,321	76,911	611,629
1882–3 ...	517,849	9,167	82,225	609,241
1883–4 ...	522,063	9,849	62,015	593,927
1884–5 ...	524,226	13,036	92,393	629,655
1885–6 ...	563,426	14,271	68,136	645,833
1886–7 ...	570,292	17,043	67,908	655,243
1887–8 ...	600,271	16,718	80,683	697,672
1888–9 ...	630,426	20,563	101,692	752,681
1889–90 ...	675,345	22,117	128,461	825,923
1890–91 ...	700,034	33,215	112,309	845,558
1891–2 ...	711,633	37,928	64,868	814,429
1892–3 ...	681,672	42,024	28,750	752,446
Total ...	11,028,953	274,156	2,149,848	13,452,957

Cost of system at different periods.

206. It will be observed that the actual cost of instruction increased rapidly until 1878–9 ; that during the seven years, 1878–9 to 1884–5 it remained tolerably uniform at £520,000 per annum; but during the seven years ended with 1891–2, when the highest point was reached, it increased by £190,000 ; in 1892–3, however, it fell off, owing to retrenchment, by £30,000. During the ten years ended with 1887–8 the annual expenditure on school buildings had, with one exception, been below £100,000, but in each of the three years ended with 1890–91 it exceeded that amount. Since 1890–91 it has fallen off considerably, and was far lower in 1892–3 than in any previous year since 1872–3. The total expenditure on public instruction in 1892–3 was equivalent to an average of 12s. 10d. per head of population, and to 28 per cent. of the total revenue received by taxation.

Expenditure on immigration.

207. Since the separation of Victoria from New South Wales upwards of two millions sterling have been expended on the introduction of immigrants from the United Kingdom. Of late years, however, it has not been the policy of the State to devote money to this object,

* Further details for the last two years are given in Part "Social Condition," published in the second volume of the issue of this work for 1893.

† Including expenditure from loans ; also £33,242 expended in the four years ended with 1891-2 on the Teachers' Training Institute ; and also £26,307 in 1891-2 and £9,058 in 1892-3 paid out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

and little or nothing was so spent during the last eight, and only £65 during the last eleven years.*

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian Colonies.

208. In 1892 the only Australasian Colony which continued to expend large sums on the introduction of immigrants was Queensland, but even that colony spent less than half what it did in 1890. About £38,000 was spent by the colonies on immigration in 1892, of which Queensland contributed all but a sixteenth. Only £8,884, or 23 per cent. of the whole, was provided for out of ordinary revenue, the greater portion having been paid out of the loan account.† In proportion to population, the expenditure was much the highest in Queensland, where it averaged 1s. 9d. per head, the average for the whole of Australasia being about 2¼d. per head. The following are the total amounts, and the amounts per head expended on immigration in each colony in 1891 and 1892 :—

EXPENDITURE ON IMMIGRATION IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891 AND 1892.‡

Colony.	Expenditure on Immigration.			
	Total Amount.		Amount per Head of Population.	
	1891.	1892.	1891.	1892.
	£	£	s. d.	s. d.
Victoria	Nil	Nil	...	...
New South Wales	4,564	2,333	0 1	...
Queensland	27,458	35,537	1 4	1 9
South Australia	Nil	Nil	...	...
Western Australia... ...	Nil	Nil	...	...
Tasmania	Nil	Nil	...	...
New Zealand	1,533	194	...	...
Total	33,555	38,064	0 2	0 2¼

Expenditure on immigration in Australasian Colonies, 1871-92.

209. During the twenty-two years§ ended with 1892 the subjoined amounts were spent on immigration in the following colonies :— Victoria, £80,049 ; New South Wales, £781,681 ; South Australia, £776,873 ; New Zealand, £2,188,151.

Expenditure on public works.

210. During the last forty-three years more than seventy-four millions sterling have been expended—partly out of loans and partly out of the general revenue—by the Government of Victoria on public works, including railways, roads and bridges, water supply, and other works and buildings. Of this amount about one million three hundred and forty

* For expenditure in each year since 1850. see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., page 118.
† See tables following paragraphs 227 and 233 *post.*
‡ For numbers of assisted immigrants in the various colonies for a series of years, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 490.
§ For Victoria and South Australia 22½ years.

thousand sterling were spent in 1892–3. The whole is inclusive of loans to local bodies and water trusts for the construction of waterworks, but exclusive of the sums expended by the former on public works, roads, &c., and on the port of Melbourne* since the 1st January, 1877. The following table gives the amount expended by the State prior to and during 1892–3 :—

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.	Amount expended.		
	Prior to 1892–3.	During 1892–3.	Total.
	£	£	£
Railways—Construction	37,085,308	377,063	37,462,371
„ Maintenance	5,586,776	327,959	5,914,735
Roads and Bridges	7,554,554	28,498	7,583,052
Waterworks, Melbourne†—Construction	3,477,832	107,758	3,585,590
„ „ Maintenance	165,173	15,305	180,478
„ Country	4,696,753	271,427	4,968,180
Other Public Works	14,195,982	212,601	14,408,583
Total	72,762,378	1,340,611	74,102,989

Revenue and expenditure in Australasian Colonies.

211. The total amount of revenue and expenditure, and the amount of each per head of the living population, in each of the Australasian Colonies are shown in the following table for the five years ended with 1892. As the financial year of Victoria terminates on the 30th June, the items for this colony are given for the six years, the last year but one being six months behind, and the last year being six months in advance, of the latest period in respect to which returns are given for the other colonies :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Victoria ...	1887–8	7,607,598	7 7 4	7,287,151	7 1 1
	1888–9	8,675,990	8 1 1	7,919,902	7 7 1
	1889–90	8,519,159	7 14 5	9,645,737	8 14 10
	1890–91	8,343,588	7 7 3	9,128,699	8 1 1
	1891–2	7,729,572	6 13 6	8,482,917	7 6 7
	1892–3	6,959,229	5 19 3	7,989,757	6 16 11

NOTE.—In 1893-4 the revenue of Victoria was £6,719,623, and the expenditure £7,384,961. For the revenue and expenditure of each of the neighbouring colonies during 1893, see Appendix B at end of this work.

* See table "Melbourne Harbor Trust," *post.*

† Now under the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

Revenue and Expenditure in Australasian Colonies—*cont.*

Colony.	Year.	Revenue.				Expenditure.			
		Total Amount.	Amount per head.			Total Amount.	Amount per head.		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
New South Wales...	1888	8,886,360	8	11	7	8,778,851	8	9	6
	1889	9,063,397	8	10	0	9,250,271	8	13	6
	1890	9,498,620	8	12	5	9,403,562	8	10	8
	1891	10,036,186	8	15	6	10,328,673	9	0	8
	1892	10,501,104	8	17	10	10,377,949	8	15	9
Queensland ...	1888	3,463,097	9	11	9	3,368,405	9	6	6
	1889	3,440,249	9	3	10	3,594,626	9	12	1
	1890	3,260,308	8	9	0	3,745,217	9	14	2
	1891	3,405,987	8	8	3	3,675,332	9	1	7
	1892	3,538,806	8	10	2	3,580,984	8	12	3
South Australia ...	1888	2,494,556	7	19	9	2,376,399	7	12	3
	1889	2,270,433	7	4	9	2,355,927	7	10	2
	1890	2,557,772	8	1	1	2,579,258	8	2	5
	1891	2,829,453	8	15	6	2,768,353	8	11	8
	1892	2,538,995	7	13	4	2,707,775	8	3	6
Western Australia	1888	357,003	8	8	9	385,129	9	2	0
	1889	382,213	8	17	7	386,000	8	19	4
	1890	414,314	8	12	10	401,751	8	7	7
	1891	497,670	9	14	3	435,623	8	10	0
	1892	543,889	9	14	4	550,616	9	16	9
Tasmania ...	1888	640,068	4	13	4	709,486	5	3	5
	1889	678,909	4	16	10	681,674	4	17	2
	1890	758,100	5	5	6	722,746	5	0	7
	1891	883,198	5	18	7	851,559	5	14	4
	1892	787,764	5	3	1	919,802	6	0	4
New Zealand ...	1888	4,109,815	6	15	9	3,962,912	6	10	11
	1889	3,991,919	6	10	6	3,981,721	6	10	2
	1890	4,208,029	6	15	7	4,081,566	6	11	6
	1891	4,146,231	6	11	8	4,135,544	6	11	4
	1892	4,389,251	6	16	8	4,044,690	6	5	11

Victorian statements differ from those of New South Wales.

212. It should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of revenue and expenditure are prepared on a somewhat different principle from those of New South Wales, the over-payments to the revenue (afterwards refunded) being in the Victorian statements deducted therefrom, and the net amounts only dealt with. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the refunds are not deducted from the revenue, but are placed under the head of expenditure, both revenue and expenditure being swelled thereby. It is not easy from the official statements of public accounts in New South Wales to ascertain the full extent to which this expansion of both sides of the account occurs; but by a superficial analysis of the accounts of the year 1892 sums can be traced amounting in the aggregate to at least £347,432,* which are included in and go to swell both the revenue and expenditure of that colony,

* Such items are as follow:—£85,560 for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £25,669 railway revenue collected for the Victorian and Queensland Governments, steam-ship companies, &c.; £158,254 land revenue; and £77,949 being other revenue returned, &c.; also £10,414 premium on sale of inscribed stock transferred to revenue.

whereas they would not be so included in Victoria, and this may possibly not be the full extent to which such differences occur. It is not known whether a similar system of cross-entry prevails in the other Australasian Colonies, but it is probable such entries are not so rigidly excluded in any of the other colonies, except perhaps New Zealand, as they are in Victoria.

Revenue and expenditure compared.

213. In the last year named in the table the revenue exceeded the expenditure only in New South Wales and New Zealand. In New South Wales the surplus in 1892 amounted to £123,000, and in New Zealand to £345,000; but, on the other hand, there were large deficiencies amounting to £1,030,000 in Victoria, and £169,000 and £132,000 in South Australia and Tasmania respectively, also £42,000 in Queensland, and £7,000 in Western Australia, which resulted in a net deficiency in the colonies as a whole of £912,000 as against one in 1891 of £1,150,000. During the last five years named there has been a surplus five times in New Zealand, thrice in New South Wales, twice in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania, and once in Victoria and Queensland.

Revenue and expenditure in colonies, 1892 and former years.

214. In the last year named in the table a larger revenue than in any previous year was raised in New South Wales, Queensland, Western Australia, and New Zealand; and a larger expenditure than in any previous year occurred in New South Wales, Western Australia, and Tasmania.*

Revenue and expenditure per head in colonies.

215. In Western Australia both the revenue and expenditure per head, and in New South Wales and New Zealand the revenue per head, were larger in the last year than in any of the previous years named.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue and expenditure.

216. Although, as has already been stated,† the returns of Victoria and New South Wales are not strictly comparable, there can be no doubt that in all the years shown in the table the revenue and expenditure of New South Wales, in consequence of the large amount derived from Crown lands, exceeded that of Victoria. In both these respects the position of the two colonies named was much above that of all the others of the group. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in regard to the total amount they raised and expended in the last year named :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1892.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

* See also third folding sheet to be published later on.
† See paragraph 212 *supra*.

Order of colonies in respect to revenue, &c., per head.

217. In regard to revenue per head, Victoria occupied a higher position in 1892 than Tasmania, but a lower position than any of the other colonies. Western Australia, New South Wales, and Queensland had the largest revenue per head, and also stood first in regard to expenditure per head. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in these respects :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNTS OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1892.

Revenue per Head.	Expenditure per Head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
4. South Australia.	4. South Australia.
5. New Zealand.	5. Victoria.
6. Victoria.	6. New Zealand.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

Revenue and expenditure of Australia and Australasia.

218. Adding together the amounts of revenue and likewise the amounts of expenditure for 1892,* it will be found that on the Continent of Australia the former amounted to nearly 25 millions and the latter to nearly 25¾ millions sterling; also that the aggregate revenue of Australia, with the addition of that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to over 30 millions, and the aggregate expenditure to about 30⅔ millions sterling. In Continental Australia there was a deficiency on the year's transactions of almost one million, and in the Australasian Colonies as a whole of nearly two-thirds of a million. The following are the exact amounts of revenue and expenditure, also the proportions per head of population :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

—	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per head.	Total Amount.	Amount per head.
	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia ...	24,852,366	7 18 2	25,700,241	8 3 7
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	30,029,381	7 12 7	30,664,733	7 15 9

Increased revenue of Australasia in nineteen years.

219. A comparison of the aggregate revenue of the colonies upon the Australian Continent in 1873 and 1892 shows that in the nineteen years it had risen from £9,161,000 to £24,852,000, the increase being nearly 16 millions sterling, or 175 per cent. If the revenues of Tasmania and New Zealand be added, the sum shows an aggregate revenue for the whole of Australasia of £12,262,000 at the former

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1891-2 have been taken.

and of £30,029,000 at the latter period, the increase being nearly 18 millions, or 150 per cent. In the same nineteen years the mean population of the Australian Continent increased from 1,671,051 to 3,146,912, or by 88 per cent.; and the population of the whole of Australasia increased from 2,062,375 to 3,942,038, or by 91 per cent.

Heads of revenue of Australasian Colonies.

220. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts received, under various heads of revenue, in the respective Australasian Colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available. The figures have all been derived from official sources:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c	1,739,285	2,677,890	1,121,206	582,817	276,554	318,388	1,657,134
Other Taxes * ..	783,494†	771,897	282,679	199,545	28,206	119,748	735,662†
Total	2,522,779	3,449,787	1,403,885	782,362	304,760	438,136	2,392,796
Crown Lands	482,768	2,214,062	692,159	231,933	78,628	63,680	349,850‡
Railways	2,912,788	3,390,827§	1,049,870	1,073,020	94,258	178,410	1,154,592
Post and Telegraphs ..	546,404†	650,635	212,048	208,082	35,572	63,174	318,758†
Other Sources	494,490	795,795	180,844	243,598	30,671	44,364	173,255
Total	6,959,229	10,501,104‖	3,538,806	2,538,995	543,889	787,764	4,389,251

Heads of Revenue.	Proportions per cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Taxation—							
Customs, &c.	24·99	25·50	31·68	22·95	50·85	40·42	37·75
Other Taxes	11·26	7·35	7·99	7·86	5·18	15·20	16·76
Total	36·25	32·85	39·67	30·81	56·03	55·62	54·51
Crown Lands	6·94	21·08	19·56	9·14	14·46	8·08	7·97
Railways	41·85	32·29	29·67	42·26	17·33	22·65	26·31
Post and Telegraphs ..	7·85	6·20	5·99	8·20	6·54	8·02	7·26
Other Sources	7·11	7·58	5·11	9·59	5·64	5·63	3·95
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, 1893, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year 1892. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries are rigidly excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria and New Zealand, but are included in those of New South Wales and Queensland; also, it is believed, in those of some of the other colonies. For later information, see Appendix A *post*.

* The amounts in this line are made up of excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; stamps, other than those for post and telegraphs and fees of office; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax, but excluding fees, licences, and charges for special services rendered.

† Portion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes," and "Post and Telegraphs" has been estimated, there being no means of ascertaining the exact figures.

‡ Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,953.

§ Inclusive of tramways, £302,629, but exclusive of revenue collected for neighbouring colonies and steamship companies, &c., £25,669.

‖ Including revenue returned to the extent of at least £347,432. See footnote to paragraph 212 *ante*.

Proportion of revenue from different sources.

221. It will be observed that the proportion of revenue raised by taxation—chiefly derived from Customs duties—varied from 31 and 33 per cent. in South Australia and New South Wales to 56 per cent. in Tasmania and Western Australia, the proportion in Victoria being 36 per cent., or lower than in any of the colonies except the two former. The revenue from Railways also formed a very large proportion of the total revenue of all the colonies, varying from about a sixth in Western Australia to over two-fifths of the whole in Victoria and South Australia. The Crown lands revenue varied in the different colonies from 7 to 21 per cent. of the whole—the former, or a slightly higher proportion, prevailing in Victoria, New Zealand, Tasmania, and South Australia, and the latter in New South Wales; and that from Post and Telegraphs varied from 6 to 8¼ per cent.

Heads of revenue in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

222. It will be remarked that the land revenue was over four and a half times as large in New South Wales as in Victoria, which item accounts for one-half of the difference in revenue of the two colonies. If the land revenue be deducted from the total revenues of the two colonies, the revenue of New South Wales—which however, still contains the cross entries already alluded to—would then exceed the revenue of Victoria by £1,811,000, the respective amounts for 1892 being £8,287,000 and £6,476,000. It also appears that the railway revenue of New South Wales exceeded that of Victoria by about £480,000; in the former colony it formed one-third, and in the latter over two-fifths, of the total revenue. The revenue derived from taxation, moreover, was greater in New South Wales than in Victoria—an exceptional circumstance—by £927,000, the excess appearing entirely under the head of Customs. As to other heads, the revenue in New South Wales from Post and Telegraphs exceeded that in Victoria by £104,000, but in connexion with this it should be remembered that official correspondence and telegrams are charged for in the former, but travel free in the latter, colony; whilst the revenue from "Other Sources" was also larger by about £300,000.

Land revenue Australasian Colonies.

223. In 1892 the aggregate land revenue of the Australasian Colonies amounted to £4,113,000. The following table shows the

receipts from the sale and occupation of Crown lands and their proportion to the total revenue in each Australasian colony during 1892. The colonies are arranged in order according to that proportion:—

Land Revenue in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

Colony.	Revenue derived from Crown Lands for—			Proportion of Land Revenue to Total Revenue.
	Alienation in Fee simple and Progressive Alienation.	Temporary Occupation and Miscellaneous.	Total.	
	£	£	£	per cent.
New South Wales ...	1,195,389	1,018,673	2,214,062	21·08
Queensland	291,666	400,493	692,159	19·56
Western Australia ...	3,283	75,345	78,628	14·46
South Australia ...	56,737	175,196	231,933	9·14
Tasmania	42,205	21,475	63,680	8·08
New Zealand	114,239	235,611	349,850*	7·97
Victoria (1892–3) ...	364,685	118,083	482,768	6·93
Total	2,068,204	2,044,876	4,113,080	13·70

Prospective diminution of land revenue in colonies.

224. It will be noticed that nearly a seventh of the aggregate revenues of the Australasian Colonies in 1892 was derived from Crown lands; and that the proportion amounted to only a fourteenth in Victoria; about a twelfth in New Zealand and Tasmania; an eleventh in South Australia; a seventh in Western Australia; and about one-fifth in New South Wales and Queensland. It will also be remarked that in the colonies, as a whole, more than half the land revenue was derived from alienation in fee simple.

Land revenue in Australasia, 1878-92.

225. In 1892, as compared with 1891, an increase of £177,807 occurred in the land revenue of Queensland and of £14,422 in that of New Zealand; whilst, on the other hand, there was a falling-off of £52,574 in that of New South Wales, of £36,816 in that of Victoria,

* Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £19,953.

of £27,063 in that of South Australia, of £23,352 in that of Western Australia, and of £20,465 in that of Tasmania. Taking the colonies as a whole, there was a net increase in 1892 of nearly £32,000. Considerable fluctuations in the land revenue have taken place during the fifteen years ended with 1892, as shown in the following table, from which it will be seen that the amount received in 1892 was larger than in any previous years named except 1878, 1881, 1882, 1887, 1888, and 1890, although the amount in proportion to the general revenue was much smaller in the last four than in any previous years, the proportion having fallen during the period from 33 to 14 per cent. :—

LAND REVENUE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1878 TO 1892.

Year.	Land Revenue.	
	Total Amount.	Proportion of Total Revenue.
	£	
1878	5,814,388	33·00
1879	3,565,349	22·33
1880	3,802,143	17·50
1881	5,744,306	27·00
1882	5,458,963	25·00
1883	4,042,722	18·75
1884	4,001,028	17·50
1885	3,879,236	16·19
1886	3,560,297	14·98
1887	4,235,307	16·49
1888	4,298,326	15·02
1889	4,018,089	14·18
1890	4,198,342	14·37
1891	4,081,121	13·54
1892	4,113,080	13·70

NOTE.—Uniform dates have not always been adhered to in furnishing the above information, which in some cases relates to the calendar and in others to the financial year.

Sources of revenue in Australasia.

226. Of the 30 millions sterling which formed the total revenue of the Australasian Colonies in 1892, close upon 12 millions—or nearly two-fifths—was raised by taxation, three-fourths of which was through the Customs ; 10 millions—or one-third—was derived from Railways ; over 4 millions from Crown Lands ; and nearly 2 millions from Post and Telegraphs. The following are the exact figures, also the amounts

per head, distinguishing those relating to Continental Australia from those relating to the Australasian Colonies taken as a whole:—

HEADS OF REVENUE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

Heads of Revenue.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Proportions per cent.	Amount.	Proportions per cent.
Taxation—	£		£	
Customs	7,047,428	28·36	9,022,950	30·05
Other Taxes	2,042,676	8·22	2,898,086	9·65
Total	9,090,104	36·58	11,921,036	39·70
Crown Lands	3,736,366	15·03	4,149,896	13·82
Railways	8,706,226	35·03	10,039,228	33·43
Post and Telegraphs ...	1,609,143	6·48	1,991,075	6·63
Other Sources	1,710,527	6·88	1,928,146	6·42
Total	24,852,366	100·00	30,029,381	100·00

NOTE.—For similar figures for 1893, see Appendix B *post*.

Heads of expenditure of Australasian Colonies.

227. The following is a comparative statement of the amounts expended under a few of the principal heads in the respective colonies during the most recent year for which the particulars are available :—

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Victoria.*	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways (working expenses)	1,769,145	2,150,220†	632,182	688,079	92,600	161,553	690,627
Post and Telegraphs	716,138	759,017	320,832	201,446	49,975	84,471	283,693
Interest of Public Debt‡	1,836,185	1,979,327	1,190,829	813,962	98,211	308,108	1,601,706
Immigration§	...	2,333	6,551	...	...	...	...
Other services	3,668,289	5,487,052	1,430,590	1,004,288	309,830	365,670	1,468,664
Total‖ ...	7,989,757	10,377,949	3,580,984	2,707,775	550,616	919,802	4,044,690

* The figures for Victoria are for the year ended 30th June, 1893, those for the other colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1892. For later figures, see Appendix B *post*.

† Inclusive of Government tramways, about £234,000; also £75,000, being second instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

‡ Including expenses except in the case of Queensland. The debt was borrowed chiefly for the construction of Railways and other reproductive works. The amount for New South Wales is exclusive of £288,750 interest paid in London during the year, but not brought to account until 1893.

§ Further amounts on the introduction of immigrants were expended during the year out of loans, as follow :—Queensland, £28,986; New Zealand, £194. See Table VI., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893, Vol. II., page 477.

‖ Exclusive of payments towards redemption of Treasury-bonds, viz., £150,000 in New South Wales and £50,000 in South Australia. In the total for New South Wales £108,208, refunds to pastoral lessees is included. See also paragraph 212 *ante* and footnote.

Heads of Expenditure in Australasian Colonies, 1892—*continued.**

Heads of Expenditure.	Proportions per Cent.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
Railways (working expenses)	22·14	20·72	17·65	25·41	16·82	17·56	17·08
Post and Telegraphs	8·97	7·31	8·96	7·44	9·07	9·18	7·01
Interest of Public Debt	22·98	19·08	33·26	30·06	17·84	33·50	39·60
Immigration	...	·02	·18	...	...	...	...
Other services	45·91	52·87	39·95	37·09	56·27	39·76	36·31
Total ...	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

228. It will be observed that the Railway expenditure was larger by nearly £400,000 in New South Wales than in Victoria, where it amounted to over £2,150,000, or more than a fifth of the total expenditure; and the interest payable on the public debt was larger by £143,000.† In New Zealand, also, which had about one-half the revenue of Victoria, the interest on the public debt was only £234,000 less than in Victoria. Four of the colonies have now an annual charge for interest varying from $1\frac{1}{5}$ to nearly 2 millions sterling. In New South Wales the Postal and Telegraph expenditure is now £759,000, and in Victoria over £716,000. The expenditure on immigration should be considered in conjunction with the loan expenditure of the year.‡ Heads of expenditure in Australasian Colonies compared.

229. It will also be noticed that about four-ninths of the total expenditure in Western Australia, nearly half in New South Wales, nearly five-ninths in Victoria, three-fifths in Queensland and Tasmania, and nearly two-thirds in South Australia and New Zealand, was devoted to the working of Railways and Post and Telegraphs, and the payment of interest on the public debt—contracted for the construction of railways and other public works. In Proportion of expenditure on various objects.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† Or by £432,000, if allowance be made for interest paid but not brought to account.

‡ For further amounts expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 233 *post*.

Victoria, the railway working expenses alone amounted to more than one-fifth of the total, and the interest on the public debt to a little more; the former being somewhat higher than in New South Wales, and much higher than in any of the other colonies except South Australia, but the latter proportionately lower than in any except New South Wales and Western Australia. In New Zealand nearly two-fifths, in Queensland and Tasmania a third, and in South Australia nearly a third, of the whole expenditure was for interest. The proportion expended on Postal and Telegraph services, it will be noticed, varied from about 7 per cent. in New Zealand, New South Wales, and South Australia, to about 9 per cent. in the other colonies.

Heads of expenditure in Australasia.

230. The following is a summary of the aggregate expenditure under the various heads referred to for Australia and Australasia :—

Heads of Expenditure in Australia and Australasia, 1892.

Heads of Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways (working expenses)	5,681,458	22·11	6,533,638	21·31
Post and Telegraphs ...	2,087,460	8·12	2,455,624	8·01
Interest on Public debt, &c.	5,809,029	22·60	7,718,843	25·17
Immigration *	8,884	·04	8,884	·03
Other Services	12,113,410	47·13	13,947,744	45·48
Total	25,700,241	100·00	30,664,733	100·00

NOTE.—The amounts in this table are summarized from statements of the amounts expended in the various colonies for the year ended 31st December, 1892; except in the case of Victoria, for which colony the amounts for the year ended 30th June, 1892, have been taken. Later figures are given in Appendix B *post*.

Loan expenditure in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

231. In addition to the expenditure of amounts derived from the General Revenue, as shown in the last two tables, all the colonies spend various sums of borrowed money, chiefly on railways and water-works, but also, in some instances, on the construction of electric telegraphs, harbor works and light-houses, defence works, roads and bridges, school buildings, and other public works, and on immigration.

* For further amounts, expended from loans during the year, see table following paragraph 233 *post*.

The following table shows the total loan expenditure of the various colonies during 1892, also the amounts per head :—

EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Expenditure from Loans during year.	
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1,051,719	0 18 2
New South Wales	3,014,680*	2 11 1
Queensland	662,281	1 11 10
South Australia	576,713	1 14 10
Western Australia	342,632	6 2 5
Total	5,648,025	1 15 11
Tasmania	353,066	2 6 2
New Zealand...	488,781	0 15 3
Grand Total	6,489,872	1 12 11

NOTE.—In this table the figures for Victoria and South Australia relate to the year ended 30th June, 1892, those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December. For later information, see Appendix B *post.*

Loan expenditure of different colonies compared.

232. It will be observed that the aggregate loan expenditure of the Australasian Colonies in 1892 was nearly 6½ millions sterling (as against 11 millions in the previous year) of which Victoria spent only 1 million, New South Wales 3 millions, Queensland about ⅔ of a million, South Australia more than ½ a million, and the other colonies from ½ to ⅓ of a million. It will be noticed, moreover, that the loan expenditure per head of population was two-thirds less in Victoria than in New South Wales—where it was highest—and lower than in any colony except New Zealand.

Heads of loan expenditure in Australia and Australasia.

233. Of the loan expenditure of the Australasian Colonies during 1892, nearly three-fifths was spent in the construction of railways; over a sixth on waterworks; 5 per cent. in connexion with harbors, rivers, &c.; 6¼ per cent. on roads and bridges; barely ½ per cent. on the introduction of immigrants; and the balance (about 13 per cent.) on other services. The following are the total and proportionate

* Exclusive of £1,799,100 devoted to the repayment of loans. In Table VI., page 477, of Vol. II. of the issue of this work for 1893, this amount, although stated to be, had not been deducted; the figures having been so returned by the New South Wales authorities.

amounts expended under each of these heads in Australia and Australasia respectively during 1892:—

HEADS OF LOAN EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.

Heads of Loan Expenditure.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount.	Amount per cent.	Amount.	Amount per cent.
	£		£	
Railways	3,407,356	60·33	3,717,389	57·28
Water Supply	1,141,049	20·20	1,143,791	17·62
Roads and Bridges	136,636	2·42	403,602	6·22
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	315,164	5·58	324,060	4·99
Immigration	28,986	·51	29,180	·45
Other Services	618,834	10·96	871,850	13·44
Total	5,648,025	100·00	6,489,872*	100·00

Revenues of British Dominions.

234. The following table gives a statement of the public revenues of the United Kingdom and the various British Possessions throughout the world, according to the latest official information available; also the average amount of revenue to each person in the population of the different countries and colonies named. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

REVENUES OF BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom (1892–3)	90,395,377	2 6 9
Gibraltar	56,735	2 16 7
Malta	289,232	1 14 8
ASIA.		
India (1892–3)‡	51,473,000	0 4 7
Ceylon	1,195,385	0 7 10
Straits Settlements	517,490	0 19 5
Protected Malay States	712,882	1 13 2
British North Borneo	56,708	0 6 6
Sarawak	59,092	0 3 5
Labuan	6,311	1 1 5
Hong Kong	466,028	2 0 3
Cyprus	189,933	0 18 2

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† For populations on which most of these calculations have been based, see Part II. "Population" *ante*.
‡ Figures based on nominal value of rupee (2s.). The exchange value, however, did not exceed 1s. 4d.

Revenues of British Dominions, 1892—*continued.*

Country or Colony.	Revenue.	
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.
	£	£ s. d.
Africa.		
Mauritius	747,303	2 0 0
Natal	1,392,455	2 11 1
Zululand	42,432	0 5 6
Cape of Good Hope	4,495,344	2 15 10
Basutoland	23,045	0 2 1
British Bechuanaland	52,000	0 14 3
St. Helena	7,691	1 18 6
Lagos	68,421	0 15 11
Gold Coast	183,074	0 2 6
Sierra Leone	86,866	0 13 8
Gambia	30,978	2 4 11
America.		
Canada	7,692,055*	1 11 0
Newfoundland	392,456	1 18 1
Bermuda	33,955	2 4 5
Honduras	70,555	2 3 10
British Guiana	573,463	2 3 4
West Indies—		
Bahamas	59,704	1 4 10
Turk's Island	7,836	1 13 0
Jamaica	713,332	1 1 8
St. Lucia	48,297	1 2 4
St. Vincent	29,125	0 13 8
Barbados	162,663	0 17 8
Grenada	55,820	1 0 2
Tobago	7,459	0 7 8
Virgin Islands	1,365	0 5 8
St. Christopher } Nevis }	47,231	0 19 8
Antigua	52,551	1 8 11
Montserrat	7,609	0 12 7
Dominica	22,716	0 16 7
Trinidad	520,231	2 9 5
Australasia and South Seas.		
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	30,029,381	7 12 7
Fiji	71,553	0 11 5
Falkland Islands	11,485	6 6 11
Total	193,158,624	0 13 7

Note.—The revenue of the recently acquired territory of British New Guinea in 1891-2 was £15,000, of which £4,784 was raised locally, and £10,216 was derived from contributions by certain of the Australasian Colonies.

Aggregate revenue of British Dominions.

235. It may be ascertained from this table that, out of 193$\frac{1}{6}$ millions sterling, which represent the aggregate annual revenue of the British Dominions, 90 per cent. is raised in the United Kingdom, India, and Australasia, the proportion contributed by each respectively being 47 per cent., 27 per cent., and 16 per cent.; moreover, 47 per cent. is

* Exclusive of provincial revenues amounting to about £2,084,000, which, however, probably includes over £800,000 from subsidies granted by the General Government.

† For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 211 *ante*.

raised in Europe, 28 per cent. in Asia, 4 per cent. in Africa, 5 per cent. in America, and 16 per cent. in Australasia.

Large revenues per head in Australasian Colonies.

236. The very large amount of revenue in proportion to population raised in every one of the Australasian Colonies, as compared with other British Possessions, will be at once noticed.* It will, however, be remembered that these colonies possess an immense territory, scantily peopled, and that a considerable revenue is derived from the usufruct of the unsold lands, which is not generally the case elsewhere; also, that the revenues are swelled by the large sums which are received annually from the alienation of the Crown lands in fee simple and from the working of the State railways.†

Revenue per head in colonies and United Kingdom.

237. Besides the Australasian Colonies, Gibraltar, Cape of Good Hope, Natal, Trinidad, and the Falkland Islands were the only British Possessions which raised larger amounts per head than the United Kingdom.

Revenues of foreign countries.

238. The following table shows the actual or estimated revenues of the principal foreign countries at recent dates, according to the best information obtainable. In most cases sums raised by means of loans and other extraordinary receipts have been eliminated. The calculations in the last column have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Revenues of Foreign Countries.

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts (000's omitted).	Amount per head.‡
Europe.		£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	1894	90,342,§	2 2 3
Belgium	„	13,973,	2 5 1
Denmark	1893–4	3,254,	1 10 0
France (including Algeria)	1893	137,498,	3 5 1
Germany	1893–4	168,254,‖	3 9 6

* For the revenue of each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 211 *ante*.

† For a comparison of the railway revenues and land revenues of the Australasian Colonies with the total revenues, see paragraphs 220 to 223 *ante*.

‡ The populations of foreign countries on which these calculations are based are generally those given in Part II., "Population," *ante*.

§ This amount is made up of estimates for 1894 of £51,592,000 for Austria, and £38,750,000 for Hungary. The florin has been assumed to be equal to 1s. 8d.

‖ This amount is made up of the estimated ordinary revenue of the Empire for 1893-4, £36,434,125 (exclusive of contributions by the States and extraordinary receipts), and of the revenues of the following States, according to their Budget estimates, for the dates named, viz., Alsace-Lorraine, £2,573,955 in 1893-4; Anhalt, £986,200 in 1893-4; Baden, £3,516,714 in 1893; Bavaria, £15,314,614 in 1893; Bremen, £951,187 in 1892-3; Brunswick, £658,500 in 1893-4; Hamburg, £3,054,900 in 1893; Hesse, £1,232,660 in 1893-4; Lippe, £57,683 in 1893; Lübeck, £187,535 in 1893; Mecklenberg-Schwerin, £895,000 in 1893-4; Oldenburg, £299,857 in 1893; Prussia, £92,555,785 in 1893; Reuss-Greiz, £61,485 in 1894; Reuss-Schleiz, £104,570 in 1894; Saxe-Altenburg, £192,355 in 1894; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £40,635 in 1894; Saxe-Meiningen, £319,689 in 1892; Saxe-Weimar, £436,679 in 1894; Saxony, £4,884,155 in 1893; Schaumburg-Lippe, £54,826 in 1893-4; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £127,147 in 1893; Schwarzburg-Sonderhausen, £138,223 in 1894; Waldeck, £63,106 in 1894; and Würtemburg, £3,112,848 in 1893-4.

Revenues of Foreign Countries—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Revenue.	
		Gross Amounts. (000's omitted.)	Amount per head.
Greece	1893	4,468,	2 0 10
Holland	1894	10,690,	2 6 3
Italy	1893–4	70,227,	2 6 3
Portugal	„	9,864,	2 5 10
Roumania	„	7,535,	1 6 0
Russia in Europe	1892	96,168,	0 19 9
Spain	1893–4	29,509,	1 13 7
Sweden and Norway	1894	8,242,*	1 4 3
Switzerland	„	3,035,	1 0 10
Turkey	1888–9	16,650,	0 12 0
Asia.			
Japan	1892–3	12,530,	0 6 1
Africa.			
Egypt	1894	10,332,	1 10 4
Tunis	„	897,	0 12 0
America.			
Argentine Confederation	1894	24,166,	5 18 3
Brazil	„	52,542,	3 15 0
Mexico	1893–4	8,346,	0 14 4
Peru	1893	1,456,	0 9 9
United States	1894	96,777,	1 10 9

Countries raising largest revenue.

239. According to this table and that following paragraph 234 *ante*, the countries which raise the largest revenues of any in the world are Germany and France; and then the United States, Russia, the United Kingdom, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Brazil, and British India. These are the only countries whose revenues exceed the united revenues of the Australasian Colonies. The revenue of Victoria is larger than that of Denmark, Greece, Switzerland, Tunis, or Peru; and nearly as large as that of Roumania, Sweden and Norway, or Mexico.

Countries raising largest amounts per head.

240. Germany, France, the Argentine Confederation, and Brazil are the only countries named in the table which raise more per head than the United Kingdom, where the proportion is slightly larger than in Holland, Italy, or Belgium. In Victoria nearly twice as much per head is raised as in Germany or France, and two and a half times as much as in the United Kingdom.

* This amount is made up of £5,370,000, revenue of Sweden in 1894, and £2,872,000, revenue of Norway in the same year.

Taxation.

241. The amounts whereof revenue is made up may be divided into two classes, viz., those raised by taxation and those raised otherwise. In Victoria, the former class consists of Customs and Excise duties, wharfage rates, port and harbor dues, business licences, duties on bank notes, duties on estates of deceased persons, a land tax, and stamp duties. The latter class comprises amounts derived from the sale or occupation of Crown lands, from railways, from water supply, from post and telegraph offices, from the Mint, from fees, fines, and forfeitures, from the interest on the Public Account, from the labour of prisoners, &c. The following figures show the result of a division of the Victorian revenue upon this principle :—

TAXATION, 1892–3.

Revenue raised by taxation	... ...	... £2,522,779
,, otherwise	... ...	... 4,436,450
Total	... ...	... £6,959,229

Taxation per head.

242. In 1892–3 only 36¼ per cent. of the total revenue was raised by taxation ; and if the amount so raised be divided by the estimated mean population of the financial year, already stated to have been 1,167,373, an average will be obtained of only £2 3s. 3d. to each individual. The following table contains a statement of the gross amount of taxation, the average amount per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue, during each of the last eleven years :—

TAXATION, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.*

Year.	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.†	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1882–3	2,334,255	2 11 11	41·60
1883–4	2,318,520	2 10 4	39·07
1884–5	2,548,171	2 13 11	40·51
1885–6	2,634,560	2 14 4	40·65
1886–7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
1887–8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
1888–9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·22
1889–90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
1890–91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
1891–2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·74
1892–3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25

* For figures relating to earlier years since 1852, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 336. According to figures contained in a statement distributed to Members of the Legislative Assembly by the Honorable the Treasurer in July, 1894, the taxation in 1893-4 (partly estimated) amounted to about £2,497,400 or £2 2s. 7d. per head of the estimated mean population (1,174,006) of that financial year. The falling-off, as compared with the previous financial year, was chiefly under the head of Customs duties.

† For mean population of each of the years named, see table following paragraph 175 *ante*.

243. It will be observed that in 1892–3, as compared with 1891–2 a falling-off of nearly £627,000, as compared with 1890–91 a falling-off of £730,000, as compared with 1889–90 a falling-off of £1,108,000, and as compared with 1888–9 a falling-off of £1,227,000, but, as compared with 1887–8, before the exceptional expansion of 1888–90, a falling-off of £548,000 took place in the gross amount raised by taxation; whilst the average amount per head, as compared with those years respectively, decreased by 11s. 2d., 14s. 2d., 22s. 7d., 26s. 5d., and by 16s. 3d. The gross amount of taxation in 1892–3 was, moreover, smaller than in any previous year since 1883–4, whilst the taxation per head was lower than in any year since 1880–81, and the proportion of taxation to revenue lower than in any year since 1862, the nearest approach being 36½ per cent. in 1879–80. Comparison of taxation 1892-3 with former years.

244. The following is a statement of the amounts received under the various heads of taxation during each of the last eight years:— Heads of taxation.

HEADS OF TAXATION, 1885–6 TO 1892–3.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amount Received.							
	1885–6.	1886–7.	1887–8.	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Customs Duties	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104	1,716,257
Wharfage Rates† ..	35,820	38,005	41,719	55,042	46,825	44,937	40,857	23,028
Excise:—								
Spirits	67,250	56,556	65,603	88,867	98,712	102,201	114,428	96,581
Tobacco	70,459	64,145	62,766	57,688	‡38,621	27,789	29,147	29,287
Beer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	125,386
Ports and Harbors ..	32,710	34,920	34,327	45,884	§29,789	20,669	18,880	15,507
Licences (not Territorial)..	33,922	‖ 18,898	21,002	23,904	21,756	22,152	‖20,755	19,869
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	104,907	114,909	151,861	236,449	400,150	184,886	247,534	183,928
Duty on Bank-notes ..	28,769	28,104	27,879	34,023	32,173	30,736	27,954	23,720
Stamp Duty¶ on—								
Transfer of Land, &c. (Item III.)	60,986	53,220	99,363	119,724	92,800	75,939	39,670	32,614
Annual Licences of Insurance Companies, &c. (Item IV.)	**7,400	**7,920	8,479	9,095	9,315	10,115	10,788	10,444
Other (Items I. & II.)	96,927	103,860	122,158	131,181	127,885	131,946	124,542	126,942
Land Tax	126,770	124,742	124,515	123,025	121,604	120,633	126,651	119,216
Total	2,634,560	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310	2,522,779

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 187 *ante.*

† Consisting chiefly of one-fifth of the total amount of wharfage rates collected at the Port of Melbourne—the remaining portion of these rates being retained by the Melbourne Harbor Trust.

‡ Duty reduced one-half on the 1st January, 1890.

§ Chiefly tonnage dues. The rate was reduced from 1s. to 6d. on the 1st January, 1890.

‖ Decrease in 1886-7, owing to the proportion payable to revenue by municipalities out of receipts from publicans' licence fees, &c., being then and thereafter made payable into the Licensing Act Fund. Of the amount in 1892-3, £12,722 was for auctioneers' licences.

¶ For classification of Stamp duties and scale of charges to 12th December, 1892, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 363; and for the present scale, see paragraph 268 *post.* The two first sections have been ascertained from the records in the Registrar General's and Titles Offices. The third is only a rough estimate. See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante.*

** Estimated.

Heads of taxation 1892-3 and previous years compared.

245. It will be noticed that of the falling-off, amounting to £1,227,000, of which more than half occurred in 1892–3, in the revenue from taxation since 1888–9—the year of the greatest inflation—£1,110,000 was under the head of Customs, £32,000 under Wharfage rates, £28,000 under Excise duty on Tobacco, £30,000 under Ports and Harbors, £90,000 (estimated) under Stamp duty—chiefly in that levied on transfers of land, £53,000 under duties on Estates of Deceased Persons, and £10,000 under duty on Bank notes—as against which there only appear increases of £8,000 under Excise duty on Spirits, and of £125,000 arising from the new Excise duty on Beer. The falling-off as compared with 1891–2, amounting to £627,000, was more than accounted for by a decrease of £632,000 under Customs alone, besides £64,000 under Estates of Deceased Persons—notwithstanding the higher rates of duty imposed, £18,000 under Wharfage rates, £18,000 under Excise duty on Spirits, £7,400 under Land Tax, £5,000 under Stamp duty, £4,200 under Bank-notes duty, as well as minor reductions under other heads; as against which there appears only the £125,000 derived from the newly imposed Beer duty, and a slight increase under Excise duty on Tobacco. The falling-off under the head of Customs was in the face of increased duties imposed about July, 1892, as enumerated later on; and such was also the case in regard to Excise duty on Spirits, on which the duty was raised by 3s. per gallon on the 27th October, 1892. The new Excise duty of 3d. per gallon on Beer*—imposed on the 1st September, 1892—brought in a revenue of £125,400, equivalent to about £150,500 per annum. There was a large falling-off in the revenue from Estates of Deceased Persons, although the duties were raised on the 3rd October, 1892, with the object of increasing it by £60,000 per annum; but then it should be pointed out that not only is this source of revenue a fluctuating one, but most of the large estates during the year came under the old rates of duty.† The result in the case of Stamp duties was also unsatisfactory, although the rates were raised in various directions on the 12th December, 1892.‡

Proportion of Customs revenue to total taxation, &c.

246. In all the years the greater portion of the taxation has been derived from Customs duties. The proportion from that source, however, has gradually fallen from 89 per cent. in 1874–5 and 87 per cent. in 1875–6 to as low as 72 per cent. in 1881–2 and 1889–90, and between 74 and 76½ per cent. in the nine years 1782–3 to 1891–2 (except 1889–90), whereas in 1892–3 the exceptionally low proportion

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* Beer made from malt and hops exclusively is only charged 2d.

† See also paragraph 172 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 269 *post*.

of 68 per cent. prevailed. The revenue derived from Customs duties during 1892–3 was equivalent to a charge of $11\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the estimated total value of imports during the same year,* as compared with 12 per cent. in the previous year. If, however, a comparison be made with the value of imports subject to duty, which forms only $32\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. of the value of all imports, the proportion for 1892–3 will be found to be as high as $34\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.†

Customs revenue, 1886 to 1893.

247. The following is a comparative statement for the same eight financial years of the principal heads under which taxation was levied by means of Customs duties:—

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS DUTIES,‡ 1885–6 TO 1892–3.

Articles.	Amounts Received.							
	1885–6.	1886–7.	1887–8.	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	545,170	566,134	611,256	664,438	661,129	657,700	692,193	376,225
Wine	41,086	41,335	44,688	53,146	51,409	41,825	37,871	23,410
Beer and Cider	37,904	41,126	46,047	55,580	56,830	52,381	46,294	38,284
Tobacco and Snuff ..	121,476	151,893	199,540	235,564	249,746	261,722	239,478	222,756
Cigars	33,583	37,848	46,896	61,195	58,244	58,969	60,592	38,654
Tea	87,544	90,660	98,955	103,402	57,938	37,128	48,590	68,458
Sugar and Molasses ..	115,796	128,526	134,861	123,575	127,527	130,714	106,137	113,032
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	16,990	16,788	17,596	17,524	11,355	6,080	7,365	4,404
Opium	15,266	15,043	15,679	19,275	17,443	16,254	12,269	11,293
Rice	19,710	20,279	23,246	23,358	21,437	19,731	20,483	18,817
Hops	4,455	8,955	9,733	15,621	9,602	2,659	4,134	2,801
Malt	3,633	4,655	2,346	3,172	1,626	793	37	70
Fruits and Vegetables, dried and preserved	47,806	54,641	64,376	59,846	58,830	47,007	56,978	48,586
Live Stock	37,741	34,706	52,632	76,891	47,590	85,374	68,939	79,755
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	494,512	522,884	548,699	788,361	663,669	651,550	575,991	421,505
All other Articles.. ..	345,968	358,883	394,781	523,840	516,809	410,748	370,753	248,207
Total	1,968,640	2,094,356	2,311,331	2,824,788	2,611,184	2,480,635	2,348,104	1,716,257

Increased duties and diminished revenue, 1892-3.

248. Although the rates of duty were largely increased in June and July, 1892, the actual revenue derived from the articles affected fell off in 1892–3 by close on £600,000. This falling-off is all the more serious when it is considered that, if the volume of trade had not diminished, there would have been an increased revenue of £829,000 in 1892–3, the equivalent increase for a full financial year being £867,000. The following is a summary of the chief articles affected by the changes in the Tariff, together with the estimated increase in revenue on the basis of an equal volume of trade, and the actual increase. It must, however,

* See also table, "Taxation by Customs duties in Australasian Colonies," *post.*

† The dutiable and free imports in 1893 were as follows:—Subject to duty, £4,308,280, or 32·4 per cent.; free goods, £8,975,534, or 67·6 per cent.; total imports, £13,283,814.

‡ Wharfage rates, which form part of the Customs revenue, are not included in this table.

be borne in mind that, whether the duties were raised or not, a large decrease in the volume of trade was inevitable:—

INCREASED DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES, AND RESULT ON THE CUSTOMS REVENUE.

Article.	Date of Alteration, 1892.	Rate of Duty.		Increased Amount of Duty, based on Trade of 1891-2.*		Actual Result in 1892-3. (Increase +. Decrease -.)
		Former.	Altered to.	Annual.	Proportion for Period in force during 1892-3.	
				£	£	£
Spirits ... per gal.	13th July	12s.	15s.	173,000	166,000	-315,968
Wine, in Wood and Bottled „	„	6s.	12s.†	24,500	21,000	-14,461
„ Sparkling... „	27th Oct.	12s.	15s.	3,350	2,250	
Beer, Draught ... „	13th July	9d.	1s.	500	480	-8,010
„ other ... „	„	9d.	1s. 6d.	43,400	41,600	
Tea ... ... per lb.	„	1d.	3d.	97,200	93,200	+19,868
Currants, Raisins, and Dried Fruits „	29th July	2d.	3d.	28,200	27,000	‡ -8,392
Live Stock—						
Horses ... each	8th June	5s.	£2 10s.	5,400	5,300	+10,816
Cattle ... „	„	5s.	£1 10s.	130,000	127,000	
Sheep ... „	„	6d.	2s.	126,000	123,000	
Pigs... ... „	„	2s.	10s.	1,600	1,550	
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	...	20 / 25 / 35	25 or 35 / 35 or 45 / 40 or 50	166,750§	162,100§	-154,486
All other Articles ...	...	...	...	67,280§	58,545§	-122,547
Total on Articles affected by the new Tariff	...	...	...	867,180	829,025	-593,180

Taxation on chief articles of import.

249. About one-fourth of the Customs revenue is derived from intoxicating liquors, and more than one-seventh from tobacco and cigars, whilst $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is from sugar, $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. from tea, coffee, and cocoa, and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. from fruits and vegetables. Nearly a fourth is derived from the numerous articles subject to ad valorem duties, but which are not further particularized in the Treasurer's statements. The relative importance of the various heads of imports as sources of Customs revenue is shown in the following table, which

* 1891 in the case of articles subject to ad valorem duties and "all other articles."

† Was altered from 6s. to 10s. per gal. on 13th July, and then to 12s. on the 27th October.

‡ Including vegetables, &c.

§ Principal articles only. The leading amounts under ad valorem duties were—Apparel and slops, £44,600; flannels and blankets, £47,000; and silks and satins, £12,700.

gives a statement of the total amount per head of the population, of duty received in 1892–3 from each of the principal groups of articles; also the proportionate amount received from the articles embraced in each group to the total amount received:—

TAXATION ON CHIEF ARTICLES OF IMPORT, 1892–3.

Articles.	Duty received 1892–3.				Proportion to Total Duty received.
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head of Population.			
	£	£	*s.*	*d.*	per cent.
Spirits, Wine, Beer, and Cider ...	437,919	0	7	6	25·52
Tobacco, Snuff, and Cigars	261,410	0	4	6	15·23
Hops and Malt	2,871	0	0	1	·16
Sugar and Molasses	113,032	0	1	11	6·59
Tea, Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	72,862	0	1	3	4·24
Rice	18,817	0	0	4	1·10
Fruits and Vegetables	48,586	0	0	10	2·83
Opium	11,293	0	0	2	·66
Live Stock	79,755	0	1	4	4·65
Articles subject to ad valorem duties ...	421,505	0	7	3	24·56
All other articles	248,207	0	4	3	14·46
Total	1,716,257	1	9	5	100·00

250. The following table shows, for the three years ended with 1892–3, the amount of Customs revenue estimated beforehand by the Treasurer, and the amount actually received under each head. The most striking feature is the great discrepancy in 1892–3 between the estimated and actual revenue from Customs duties, viz., £1,150,000:— Customs revenue estimated and received, 1891 to 1893.

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1890–91 TO 1892–3.

Sources of Revenue.	1890–91.		1891–2.		1892–3.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
CUSTOMS DUTIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
Spirits	660,800	659,182	650,300	690,741	661,700	375,656
Wine	52,000	41,858	44,900	37,844	48,600	23,407
Beer and Cider ...	59,000	52,378	55,600	46,306	73,000	38,281
Tobacco and Snuff ...	250,000	261,688	259,500	239,577	249,800	222,661
Cigars	60,000	58,974	59,300	60,555	57,500	38,762
Tea	34,500	37,361	40,400	48,366	97,200	68,683
Sugar and Molasses ...	134,000	130,727	150,000	106,230	120,200	113,139
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	3,500	6,064	6,200	7,375	6,600	4,428
Opium	17,000	16,253	16,900	12,269	14,700	11,292
Rice	22,500	19,741	20,400	20,479	20,700	18,835

Customs Revenue Estimated and Received, 1890–91 to 1892–3 —*continued.*

Sources of Revenue.	1890-91.		1891-2.		1892-3.	
	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.	Estimated Receipts.	Actual Net Receipts.
Customs Duties—*continued.*	£	£	£	£	£	£
Hops	10,000	2,821	3,900	4,109	3,400	2,819
Malt	2,500	793	900	43	200	70
Fruits and Vegetables, dried and preserved	63,000	46,843	55,700	57,204	68,700	48,538
Live Stock	49,800	85,699	58,000	68,743	182,400	79,227
Articles subject to ad valorem duties	687,000	646,683	706,650	580,041	771,550	422,565
All other Articles ...	519,200	409,367	440,300	372,254	492,850	248,336
Total ...	2,624,800	2,476,432	2,568,950	2,352,136	2,869,100	1,716,699
Excise.						
Sales of Beer Stamps ...	...	...	...	...	150,000	125,534
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	100,000	102,601	99,000	113,989	117,250	96,631
Tobacco Duty ...	42,000	27,789	30,000	29,147	28,000	29,300
Licences—						
Tobacco and Cigars ...	1,500	1,300	1,400	1,473	1,300	1,458
Other	1,000	942	1,000	914	1,000	911
Total ...	144,500	132,632	131,400	145,523	297,550	253,834
Miscellaneous.						
Wharfage Rates ...	50,000	44,880	47,500	40,877	44,500	23,008
Tonnage	17,000	20,681	24,000	18,946	20,600	15,506
Fees	7,000	8,070	8,000	8,535	8,500	8,045
Fines	500	1,260	500	877	900	711
Miscellaneous* ...	12,020	12,791	12,020	11,054	12,020	12,320
Total ...	86,520	87,682	92,020	80,289	86,520	59,590
Grand total ...	2,855,820	2,695,746	2,792,370	2,577,948	3,253,170	2,030,123

Note.—The receipts, as shown in this and the two following tables, having been obtained from the Customs, will be found to differ somewhat from those shown in the previous table and other tables in this Part, which are based upon the Treasurer's statements. The reason of the difference is that the Treasury accounts, which are exclusive of refunds, are closed in Melbourne absolutely on the 30th June, whereas the Customs accounts represent the gross receipts, and are not closed until returns from all the ports in the colony are received in a complete state, so as to embrace transactions up to the last day of the financial year.

251. In five of the eleven years ended with 1892–3, the total amounts received through the Customs exceeded the Treasurer's estimate, and in six of those years the receipts were below that estimate. Over the whole period the receipts were less than the

* Includes revenue classified in other portions of this Part under the heads of "Land Revenue" and Public Works." The amount so included in 1891-2 was £2,592; in 1892-3, £3,020.

estimate by an average of £66,000 per annum, as is shown in the following table :—

CUSTOMS REVENUE ESTIMATED AND RECEIVED, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Estimate.	Net Receipts.	Net Receipts more (+) or less (−) than Estimates.
	£	£	£
1882–3	1,974,580	1,949,388	−25,192
1883–4	1,982,500	1,936,810	−45,690
1884–5	2,010,150	2,109,477	+99,327
1885–6	2,097,300	2,193,148	+95,848
1886–7	2,201,770	2,308,634	+106,864
1887–8	2,369,750	2,538,657	+168,907
1888–9	2,560,980	3,092,694	+531,714
1889–90	2,908,232	2,850,774	−57,458
1890–91	2,855,820	2,696,746	−159,074
1891–2	2,792,370	2,577,948	−214,422
1892–3	3,253,170	2,030,123	−1,223,047
Total	27,006,622	26,284,399	−722,223*

252. In the ten years ended with 1891–2, the cost of collecting the Customs revenue ranged from £2 15s. 9d. per £100 of the net amount collected in 1888–9 to £3 4s. 2d. per £100 in 1883–4, the average cost per £100 being £3 0s. 11d.; but in 1892–3 the cost per £100 rose to as high as £3 13s. 2d., owing to the exceptionally heavy fall in the revenue. Cost of collecting Customs revenue.

COST OF COLLECTING CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1882–3 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Customs Revenue.		
	Net Receipts.	Charges of Collection.	
		Total.	Per £100 collected.
	£	£	£ s. d.
1882–3	1,949,388	60,688	3 2 3
1883–4	1,936,810	62,145	3 4 2
1884–5	2,109,477	64,242	3 0 11
1885–6	2,193,148	63,808	2 18 2
1886–7	2,308,634	70,137	3 0 9
1887–8	2,538,657	74,744	2 18 11
1888–9	3,092,694	86,262	2 15 9
1889–90	2,850,774	83,198	2 18 4
1890–91	2,696,746	81,088	3 0 2
1891–2	2,577,948	80,381	3 2 4
1892–3	2,030,123	74,297	3 13 2
Total	26,284,399	800,990	3 0 11

* Net figures.

Taxes repealed and imposed.

253. Difficulties lie in the way of estimating accurately the extent to which the various heads of revenue are affected by the imposition, increase, remission, or reduction of taxes. An attempt has, however, been made to form such an estimate in the following table for the last thirteen years, which, although giving necessarily imperfect results, will afford some idea of the directions in which the contributions of the people towards the cost of Government have been added to or reduced; also the extent of such increase or reduction during the period :—

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880–81 TO 1892–3.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1881	Nil	...	...	Customs ...	2,300	3,500
				Excise—		
				Tobacco Duty	21,872	65,000
				Beer „	62,557	100,000
1882	Customs ...	3,000	3,500	Nil	...	...
1883	Excise — Beer Duty remitted	88,000	100,000	Nil	...	...
1884	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
1885	Nil	...	...	Duty on Spirits—		
				Customs ...	74,972†	94,500
				Excise ...	12,653	18,400
1886	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
1887	Customs ...	19,100	19,300	Customs ...	20,700	22,200
	Licences — Receipts *transferred* to Licensing Act Fund	(15,100)‡	(16,450)‡			
1888	Customs—			Customs—		
	Sugar (Net increase)	13,900	15,000	Timber Duties increased	5,900	6,400
1889	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
1890	Customs—			Customs—		
	Tea—Reduced from 3d. to 1d.	45,500	69,000	Duties generally increased	156,000§	210,000§
	Coffee and Cocoa (raw)—Duty of 3d. remitted	7,500	15,000			

* For particulars for the years 1876 to 1880, see issues of this work for 1893 and previous years.

† This is the proportion actually received in 1884-5 at the increased rate of duty, but it does not correspond with the increased revenue from spirits, viz., £46,100, owing to the quantity imported having fallen off by 6 per cent. The amount received from the increased duty was, moreover, much affected by an unusually large proportion—viz., 15 per cent. of the total quantity imported—having passed through the Customs during the first seventeen days of the financial year, and, consequently, at the lower rate of duty.

‡ These amounts, being merely transfers of revenue from one Public Fund to another, do not affect the general taxation of the country.

§ On the assumption that there would be no falling-off in the importation of the articles affected. It should, however, be noted that the importations in 1889-90 were exceptionally high, and in 1892-3 exceptionally low.

TAXES REPEALED AND IMPOSED, 1880-81 TO 1892-3*—*continued.*

Year ended 30th June.	Taxes Repealed or Reduced.			Taxes Imposed or Increased.		
	Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Loss to the Revenue.		Heads of Taxation.	Estimated Gain to the Revenue.	
		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.		During the Financial Year.	In Complete Years.
		£	£		£	£
1890	Other Articles—Estimated reduction	8,500	10,000			
	Excise—Tobacco—Duty reduced one-half	19,000	28,850			
	Harbors—Tonnage dues reduced one-half	16,000	22,800			
1891	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
1892	Nil	...	...	Nil	...	...
1893	Nil	...	...	Customs—Duties increased	829,025†	867,180†
				Excise on Beer imposed	125,386	150,000
				Probate Duties—More graduated scale adopted, and full duty (formerly half) charged to widows and children in estates exceeding £50,000	8,900	50,000
				Stamp Duties—Deeds of Gift (new)	3,079	5,750
				Leases (new)	—	—
				Contract Notes (new)	—	—
				Customs Entry Warrants, &c., (new)	1,244	2,300
				Bills of Lading (new)	1,140	2,000
				Receipts—Minimum on which duty is chargeable reduced to £2	—	—

254. From the above table it would appear that in 1892–3 fresh and additional taxation was imposed to the extent of about £1,077,250 per annum, exclusive of Stamp duty on Leases, Contract Notes, and

Am... taxa... impos... in last e...nteen year...

* For particulars for the years 1876 to 1880, see issues of this work for 1893 and previous years.
† See footnote (§) on preceding page; also table on page 160 *ante*.

increased duty on receipts, which could not be estimated. During the last eighteen years, the taxation imposed or increased, less that repealed or reduced, has resulted in an increased annual charge amounting to over one million and a half sterling,* thus—

	Estimated Annual Amount.
Taxation imposed or increased	£1,969,000
,, repealed or reduced	380,450
Net amount imposed, &c. ...	£1,588,550

Duty on bank notes.

255. The tax on bank notes was imposed under the Act 39 Vict. No. 526, which came into operation on the 1st January, 1876. It is at the rate of £2 on every £100 of the average amount of notes circulated by any bank between the 1st July and the 30th June of each financial year. The revenue received from this duty in 1892–3 was, as already shown, £23,720, or about £4,200 less than in 1891–2. In connexion with this it must be remembered that the great bank crisis occurred in the early part of 1893.†

Land tax.

256. The Act for imposing a land tax (41 Vict. No. 575) came into operation on the 28th August, 1877. It provides that all estates over 640 acres in extent, valued at upwards of £2,500, whether consisting of one block or several blocks of land not more than five miles apart, shall be taxed at the rate of one and a quarter per cent. upon their capital value, after deducting therefrom the sum of £2,500—only one exemption, however, being allowed in the case of a proprietor holding more than one estate. For the purpose of ascertaining the capital value, the estates in question are divided into four classes, the value being estimated according to the number of sheep they are able to carry, as follows:—

	Value per acre.
Class I., carrying 2 sheep or more per acre	£4
Class II., ,, 1½ sheep per acre	3
Class III., ,, 1 sheep per acre	2
Class IV., ,, under 1 sheep per acre	1

Extent of land assessed for land tax.

257. The extent of land assessed under this Act amounted in 1893 to 7,083,000 acres, nearly half of which was placed in the lowest class, more than a third in the third class, nearly a ninth in the second class, and only a twenty-fourth in the first class.

P[illegible]n

[illegible]ed to total available and alienated land.

258. The area of Victoria is 56,245,760 acres, of which 22,565,000 acres either had been alienated in fee simple or were in process of

* This result has been obtained by adding together the amounts estimated to be receivable in the first complete year of the operation of each tax, and deducting therefrom the sum of the amounts of the repealed taxes. In some instances the net amount receivable in subsequent years would be less and in others much more. Mere transfers of revenue (page 162) have been omitted.

† For account of the crisis see last edition of this work, Vol. II., Appendix B.

alienation when the year commenced. The area assessed for land tax thus amounted to 12½ per cent. of the area of the colony, or to 31⅖ per cent. of the area alienated or in process of alienation.*

Number of estates assessed.

259. The number of estates assessed was 1,127, or 11 more than in 1893. As some proprietors own more than one estate their number is less than the number of estates, and is set down at 868. It is, however, actually less than this, as, whilst the returns show where the proprietor holds more than one estate in the same class, they do not distinguish cases of proprietors holding estates embraced in two or more classes.

Average size of estates assessed.

260. The average size of all the estates assessed is 6,285 acres, which is somewhat above the average of those in Class III. In Classes I. and II. the estates average 2,472 and 3,304 acres respectively, and in Class IV. 9,583 acres.

Proprietors and number and size of estates assessed.

261. The following table shows, for each class, the number and area of estates assessed for land tax, the number of proprietors of such estates, and the average number of acres to each estate and to each proprietor :—

PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER AND SIZE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1894.†

Class.	Number of Proprietors.	Estates Assessed.				
		Number.	Area.		Average Area to each.	
			Total.	Percentage of each Class.	Proprietor.	Estate.
			Acres.		Acres.	Acres.
I. ...	102	119	294,117	4·15	2,884	2,472
II. ...	203	230	759,942	10·73	3,744	3,304
III. ...	320	412	2,521,547	35·60	7,880	6,120
IV. ...	243	366	3,507,303	49·52	14,433	9,583
Total...	868	1,127	7,082,909	100·00	8,160	6,285

Valuation of estates assessed.

262. The capital value of the estates, according to the valuation prescribed by the Statute, is nearly twelve millions sterling ; but, after deducting the exemptions allowed—viz., £2,500—from the value of the estate or estates of each proprietor, the net taxable value is reduced to nearly ten millions sterling. It may be pointed out that, although it may perhaps have been necessary to fix arbitrarily a scale for valuing

* The land in process of alienation amounted to 5,993,000 acres, on which, on the average, more than two-thirds the purchase money had been paid. If this were left out of account, the proportion of freehold land assessed for land tax would be increased to 43 per cent.

† According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1894.

estates for purposes of taxation, yet there is no doubt that the taxable value so arrived at is, in most cases, very much below the actual value of the estates.

Valuation of estates of each class.

263. The capital value of the estates in each class, according to their estimated carrying capacity, the value of the exemptions, and the net taxable value after deducting these, and the proportion of the net taxable value to the capital value, are given in the following table:—

VALUE OF ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1894.*

Class.	Capital Value.	Value of Exemptions.	Net Taxable Value.	Proportion of Net Taxable Value to Capital Value.
	£	£	£	Per cent.
I. ...	1,171,018	255,000	916,018	78·22
II. ...	2,282,322	507,500	1,774,822	77·76
III. ...	5,025,927	800,000	4,225,927	84·08
IV. ...	3,509,934	607,500	2,902,434	82·69
Total ...	11,989,201	2,170,000	9,819,201	81·90

Amount of land tax payable.

264. The land tax payable varied from 9¼d. per acre in Class I. to 2½d. per acre in Class IV., the average being less than 4¼d. per acre; the amount payable by each holder averaged £141, ranging from an average of £165 in Class III. to one of £109 in Class II.; and the amount payable for each estate averaged £109, averaging £128 in Class III., and from £96 to £99 in the other classes. Subjoined is a statement of the total amount payable annually in respect to the estates of each class; also the average amount payable per acre, per holder, and per estate:—

LAND TAX PAYABLE ANNUALLY, 1894.*

Class.	Total Amount per Annum.	Amount per Acre.	Amount by each Holder.	Amount for each Estate.
	£	*d.*	£	£
I. ...	11,450	9·34	112·3	96·2
II. ...	22,185	7·01	109·3	96·5
III. ...	52,824	5·03	165·1	128·2
IV. ...	36,281	2·48	149·3	99·1
Total ...	122,740	4·16	141·4	108·9

Difference in payments in each class.

265. It will be observed that, although the average amount payable per acre goes, as may be supposed, in regular succession according to

* According to the returns of the half-year ended 27th February, 1894.

classes, the difference between the acreable payment by each class and its successor is very marked—varying from 2d. to 2½d. It will also be noticed that the amount paid on behalf of each estate in Class III. is about 30 per cent. more than that paid on behalf of those in Class IV., notwithstanding that the average area of each estate in the former class is, as is shown in a previous table, one-third smaller than that in the latter.

Estates assessed, 1880 and 1894.

266. The first general hearing of the appeals against the land tax was concluded in 1880. Since then the number of proprietors has increased by 50, and the area of the estates assessed by 188,163 acres, but the taxable value has decreased by £206,687. Except as regards the number of proprietors, which have increased in all cases, the increases have been confined to the fourth class, the other three classes showing decreases, as is shown in the subjoined table :—

ESTATES ASSESSED FOR LAND TAX, 1880 AND 1894.

—	Classes.				Total.
	I.	II.	III.	IV.	
Number of proprietors, 1880	98	196	315	209	818
„ „ 1894	102	203	320	243	868
Increase ...	4	7	5	34	50
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Area of estates, 1880 ...	339,303	816,505	2,525,221	3,213,717	6,894,746
„ „ 1894 ...	294,117	759,942	2,521,547	3,507,303	7,082,909
Increase ...	...	...	...	293,586	188,163
Decrease ...	45,186	56,563	3,674	...	...
	£	£	£	£	£
Net taxable value, 1880 ...	1,112,212	1,959,515	4,262,944	2,691,217	10,025,888
„ „ 1894 ...	916,018	1,774,822	4,225,927	2,902,434	9,819,201
Increase ...	...	...	...	211,217	...
Decrease ...	196,194	184,693	37,017	...	206,687

Cost of administering Land Tax Act.

267. The cost of administering the Land Tax Act during the year 1892–3 amounted to £761, as against £590 in 1891-2, and £1,013 in 1890–91.

Stamp duties.

268. Stamp duties were first imposed during the year 1879–80, under Act 43 Vict. No. 645, which came into force on the 18th December, 1879. The provisions of this Act and subsequent amending Acts were consolidated by the *Stamps Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1140), but the duties were not materially affected or increased until the passing of the *Stamps Act* 1892, which came into force on the 12th

December, 1892. Except in regard to all annual licences, and to cases where the duty is assessed by the collector of imposts, on which the duty is payable in cash, all duty is payable by means of stamps, and that on bills of exchange and promissory notes executed on or after 1st January, 1893, must be denoted by *impressed* stamps. The following, in a condensed form, are the particulars of the duties levied under the Acts referred to, together with a list of the chief exemptions :—

Stamp Duties.

I.—Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes.

	£	s.	d.
Bills of exchange, payable on demand, cheques, &c., each	0	0	1
All other kinds (except bank notes) including bills of exchange payable on demand but not intended to be paid within 21 days—			
For every £25 or fraction thereof of the total value up to £100 ...	0	0	6
For every additional £50 or fraction thereof	0	1	0

Duty chargeable on any bill of exchange or promissory note is now unlimited. Formerly the maximum was limited to £10.

II.—Receipts.

Receipts or discharges for payment of £2 or upwards, each ...	0	0	1

III.—Conveyance on Sale of any Real Property, Applications, Consents, and Transfers under Transfer of Land Act 1890.

For every £50 of the amount or value of the consideration or fraction thereof after deducting the first £50	0	5	0

[Note.—Instruments for effecting exchange and partition of any real property for any other real property, where any consideration is given for equality, is charged with same duty on sum paid for equality.]

IV.—Deed of Settlement or Gift.

(1) Any instrument other than a will or codicil whether voluntary or upon any good or valuable consideration other than a *bonâ fide* adequate pecuniary consideration whereby any property is settled or agreed to be settled in any manner whatsoever, or is given or agreed to be given in any manner whatsoever, such instrument not being made before and in consideration of marriage.

(2) Any instrument declaring that the property vested in the person executing the same shall be held in trust for the person or persons mentioned therein, but not including religious, charitable, or educational trust—

Where the value of the property—	Per £100. £	s.	d.
Does not exceed £1,000	0	10	0
Exceeds £1,000 and does not exceed £5,000	0	15	0
,, £5,000 ,, ,, £10,000	1	0	0
,, £10,000 ,, ,, £25,000	1	5	0
,, £25,000 ,, ,, £50,000	1	10	0
,, £50,000 ,, ,, £100,000	2	0	0
,, £100,000	2	10	0

V.—Leases.

Leases or agreements for lease of any lands or tenements for any definite or indefinite term—			
(1) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration moving either to the lessor or to any other person shall consist of any money or marketable security, for every £50 of such consideration, and also for any fractional part of £50	0	5	0

	£	*s.*	*d.*
(2) Where the consideration or any part of the consideration is any rent exceeding £65 per annum, for every £50 of such consideration, whether reserved as a yearly rent or otherwise, also for any fractional part of £50 per annum ...	0	2	6
(3) For every transfer or assignment of any lease	0	5	0

VI.—Annual Licence.

Fire, fidelity guarantee, or marine assurance or insurance company—For every £100 of premiums received or fraction thereof, a licence-fee per annum of	1	10	0
[Minimum amount payable on any licence, £50.]			

VII.—Bills of Lading.

Bills of lading, or copies thereof, of or for any goods, merchandise, or effects to be exported, each	0	0	6

VIII.—Contract Notes.

Contract notes for or relating to the sale of any marketable security not including shares in any mining company, of the value—			
Under £50	0	0	3
Over £50 and under £150	0	0	6
„ £150 and under £500	0	1	0
£500 or upwards	0	2	0

IX.—Customs Entry Warrants, etc.

Issued by or on behalf of the proprietor or occupier of any warehouse or store for any goods stored therein—			
Customs entry warrant where the value of goods is under £50 ...	0	0	3
„ „ „ „ £50 or upwards	0	0	6
For samples only	Free		
Locker's order, not including those for goods to be exported ...	0	0	6
Certificate, receipt, or acknowledgment	0	0	1

Exemptions.

Class I.—Cheques drawn on public accounts, or on those of a registered building or friendly society; drafts or instruments affecting the transmission of public moneys; drafts, orders, &c., of post office or other savings banks; and Government or municipal debentures.

Class II.—Receipts for moneys paid to or from public accounts for municipal rates, or for water rates amounting to less than £5 paid to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, or any public Trusts Commissioners, or local governing bodies under the *Water Act* 1890; for deposits in banks in current account, for moneys paid into a charitable institution, a registered friendly society, a fire, life, fidelity guarantee, or marine insurance (or assurance) company, or into a post office or other savings bank; for the wages or salary of any person not exceeding £5; for moneys paid by a friendly or benefit society for sick pay; or for any money less than £5 paid to any person by way of gift or gratuity.

Class III.—Crown grants; instruments for conveyance or transfer on sale of any real property to the Crown or a public department, to a registered friendly society, or to a religious, charitable, or educational association; and marriage settlements.

Class V.—Any mining lease or any agreement for the right to enter upon or occupy and use any land for mining purposes.

Class VI.—Any private guarantee fidelity insurance scheme promoted amongst and sustained solely for the benefit of the officers and servants of any one particular public department, company, firm, or person, or of the officers or members of a registered friendly society.

Revenue from stamps.

269. The revenue from the "Sale of Stamps" amounted to £714,158 in 1892–3, as compared with £685,112 in the previous year. Included are collections in cash of amounts which were formerly

collected by means of stamps, viz., £57,473 in 1892–3, as compared with £49,620 in 1891–2. For reasons already explained,* there is no means of ascertaining accurately what proportion of this is derived from stamp duties, excepting in regard to business transacted in the Registrar-General's and Titles Offices, of which a record has been kept; but after making due allowance for the value of stamps on telegrams—which has been ascertained; of those used for postage—which has been estimated; and of those used for fees—for a portion of which records are available; the balance representing the apparent revenue from stamp duties was £170,000 in 1892–3. Of this amount £29,535 is known to have been derived from the conveyance or transfer of real property and leaseholds, £10,444 from the annual licences of insurance companies, £3,079 from the newly-imposed duty on deeds of gift, and £1,244 on Customs entry warrants, &c., whilst a further sum of £1,140 is estimated to have been obtained from bills of lading, and the balance (£124,558) is the estimated proceeds from bills of exchange and promissory notes and receipts. The following, so far as could be ascertained or estimated, are the amounts under various heads for 1892–3; but the figures must in many cases be taken only as rough approximations:—

STAMP REVENUE, 1892–3.

Cash.

Duty.—Insurance Licences	... ...	£10,444
„ Deeds of Gift†	... ...	3,079‡
„ Transfer of Real Property (portion of)	... ...	109
Fees.—Registrar-General's Office	... ...	8,692
„ Births, Deaths, and Marriages	... ...	1,689§
„ Titles Office	... ...	33,460
Total in Cash	... ...	£57,473

Stamps.

Duty.—Transfer of Real Property, „ Leases†	(actual)	£29,426‖
„ Bills of Lading (say)†	... ...	1,100¶
„ Customs Entry Warrants, Lockers' Orders, &c.	(actual)	1,244
„ Bills of Exchange, Cheques, &c., Receipts, and Contract Notes†	... ...	124,558¶
Fees.—Postage	... ...	360,000¶
„ Parcels Post	(actual)	10,488
„ Telegrams	(actual)	109,154
„ Births, Deaths, and Marriages	(actual)	240
„ Prothonotary's Office	... ...	5,564¶

* See footnote (§) on page 93 *ante*.

† New duty, imposed from the 12th December, 1892. Moreover, in case of receipts, the limit of exemption was lowered from £5 to £2 on same date.

‡ Including £84 penalties.

§ Collected by Government Statist from the 1st August, 1892—formerly by Registrar-General—and counted by stamps from the 21st May, 1893. See similar item under "Stamps" *infra*.

‖ Exclusive of duty on deeds held in escrow, and on other unregistered documents, which cannot be ascertained.

¶ Rough approximation only. In the case of bills of lading, there has been assumed to have been 40 bills on the average to each vessel entered outwards.

Stamp Revenue, 1892–3—*continued.*

Stamps—continued.

Fees.—Probate	£3,810
„ Equity	127
„ Lunacy	42
„ Insolvency Court, Melbourne	2,965
„ All other (Balance)	7,967
Grand Total	£714,158

Stamp revenue, 1884-5 to 1892-3.

270. The following table shows the stamp revenue during the last nine years, distinguishing that derived from telegrams, from duty and fees resulting from transactions in the Registrar-General's and the Titles Offices, from that derived from other services:—

Stamp Revenue 1884–5 to 1892–3.*

(Including collections in cash.)

Year.	Telegrams.	Duty on—		Fees received in—		Other Duties, Fees, and Postage‡ (Balance).	Total.
		Transfer of Real Property, &c.	Insurance Companies Annual Licences.	Registrar-General's Office.†	Titles Office.		
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1884–5 ...	84,031	51,452	6,900§	‖	44,552	385,478	572,413
1885–6 ...	87,956	60,986	7,400§	‖	51,053	405,874	613,269
1886–7 ...	104,111	53,220	7,920§	‖	43,625	422,013	630,889
1887–8 ...	114,879	99,363	8,479	‖	57,449	502,279	782,449
1888–9 ...	125,458	119,724	9,095	‖	71,786	549,251	875,314
1889–90 ...	135,245	92,800	9,315	13,029	60,250	487,255	797,894
1890–91 ...	139,320	75,939	10,115	11,386	52,182	462,388	751,330
1891–2 ...	126,155	39,670	10,788	10,031	41,292	457,176	685,112
1892–3 ...	109,154	¶32,614	10,444	10,520	33,460	517,966	714,158

Cost of stamp printing.

271. The cost of printing stamps of all kinds amounted to £5,036 in 1892, and £5,311 in 1893.

Taxation in Australasian Colonies.

272. The following table shows the gross amount raised by taxation, the amount of taxation per head, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue in Victoria during each of the last seven financial

* The approximate stamp revenue (including collections in cash) for 1893-4 was £673,036, of which £102,605 was for telegrams, £24,619 duty on transfer of property and deeds of gift, £10,400 on insurance licences, £39,874 from fees in Registrar-General's, Statist's, and Titles Offices, and the balance of £495,538 from all other sources.

† Including fees in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages—collected by the Government Statist, from the 1st August, 1892, such fees amounted to £1,929 in 1892-3.

‡ Revenue from parcels post included, viz., £4,790 in 1887-8, £6,305 in 1888-9, £7,964 in 1889-90, £9,060 in 1890-91, £9,450 in 1891-2, and £10,488 in 1892-3.

§ Estimated.

‖ Information not available.

¶ Including the newly-imposed duties on deeds of gift £3,079 (including penalties, £84), and on leases from the 12th December, 1892.

years, and in the other Australasian Colonies during each of the six years ended with 1892 :—

TAXATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria*	1886–7	2,739,635	2 14 9	40·68
	1887–8	3,071,003	2 19 6	40·37
	1888–9	3,749,670	3 9 8	43·23
	1889–90	3,630,814	3 5 10	42·62
	1890–91	3,252,638	2 17 5	38·98
	1891–2	3,149,310	2 14 5	40·75
	1892–3	2,522,779	2 3 3	36·25
New South Wales ...	1887	2,664,548	2 13 0	31·05
	1888	2,681,883	2 11 9	30·18
	1889	2,677,169	2 10 2	29·54
	1890	2,748,339	2 9 11	28·93
	1891	2,916,344	2 11 0	29·06
	1892	3,449,787	2 18 5	32·85
Queensland	1887	1,338,838	3 17 3	44·15
	1888	1,577,671	4 7 4	45·56
	1889	1,574,607	4 4 2	45·77
	1890	1,471,983	3 16 4	45·15
	1891	1,502,304	3 14 3	44·11
	1892	1,403,885	3 7 6	39·67
South Australia ...	1887	648,645	2 1 8	32·21
	1888	739,353	2 7 4	29·64
	1889	711,248	2 5 4	31·33
	1890	790,177	2 9 11	30·89
	1891	829,748	2 11 6	29·33
	1892	782,362	2 7 3	30·81
Western Australia ...	1887	188,911	4 10 7	50·00
	1888	179,944	4 5 1	50·40
	1889	194,248	4 10 3	50·82
	1890	204,405	4 5 3	49·34
	1891	264,055	5 3 1	53·06
	1892	304,760	5 8 11	56·03
Tasmania	1887	375,501	2 16 2	63·12
	1888	405,807	2 19 2	63·40
	1889	422,644	3 0 3	62·25
	1890	454,431	3 3 3	59·94
	1891	502,139	3 7 5	56·85
	1892	438,136	2 17 4	55·62
New Zealand	1887	1,876,235	3 2 11	54·17
	1888	2,031,658	3 7 1	49·43
	1889	2,086,081	3 8 2	52·26
	1890	2,173,985	3 10 0	51·66
	1891	2,179,739	3 9 3	52·57
	1892	2,392,796	3 14 6	54·51

NOTE.—For returns of taxation in these colonies prior to 1887 and during 1893 see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet); also Appendix B., to be published later on.

* The financial year of Victoria ends on the 30th June.

273. The amount derived from taxation per head in the last year referred to in the table was lower in Victoria than in any of the other colonies. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect during that year, the colony with the highest taxation per head being placed at the top, and the colonies with the lowest at the bottom of the list:— Order of colonies in respect to taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF TAXATION PER HEAD.

1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.
3. Queensland.
4. New South Wales.
5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.
7. Victoria.

274. The colonies differ considerably in respect to the proportion that the amount raised by taxation bears to the total revenue. Thus, in the last year named, whilst Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand raised about five-ninths of their respective revenues, Queensland raised about two-fifths, Victoria more than, and New South Wales and South Australia less than one-third. The following is the order in which they respectively stand in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of revenue raised by taxation is largest being placed first, and the remainder in succession :— Order of colonies in respect to revenue raised by taxation.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE RAISED BY TAXATION.

1. Western Australia.
2. Tasmania.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. Victoria.
6. New South Wales.
7. South Australia.

275. If the gross amounts raised by taxation in the different colonies during 1892 of which particulars are given in the table be added together, it will be found that the total taxation levied on the Continent of Australia amounted to over nine millions sterling; and the total taxation of the colonies on the continent, added to that of Tasmania and New Zealand, amounted to nearly twelve millions sterling. The exact figures will be found in the following table, also the average amount of taxation per head of the population, and the proportion that the taxation bore to the total revenue :— Taxation of Australia and Australasia.

TAXATION OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.*

	Taxation.		
	Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
Continent of Australia	9,090,104	2 17 10	36·58
Ditto, with Tasmania and New Zealand	11,921,036	3 0 6	39·70

* In the case of Victoria, the figures for 1891-2 have been taken.

Comparison of Victoria and Australasia.

276. By comparing the above figures with those of Victoria, it will be found that in this colony the taxation per head of the population is 17s. 3d. lower, and the proportion of taxation to the total revenue is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. lower, than the corresponding items in the Australasian Colonies as a whole.

Taxation in British Possessions.

277. The taxation in the United Kingdom and those British Possessions respecting which particulars are at hand is given in the following table :—

TAXATION IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Country.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount.	Average per Head.	Percentage of Total Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom	1892–3	74,800,000	1 18 8	82·75
ASIA.				
India	1892–3	31,199,000	0 2 9	60·61
Ceylon	1890	697,463	0 4 6	57·32
Straits Settlements	„	668,146	1 6 5	93·91
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	1891	469,257	1 5 4	61·78
Natal	„	411,934	0 15 2	31·24
Cape of Good Hope	1892	1,741,268	1 1 8	38·74
Basutoland	1892–3	21,834	0 2 0	94·74
Lagos	1890	47,013	0 9 5	83·44
Gambia	„	19,077	1 6 9	62·40
AMERICA.				
Canada	1892	5,926,280	1 4 2	77·04
Newfoundland	1890	268,420	1 7 2	88·58
Bermuda	1892	28,263	1 17 0	83·24
British Guiana	1893–4	462,111	1 13 3	80·58
West Indies—				
Turk's Island	1892	5,848	1 3 11	74·63
Jamaica	1888–9	434,839*	0 13 7	55·12
St. Lucia	1887	32,397	0 15 6	64·49
Barbados	1892	121,259	0 13 2	74·55
Grenada	„	50,465	0 18 3	90·41
Tobago	1889	7,895	0 7 7	91·21
Virgin Islands	1890	1,504	0 6 6	85·36
Antigua	„	39,147	1 1 4	84·49
St. Christopher and Nevis ...	„	36,832	0 17 11	85·75
Montserrat	„	6,149	0 10 5	91·34
Dominica	„	19,541	0 13 6	90·58
Trinidad	„	237,951	1 2 11	50·78
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand†	1892	11,921,036	3 0 6	39·70
Fiji	„	50,681	0 8 1	70·83

* Including local taxation.

† For gross amount of taxation and taxation per head, and proportion of taxation to total revenue, n the various Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 272 *ante*.

278. It will be observed that the amount raised by taxation in Australasia is more than double that in Canada; but that the amount raised by taxation in India is over two and a half times, and in the United Kingdom over six times, as large as that so raised in Australasia. It might be supposed that those countries which depended almost entirely on taxation for their revenue would be more heavily taxed than countries which had other ample resources. The reverse, however, is the case with the Australasian Colonies; for whilst they raise barely 40 per cent. of their revenue by taxation—or a smaller proportion than any of the British Possessions named except the Cape of Good Hope and Natal—their average taxation per head exceeds by 21s. 10d. that in the United Kingdom, which raises 83 per cent. of its revenue by taxation, and is, moreover, higher than that of any of its dependencies of which particulars are at hand.

Taxation in Australasia and other British Possessions compared.

279. In Victoria the gross amount of taxation is about half as large again as that in the Cape of Good Hope, and is equal to three-sevenths of that in Canada. The average per head is nearly 5s. higher than in the United Kingdom; but in proportion to revenue, the taxation of Victoria, being less than the average of Australasia, is extremely low when compared with the other portions of the British Dominions of which information is available.

Taxation in Victoria and other British Possessions compared.

280. From the manner in which the statistical returns of Foreign countries are compiled, it is not always easy to separate the items of taxation from other sources of revenue. An endeavour, which it is believed is fairly successful, has, however, been made to do this in the case of the countries named in the following table:—

Taxation in Foreign countries.

Taxation in Foreign Countries.

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Europe.		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	58,519,‡	1 7 5	73·35
Belgium	1894	6,798,	1 2 2	48·65
Denmark	1893–4	2,632,	1 4 3	80·89
France (including Algeria)	1894	103,473,	2 9 0	75·26
Germany	1892–3	48,390, §	0 19 7	80·52

* For figures of population, see Part II., "Population," *ante.*
† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 238 *ante.*
‡ This amount is made up of £35,602,000 taxation in Austria, and £22,917,000 approximate taxation in Hungary for the year 1892.
§ Exclusive of taxation in States for other than Imperial purposes.

Taxation in Foreign Countries—*continued.*

Countries.	Year.	Taxation.		
		Gross Amount (000's omitted).	Average per Head.*	Percentage of Total Revenue.†
Europe—*continued.*		£	£ s. d.	
Greece	1893	1,701,	0 15 6	38·07
Holland	1892	3,940,	0 17 1	36·86
Italy	1894	52,682,	1 14 9	75·02
Portugal	1893–4	7,208,	1 13 6	73·07
Russia	1894	64,566,	0 13 0‡	67·14
Spain	1893–4	22,928,	1 6 1	77·70
Sweden and Norway ...	1890–91	5,470,§	0 16 1	66·37
Switzerland	1894	1,600,	0 11 0	52·71
Turkey	1883–4	12,712,	0 11 7	76·35
Asia.				
Japan	1892–3	10,509,	0 5 1	83·89
Africa.				
Egypt	1894	6,569,	0 19 3	63·58
America.				
Argentine Confederation	1891	10,675,	2 12 3	72·97
Brazil	,,	12,807,	0 18 4	88·46
Mexico	1894–5	7,848,	0 13 6	94·03
United States	1892	69,049,	1 2 0	93·38

Gross amount of taxation in various countries.

281. It will be observed‖ that the gross amount raised by taxation is larger in France than in any other country of which information is given, and that the United Kingdom comes next in this respect; the United States follows; then Russia, Austria-Hungary, Italy, Germany, British India, and Spain in the order named. The amount of taxation in the Australasian Colonies, taken as a whole, is larger than that levied in any country except Brazil, Turkey, and the countries just named, whilst it is also considerably larger than that in the Argentine Confederation, Japan, Mexico, Portugal, Belgium, or Egypt. The amount in Victoria is half as large again as that levied in Switzerland or Greece, and somewhat smaller than in Denmark, but considerably below that in any other of the countries shown in the table.

* For figures of population, see Part II., "Population," *ante.*

† For figures of revenue, see table following paragraph 238 *ante.*

‡ Based on the population of Russia in Europe. The proportion to the population of the whole Russian Empire is 11s.

§ These figures are made up of £3,782,000 taxation in Sweden, and £1,688,000 taxation in Norway.

‖ See also the tables following paragraphs 272 and 277 *ante.*

282. The taxation per head is larger in the United Kingdom than in any other independent country except the Argentine Confederation and France, and in this respect Italy, Portugal, Austria-Hungary, and Spain stand next. The taxation per head, however, in all the Australasian Colonies is larger than in the United Kingdom; and in all of those colonies, except Victoria and South Australia, it is larger than in the Argentine Confederation or France.

Taxation per head in various countries.

283. It will be observed that, with three exceptions—Belgium, Greece, and Holland—all the countries named in the last table raise more than half their revenue by taxation; whilst the Australasian Colonies as a whole raise less than two-fifths from that source. The revenues of the United States, Mexico, and Brazil appear to be almost entirely derived from taxation; and although the United Kingdom raises more than four-fifths of its revenue from that source, three of the countries named raise a higher proportion.

Proportion of revenue raised by taxation in various countries.

284. In all the Australasian Colonies the principal part of the taxation is raised through the Customs. In the following table the amount so raised in each of those colonies is given for a recent year, together with the proportion of such revenue to the total taxation and the total imports:—

Taxation by Customs in Australasian Colonies.

TAXATION BY CUSTOMS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Customs Revenue.	Percentage of—		Per Head of Population.
		Total Taxation.	Total Value of Imports.	
				£ s. d.
Victoria (1892–3)	1,716,257	68·03	11·27	1 9 5
New South Wales	2,677,890	77·62	12·89	2 5 4
Queensland	1,121,206	79·86	25·58	2 13 10
South Australia	582,817	74·49	7·88	1 15 2
Western Australia	276,554	90·74	19·88	4 19 10
Tasmania	318,388	72·67	21·27	2 1 7
New Zealand	1,657,134	69·26	23·72	2 11 7

285. It will be observed that in Victoria, during 1892, 68 per cent. of the taxation, or nearly as much as in New Zealand, was raised through the Customs, but somewhat less than in Tasmania, South Australia, or New South Wales; whereas in Queensland all but 20 per cent., and in

Customs revenue in proportion to total taxation.

Western Australia all but about 9 per cent. of the taxation, was levied through the Customs.

Customs revenue in proportion to total imports.

286. It will, moreover, be noticed that in Victoria the tax on the import trade as a whole was equivalent to an average duty of 11¼ per cent. ad valorem; which proportion was lower than in any of the other Australian Colonies, except South Australia, in which the rates of duty are not high; whereas in New South Wales, where the dutiable articles are comparatively few in number, the proportion is only 1½ per cent. higher than in Victoria. Since the duties on manufactured articles are for the most part much higher in Victoria than in any of the other colonies, the small proportion which the Customs revenue bears to the value of imports is owing to her importing, in a larger proportion than the others, raw, and consequently undutiable, materials, which, as already pointed out,* form more than two-thirds of the whole imports in that colony. The proportion of Customs duties to imports is seen to be highest in Queensland and New Zealand, and next in Tasmania and Western Australia, it being about 25 per cent. in the two former, and about 20 per cent. in the two latter colonies.

Order of colonies in reference to Customs duties per head.

287. In proportion to population, the revenue from Customs duties varied from a minimum of £1 9s. 5d. per head in Victoria to £2 14s. in Queensland, and the exceptionally high proportion of £5 in Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, commencing with the lowest, and it may be remarked that, omitting Western Australia, there is a constant increase in the proportion between any two successive colonies of about 5s. or 6s. per head :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CUSTOMS DUTIES PER HEAD.

1. Victoria.
2. South Australia.
3. Tasmania.
4. New South Wales.
5. New Zealand.
6. Queensland.
7. Western Australia.

Customs revenues of British Dominions.

288. In regard to other portions of the British Dominions, the Customs revenue formed only 26 per cent. of the taxation of the United Kingdom, or little more than a third of that in Australasia, and a much smaller proportion than in any of its possessions except India, where it was as low as 13 per cent.; whereas in the Cape of Good Hope and British Guiana it was higher than in any of the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales; in Natal it was about the same as in Tasmania, and in Canada it was higher than in New Zealand and Victoria. In proportion to imports, the Customs revenue was much lower in the

* See paragraph 246 *ante*.

United Kingdom and India, in which it was about 5 per cent., than in any other portion of the British Empire, and highest in Queensland and Newfoundland, higher also in British Guiana, Canada, and Jamaica than in Australasia as a whole, but lower in Victoria than in the Cape of Good Hope and Trinidad, as well as in the possessions already named. Per head of population, the proportion in all its dependencies, except Ceylon and Jamaica, was higher than that in the United Kingdom itself, where it was 10s. 4d., which was only two-ninths of that in Australasia; and in Victoria—where the proportion (£1 9s. 5d.) was lower than in any other Australasian colony—it was more than half as high again as that prevailing in Canada or the Cape of Good Hope, which in turn was higher than in any other British possessions outside Australasia, except Newfoundland or India. The following are the figures for the principal British possessions for 1892:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.

Country.	Customs Revenue.*	Percentage of—		Per Head of Population.
		Total Taxation.†	Total Value of Imports.	
	£			£ s. d.
EUROPE.				
United Kingdom (1892–3) ...	19,715,000	26·36	4·65	0 10 4
ASIA.				
India (1891–2)	4,207,410	13·48	5·05	1 18 1
Ceylon	283,239	41·00	6·20	0 1 2
AFRICA.				
Mauritius	261,128	55·00	7·38	0 14 0
Natal (1891–2)	301,180	73·00	9·38	0 11 1
Cape of Good Hope (1891–2) ...	1,328,841	76·31	13·88	0 16 6
AMERICA.				
Canada (1891–2)	4,222,722	71·25	16·13	0 17 6
Newfoundland (1891–2) ...	360,332	?	25·18	1 15 5
British Guiana (1891–2) ...	345,988	74·87	19·22	0 19 11
West Indies—				
Jamaica (1892–3)	304,499	70·00	15·68	0 9 3
Trinidad	265,642	?	12·71	1 6 4
AUSTRALASIA.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	9,022,950	75·69	15·12	2 5 9

* The revenue from Import and Export duties only is given for most of the countries.

† In a few cases the taxation with which the Customs revenue is compared is for a somewhat different period, but it is not thought this would much affect the result.

Customs revenue in Foreign countries.

289. Of twelve Foreign countries, respecting which information has been obtained, five, viz., Denmark, Sweden and Norway, Germany, the United States, and the Argentine Republic, appear to raise as much as half their taxation through the Customs, but the proportions even in these —excepting Argentina, where it is as high as in Western Australia—are much lower than in any of the Australasian Colonies. The proportion of Customs revenue to imports is higher than in Victoria in four out of the twelve countries, whilst in Argentina and Russia it is much higher than in any Australasian colony, and in the United States it is about the same as in Queensland. Per head of population, the proportion in Argentina (47s.) is much higher than in any other Foreign country, but even this is lower than in three of the Australasian Colonies, whereas the proportions in the United States and Denmark, which are next in order, are less than half the proportion in Victoria, whilst all the other Foreign countries have lower proportions than in the United Kingdom. The particulars for the Foreign countries referred to are as follow:—

CUSTOMS REVENUE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1891.

Countries.	Revenue from Customs Duties (000's omitted).	Percentage to—		Per head of Population.	
		Total Taxation.	Value of Imports.		
EUROPE.	£			*s.*	*d.*
Austria-Hungary ...	3,531	6·03	6·91	1	8
Belgium	1,304	19·52	1·05	4	3
Denmark	1,366	53·86	7·35	12	7
France	15,744	16·46	6·63	8	2
Germany	19,471	60·76	8·67	7	11
Holland	482	5·69	·43	2	1
Italy	8,483	15·98	17·71	5	7
Russia	12,577	21·63	33·85	2	6
Spain	3,930	17·28	10·90	4	6
Sweden and Norway ...	3,232	59·08	9·84	9	6
AMERICA.					
Argentine Republic ...	9,599	89·92	71·41	47	0
United States	45,185	65·45	25·67	14	4

Municipal revenue and expenditure.

290. The following table gives a statement of the revenue and expenditure of municipalities in the year 1893, the amounts raised and

expended in cities, towns, and boroughs being shown separately from those in shires :—

MUNICIPAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Cities, Towns, and Boroughs.	Shires.	Total.
ORDINARY REVENUE.	£	£	£
From Government { Endowment	20,210	206,617	226,827
From Government { Other Receipts ...	16,032	28,115	44,147
„ Rates—General and separate	433,257	311,100	744,357
„ „ Special	26,272	1,969	28,241
„ Licences	71,965	30,332	* 102,297
„ Registration of Dogs	5,687	7,136	12,823
„ Market and Weighbridge Rents and Dues	55,832	2,812	58,644
„ Formation of Private Roads, Streets, &c., under Health Act	16,969	5,128	22,097
„ Contributions for Flagging, Asphalting Footpaths (including pitched crossings)	5,406	1,563	6,969
„ Registrations under Health Act, Noxious Trades, Dairies, &c.	1,568	1,518	3,086
„ Interest	12,616	2,770	15,386
„ Other Sources	131,488	44,872	176,360
Total	797,302	643,932	1,441,234
EXPENDITURE.†			
Public Works (including labour and material)	340,105	532,193	872,298
Private Streets, Roads, &c., under Health Act	20,309	5,827	26,136
Salaries	69,768	102,716	172,484
Interest	141,985	42,900	184,885
Other Expenditure	368,578	125,284	493,862
Total	940,745	808,920	1,749,665

291. Under the *Local Government Act* 1891 (54 Vict. No. 1243) it was provided that an annual sum of £450,000 should be appropriated as an endowment to municipalities, commencing with the 1st January, 1892. This is the first statutory provision made to municipalities since 1879, when the annuity of £310,000, authorized under the *Local Government Act* 1874, ceased to be payable. A subsidy, however, in lieu thereof was voted by Parliament annually—equal at first to such endowment, but gradually increased until £450,000 was reached in 1889–90 and 1890–91. Owing to the exigencies of the State, however, the endowment was reduced to £405,000 per annum from the 1st January, 1893, and then to £310,000 from the 1st July following (under Acts Nos. 1289 and 1319).‡ The endowment is payable in equal moieties in March and September in each year. Endowment of municipalities.

* Including receipts from the "Licensing Act 1885 Fund." In the financial year 1891-2, the "equivalent" amounted to £92,492, and in 1892-3 to £92,238.

† Including expenditure of proceeds of loans. For amount of outstanding loans, see table showing "Municipal Debts," *post.*

‡ In July, 1894, the Treasurer proposed in his Budget speech to reduce the endowment to £210,000.

Rate of endowment.

292. Under the Act of 1891 the municipalities are arranged in eight classes in order to insure an equitable distribution of the endowment, those in the lowest class to receive 10s., and those in the highest 55s., for every £1 of general rates* received in the previous year; provided that no city, town, or borough should receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000; and that, if the general rate should exceed one shilling in the £1, the endowment should be calculated on the equivalent amount which a rate of one shilling would have yielded.† Owing to the reduction in the subsidy, however, a *pro ratâ* reduction is also made in these allowances. The following is the classification referred to, together with the number of municipalities in each class in 1893, and the rates of endowment specified in the Act:—

CLASSIFICATION OF MUNICIPALITIES FOR PURPOSES OF ENDOWMENT, 1893.

Classification.	No. of Municipalities, 1893.	Rate of Endowment payable for every £1 of General Rates received.
		£ s. d.
Cities and Towns (including Melbourne and Geelong)	21	0 10 0
Boroughs	39	0 15 0
Shires—1st Class	5‡	0 12 6
„ 2nd „	65§	1 4 0
„ 3rd „	45‖	1 8 0
„ 4th „	5	2 0 0
„ 5th „	13	2 7 6
„ 6th „	7¶	2 15 0
Total (net)	195	—

NOTE.—No city, town, or borough can receive more than £1,000, and no first-class shire more than £4,000. If the endowment authorized be insufficient, proportionate reductions are made.

Municipal expenditure in excess of revenue.

293. In 1893, the expenditure exceeded the revenue in cities, towns, and boroughs by 18 per cent., and in shires by 3 per cent., as compared with an excess of expenditure over revenue of 29 per cent. in cities, towns, and boroughs, and of 2 per cent. in shires, in the previous year.

Municipalities in which expenditure exceeded revenue.

294. The expenditure was greater than the revenue in 29 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 57 of the 139 shires in 1892; and in 29 of the 59 cities, towns, and boroughs, and in 118 of the 142 shires in 1893.

Salaries in municipalities.

295. In 1893, payments of salaries absorbed 9 per cent. of the revenue of cities, towns, and boroughs, and 16 per cent. of that of shires.

* For ratings in municipalities, see paragraph 151 in Part II. *ante*.
† If the general rate is under 1s., then credit may be taken for extra rates to the extent of the difference.
‡ All immediate suburbs of Melbourne.
§ Except portions of two shires.
‖ Except portion of one shire.
¶ Including portions of three shires.

296. Subjoined is a statement of the revenue and expenditure of the Melbourne Harbor Trust* during the sixteen and a half years which have elapsed since the Act came into operation under which that body was created. The net receipts here shown are less than the gross receipts by about one-fifth, that being the proportion payable by the Commissioners of the Trust into the consolidated revenue:— Harbor Trust receipts and expenditure.

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1877 TO 1893.

——	Four and a half Years, 1877-1881.	Five Years.		Year.			Total 1877 to 1893.
		1882-1886.	1887-1891.	1891.	1892.	1893.	
ORDINARY RECEIPTS (NET).	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Wharfage Rates	354,452	569,403	819,390	155,654	121,590	82,499	1,947,334
Leases	521	344	20,226	5,482	6,831	11,840	39,762
Licences	9,409	23,724	19,628	6,118	5,286	4,047	62,094
Interest	2,330	6,624	75,313	7,693	17,470	6,972	108,709
Spencer-street Ferry ..	..	1,526	7,554	2,035	1,456	107	10,643
Sundries..	888	3,059	12,652	3,346	2,081	513	19,193
Total	367,600	604,680	954,763	180,328	154,714	105,978	2,187,735†
EXPENDITURE.‡							
Plant	106,046	216,997	210,053	13,161	253	..	533,349
Harbor Improvements and Maintenance, including dredging, landing, and depositing silt	165,577	509,950	755,567	169,467	123,590	53,957	1,608,641
Wharfs and Approaches, construction and maintenance	63,421	274,904	683,716	202,870	115,395	47,582	1,185,018
General Management and Contingent Expenses	39,517	58,503	91,631	19,393	17,787	14,664	222,102
Commissioners' Fees ..	7,480	8,142	8,500	2,125	1,615	1,445	27,182
Interest	3,061	71,434	256,633	71,633	86,250	130,755§	548,133
Total	385,102	1,139,930	2,006,100	478,649	344,890	248,403§	4,124,425

297. In the sixteen and a half years the Trust has been in existence, the net receipts have amounted to £2,187,735, and the expenditure to £4,124,425, or £1,936,690 in excess of the receipts. To meet this excess, loans ‖ amounting to £2,000,000 have been raised. The expenditure of the Trust may be condensed into three main divisions, the first being Plant, on which, during the period the Trust has been in existence, £533,349 has been laid out, or somewhat more than an eighth of the whole expenditure; the second being the Improvement and Maintenance of the Harbor, together with the wharfs and approaches, on which £2,793,659 has been expended, or more than two-thirds of the whole amount; and the third being Management and Interest on Loans, Receipts and expenditure compared.

* For particulars of improvements made, see Part "Interchange," *post.*
† Exclusive of sums received as net premiums on loans raised, viz., £32,434.
‡ Including loan expenditure.
§ Inclusive of half-yearly interest, *in transitu*, payable in London, 1st January, 1894, as well as a full year's interest paid in 1893.
‖ For particulars of loans, see table "Melbourne Harbor Trust Loans," *post.*

which has absorbed £797,417, or nearly one-fifth of the whole amount. The cash at credit on the 31st December, 1893, was £132,512; and the liabilities under contracts in progress amounted to £15,294.

Metropolitan Board of Works ordinary receipts and expenditure.

298. The following is a statement for the years 1891–2 and 1892–3 of the ordinary receipts and expenditure (*i.e.*, exclusive of loans) on account of the Melbourne Water and Sewerage Works, which were taken over from the Government by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works from the 1st July, 1891. It will be observed that in 1892–3 the ordinary receipts were only £4,000 in excess of the expenditure, but there is a balance of over £70,000 in hand to draw upon, before it will be necessary to strike a sewerage rate :—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—ORDINARY RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE,* 1891–2 AND 1892–3.

—	1891–2.	1892–3.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Water Rates†	199,249	174,539
„ Stations	1,934	3,709
Total	201,183	178,248
EXPENDITURE.		
Management—		
Administration—Salaries, Wages, and Travelling Expenses	11,977	12,809
Rate Collectors—Salaries	6,190	6,507
Printing, Stores, and Incidentals	3,066	2,721
Rent of Offices (proportion)	1,000	671
Valuation of Tenements in Metropolitan Area	795	828
Maintenance—		
Repairs to Works...	12,285	11,444
Salaries and Travelling Expenses (proportion)	2,418	3,053
Law Costs	...	57
Interest on—		
Government Loans	94,503	93,260
Board's „	...	50,840
Bank Overdrafts, &c. (less received on Fixed Deposits)	−19‡	−9,405‡
Miscellaneous—		
Adjustment of Accounts with Government to 30th June, 1891	...	1,269
Total	132,215	174,054
Balance at Credit	68,968	73,162

Board of Works Loan Account.

299. Moreover, in addition to the foregoing amounts, the Board of Works received £1,415,300 (net) from loans floated since its creation,

* *Net*, exclusive of amounts refunded, which have been deducted from both sides of the account.

† Including arrears of former years, viz., £24,727 in 1891-2, and £18,939 in 1892-3. The arrears outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £32,643.

‡ The minus sign indicates that the interest received was in excess of the interest paid by the amount to which it is attached.

and expended therefrom £596,600, leaving a balance in hand of £818,753 on the 30th June, 1893. Of the loan expenditure about £397,000, or two-thirds, was devoted to the construction of the Sewerage Works undertaken by the Board, and the remainder on Waterworks. The amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed and expended by the Government on the Melbourne Waterworks, represented by an outstanding debt of £2,386,685, for which the Board has become primarily responsible. The following are the details of the receipts and expenditure for 1891–2 and 1892–3:—

MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS—LOAN RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE 1891–2 AND 1892–3.

—	1891-2.	1892-3.
RECEIPTS.	£	£
Debentures sold—Net Proceeds	497,587	914,509
Government Loans—Balance of Stock, Act No. 1015	...	3,249
Total	497,587	917,758
EXPENDITURE.		
Water Supply—		
Reticulation	31,549	11,101
New Mains	45,553	45,975
Head-works	14,836	20,228
Service Reservoirs	11,421	3,689
Stock	2,885	...
Salaries	2,458	2,443
Rent	150	625
Law Costs	...	146
Travelling Expenses	...	730
Miscellaneous	...	83
	108,852	85,020
Sewerage—		
Surveys	6,300	22,269
Sewers (including outfall)	24,075	215,507
Sewage Farm	8,171	40,048
Pumping Station	10	3,232
Rising Main	...	61,922
Reticulation	...	565
Salaries	5,618	6,545
Rent	280	925
Law Costs	...	362
Travelling Expenses	...	550
Miscellaneous	...	811
	44,454	352,736
Furniture and Fittings, Fencing, &c.	4,609	921
Total	157,915	438,677
Balance at Credit	339,672	818,753

Revenue and expenditure of Fire Brigades Boards.

300. In order to make better provision for the protection of property from fire, the Fire Brigades Acts 1890 and 1891 were passed, constituting two Fire Brigades Boards, with a view of organizing the isolated and independent volunteer brigades scattered over the colony, and of introducing the most approved methods and apparatus for extinguishing fires, viz., a Metropolitan Board, having jurisdiction over the district within a radius of 10 miles from the General Post Office; and a Country Board, for such other parts of the colony as are specified in the Act, or may be included by Order in Council. It was provided that each Board should consist of nine members, three of whom should be appointed by the Governor in Council, and in the case of the Metropolitan Board three should be elected by the municipalities and three by the fire insurance companies effecting insurances in its district; and in the case of the Country Board, two should be elected by the municipalities, two by the insurance companies, and two by the brigades. The principal Act was passed and became law on the 20th December, 1890, and the first meeting of the Metropolitan Board was held on the 6th March, and of the Country Board on the 18th March, 1891. It was also provided that the expenditure of each Board should be defrayed by contributions, made in equal proportions by the Government, the municipalities, and the fire insurance companies. For 1893 the total contribution levied in the Metropolitan District was £27,700, and in the Country District £10,988, or a total of £38,688, of which £12,896 was payable by the Government, and a similar amount by the municipalities and by the insurance companies. In the Metropolitan Board's district, in 1893, there were 24 complete municipalities and ten portions of municipalities contributing, having rateable property of an annual value of £6,481,485; and in the Country Board's district, there were 70 municipalities, with property of the annual value of £1,333,946. Thus the rate of contribution levied on municipalities in the former district was equivalent to about one-third of a penny, and in the latter to about $\frac{3}{4}$d. in the £1. The Metropolitan District forms a single fire district with 49 stations, whilst the Country District contains nine fire districts and 123 stations. The Metropolitan Brigade is a paid force of 84 permanent and 235 auxiliary firemen; and the Country Board has control over 84 brigades, containing 1,620 firemen, nearly all volunteers.

The following is à statement of the receipts and expenditure of these Boards for the last two years :—

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF FIRE BRIGADES BOARDS.

Revenue and Expenditure.	Metropolitan Board.		Country Board.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
ORDINARY RECEIPTS.	£	£	£	£
Contributions from Government, Municipalities, and Insurance Companies	25,979	29,452	11,395	12,659
Receipts for Services of Brigades ...	701	765	...	...
Interest on Deposits	408	2,452	...	...
Sundries	405	20	...	...
Total	27,493	32,689	11,395	12,659
ORDINARY EXPENDITURE.				
Salaries of Permanent Staff	10,275	11,043	1,650	1,650
Auxiliary and Volunteer Staff Allowances	2,411	3,045		
Fire Expenses	98	340	2,030	2,164
Horse Expenses	1,156	1,374	247	1,604
Quarters, Housings, and Stables ...	2,052	1,780	715	1,444
Establishment Charges, Uniforms, Stores, Printing, Travelling Expenses, Furniture, Auditors' Fees	4,537	4,548	2,980	3,834
Plant, Purchase and Repairs (including Harness and Electrical Appliances)	1,260	2,241	4,551	2,285
Annual Demonstration	...	...	499	500
Interest on Debentures	4,500	3,375	...	...
„ Overdraft	83	972	...	...
Sinking Fund	2,000	1,442	...	...
Expenses Floating Loans, &c.	282	140	...	...
Firemen's Accident Fund and Funeral Expenses	...	257	...	...
Unapportioned...	749	...	...	339
Miscellaneous	...	4	...	...
Total	29,403	30,561	12,672	13,820
LOAN EXPENDITURE.				
Purchase of Freehold Property	32,617	34,824	...	...
„ and erection of Buildings ...	2,706	32,391	...	...
Plant	16,595	17,143	...	...
Total	51,918*	114,919	...	...

NOTE.—On the 31st December, 1893, the arrears of contributions due to the Metropolitan Board were —£2,064 by municipalities, and £511 by Insurance Companies—total, £2,575 ; and to the Country Board—£1,082, £803, and £63 by the respective bodies—total, £1,948. The balance of loans unexpended (after deducting overdraft) was £29,835, which was on fixed deposit in one of the banks.

* Expenditure proper, exclusive of £468 advanced out of the loan account for cost of printing debentures, and towards interest on bank overdraft.

General and local revenue and expenditure.

301. A statement of the revenue and expenditure of the General Government, added to those of the Municipalities, of the Melbourne Harbor Trust, of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, and of the Fire Brigades Boards, during the last seven years will be found in the following table. From the totals of their revenue and expenditure, the amounts granted by the State or by one Corporation to another have been deducted. The expenditure of the proceeds of loans is entirely left out of account in the Government returns, but is included in the other cases. Government expenditure from the Land Sales by Auction Fund has also been excluded, as it is gradually being defrayed out of the ordinary expenditure.*

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1887 TO 1893.†

	Total Amounts Received and Expended.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
REVENUE.							
Government ...	6,733,826	7,607,598	8,675,990	8,565,159	8,343,588	7,729,572	6,959,229
Municipalities ...	921,466	1,056,437	1,182,291	1,273,855	1,365,486	1,251,636	1,170,260
Harbor Trust ...	153,783	194,584	215,496	210,572	180,328	154,714	105,978
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	201,183	178,248
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	7,231	15,555	15,823
Total ...	7,809,075	8,858,619	10,073,777	10,049,586	9,896,633	9,352,660	8,429,538
EXPENDITURE.							
Government ...	6,561,251	7,287,151	7,919,902	9,645,737	9,128,699	8,482,917	7,989,757
,, Special‡	...	...	39,424	25,264	44,217	20,139	10,956
Municipalities ...	986,846	1,132,783	1,400,873	1,507,404	1,583,011	1,519,587	1,478,691
Harbor Trust ...	238,748	257,088	428,575	603,040	478,649	344,890	248,403
Board of Works	...	...	...	...	...	290,130	612,731
Fire Boards ...	...	...	...	...	4,246	70,660	129,775
Total ...	7,786,845	8,677,022	9,788,774	11,781,445	11,238,822	10,728,323	10,470,313

* See table following paragraph 198 *ante*.

† The financial year of the General Government and of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works ends on the 30th June; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August; that of other municipalities on the 30th September; and that of the Harbor Trust and Fire Boards on the 31st December.

‡ Sale of City Police Court Fund. The receipts have been included with ordinary Government revenue in 1890.

302. The next table gives the general and local revenue and expenditure per head of population in the same seven years. It will be observed that in the last year named the local revenue, embracing that of the municipal bodies, the Harbor Trust, the Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards, amounted to £1 5s. 3d. per head, and the general and local revenue combined to £7 4s. 6d. per head:— General and local revenue and expenditure per head.

GENERAL AND LOCAL REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE PER HEAD, 1887 TO 1893.

—	Amounts Received and Expended per Head.*																	
	1887.			1888.			1889.			1890.			1891.			1892.			1893.		
REVENUE.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Government ...	6	14	7	7	7	4	8	1	1	7	16	11	7	7	3	6	13	6	5	19	3
Municipalities	0	18	5	1	0	5	1	1	11	1	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	7	1	0	1
Harbor Trust...	0	3	1	0	3	9	0	4	0	0	3	10	0	3	2	0	2	8	0	1	10
Board of Works		...			...			...			...			...		0	3	6	0	3	1
Fire Boards ...		...			...			...			...		0	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3
Total ...	7	16	1	8	11	6	9	7	0	9	3	10	8	14	8	8	1	6	7	4	6
EXPENDITURE.																					
Government ...	6	11	2	7	1	1	7	7	1	8	14	10	8	1	1	7	6	7	6	16	11
,, Special†		...			...		0	0	9	0	0	5	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0	2
Municipalities	0	19	9	1	1	11	1	6	0	1	7	4	1	8	0	1	6	3	1	5	4
Harbor Trust...	0	4	9	0	5	0	0	8	0	0	10	11	0	8	5	0	6	0	0	4	3
Board of Works		...			...			...			...			...		0	5	0	0	10	6
Fire Boards ...		...			...			...			...		0	0	1	0	1	2	0	2	3
Total ...	7	15	8	8	8	0	9	1	10	10	13	6	9	18	4	9	5	4	8	19	5

303. It has been already stated that in the last two tables the expenditure of the proceeds of loans contracted by the General Government is not included. If, however, it should be desired to know the total amount of public money spent in the colony, this must be added, as has been done in the following table for the fifteen years ended with General, local, and loan expenditure, 1879 to 1893.

* For populations used see table following paragraph 175 *ante*.

† Sale of City Police Court Fund. The receipts have been included with ordinary Government revenue in 1890.

1893, where the amount per head of the average population is also shown:—

GENERAL, LOCAL, AND LOAN EXPENDITURE, 1879 TO 1893.

Year.	Expenditure.			Expenditure per Head.								
	General and Local.*	From Government Loans.	Total.	General and Local.			From Government Loans.			Total.		
	£	£	£	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1879 ...	5,507,869	1,278,217	6,786,086	6	13	2	1	10	11	8	4	1
1880 ...	5,749,623	1,507,778	7,257,401	6	16	10	1	15	10	8	12	8
1881 ...	5,777,479	830,505	6,607,984	6	14	4	0	19	4	7	13	8
1882 ...	5,850,381	1,064,516	6,914,897	6	13	0	1	4	2	7	17	2
1883 ...	6,572,203	2,656,810	9,229,013	7	6	1	2	19	1	10	5	2
1884 ...	6,857,580	1,600,233	8,457,813	7	9	0	1	14	9	9	3	9
1885 ...	7,255,527	1,194,345	8,449,872	7	13	7	1	5	4	8	18	11
1886 ...	7,682,550	1,736,919	9,419,469	7	18	6	1	15	11	9	14	5
1887 ...	7,786,845	2,257,625	10,044,470	7	15	8	2	5	1	10	0	9
1888 ...	8,677,022	2,360,972	11,037,994	8	8	0	2	5	8	10	13	8
1889 ...	9,788,774	3,671,645	13,460,419	9	1	10	3	8	2	12	10	0
1890 ...	11,781,445	3,772,723	15,554,168	10	13	6	3	8	4	14	1	10
1891 ...	11,238,822	3,427,424	14,666,246	9	18	4	3	0	6	12	18	10
1892 ...	10,728,323	1,051,719	11,780,042	9	5	4	0	18	2	10	3	6
1893 ...	10,470,313	761,200	11,231,513	8	19	5	0	13	0	9	12	5

Public money spent in 1893 and other years.

304. It will be noticed that the total amount of public money spent per head ranged from £7 13s. 8d. in 1881 to £14 1s. 10d. in 1890; the proportion of which derived from Government loans varied from only 13s. per head in 1893 to £3 8s. 4d. per head in 1890. It will further be remarked that the total amount per head in 1893, although much smaller than in the five years immediately preceding it, was larger than in any other year shown except 1883, 1886, and 1887.

General and local taxation.

305. The amount of taxation under the General Government, under the Municipal Bodies, and under the Melbourne Harbor Trust is given in the following table for each of the seven years ended with 1893, the items being specified in the last two cases. The principle upon which the items of taxation are separated from the general revenue has been already explained.† The local taxation is separated from the whole municipal revenue by rejecting—besides all grants received from the

* Including expenditure from Municipal and other Corporation loans.

† See paragraph 241 *ante*.

General Government—rents of building and land, proceeds of the letting of halls, &c., the balance being considered as taxation. The taxation levied by the Harbor Trust consists only of wharfage rates :—

GENERAL AND LOCAL TAXATION, 1887 TO 1893.*

Heads of Taxation.	Amounts received.						
	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
GOVERNMENT†	2,739,635	3,071,003	3,749,670	3,630,814	3,252,638	3,149,310	2,522,779
MUNICIPAL.							
Rates	592,235	646,694	732,324	802,356	837,575	808,428	772,598
Licences	102,313	104,227	101,475	102,727	103,120	102,146	102,297
Registration of Dogs	13,853	13,128	13,045	13,293	14,073	13,475	12,823
Market Dues	56,881	61,064	69,285	76,108	81,828	84,399	58,644
Total	765,282	825,113	916,129	994,484	1,036,596	1,008,448	946,362
MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST.							
Wharfage Rates	138,804	175,795	183,318	165,819	155,654	121,590	82,499
Total General and Local Taxation	3,643,721	4,071,911	4,849,117	4,791,117	4,444,888	4,279,348	3,551,640

General and local taxation per head.

306. The aggregate amounts of taxation raised by the Government and the municipalities represented, in 1887, a proportion of £3 12s. 10d. to each individual in the community ; in 1888, £3 18s. 10d. ; in 1889, £4 10s. ; in 1890, £4 6s. 10d. ; in 1891, £3 18s. 5d. ; in 1892, £3 13s. 11d. ; and in 1893, £2 19s. 5d.

Chief sources of taxation.

307. It has already been pointed out that by far the greater portion of the General Government taxation is derived from Customs duties‡ —the proportion varying in different years from 72 to 89 per cent. Seventy-six per cent. of the Municipal taxation in 1887, 78 per cent. in 1888, 80 per cent. in 1889 and 1890, 81 per cent. in 1891, 80 per cent. in 1892, and 82 per cent. in 1893 was derived from rates.

Public debt.

308. Exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue (£750,000), and £203,575 Debentures raised locally towards the repayment of a loan falling due in January, 1894, the Public Debt of Victoria

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* The financial year of the General Government ends on the 30th June ; that of Melbourne and Geelong on the 31st August ; that of other municipalities on the 30th September ; and that of the Melbourne Harbor Trust on the 31st December.

† For details of Government taxation, see table following paragraph 244 *ante*.

‡ See paragraph 246 *ante*.

amounted on the 30th June, 1893, to £46,940,987,* consisting of moneys—

	£
Borrowed in Victoria	2,180,087
„ England	44,760,900
Total	£46,940,987

Permanent and floating debt, 1892-3.

309. This does not include temporary deficiencies which have recently accumulated in the Annual Revenue Accounts, which necessitate both the issue of Treasury-bonds and the absorption of Trust Funds in the hands of the Government. As, however, these deficiencies are likely to disappear in the course of a few years, they need not be further treated under the head of Debt. If such items were included, the total liability of the colony would exceed 50 millions sterling, thus—

PERMANENT AND FLOATING DEBT AT END OF 1892–3.

		£
Permanent Debt		46,940,987
Deficiencies in—		
(*a*) Consolidated Revenue, covered by—		
Treasury-bonds	£750,000†	
Advances from Trust Funds...	1,990,715	
		2,740,715
(*b*) Land Sales by Auction Fund... ...		502,817
Total		£50,184,519

Purposes for which loans were incurred.

310. The aggregate amount of the loans raised up to the 30th June, 1893, exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue, was £58,088,182; but a total of £10,943,620 having been repaid, viz., £1,879,200 out of the general revenue, and £9,064,420 out of the proceeds of redemption loans, the balance outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, was reduced to £47,144,562. Of this, however, £1,203,575 is available for the redemption of loans about to fall due, so that the net amount outstanding is only £45,940,987. The amount of Public Debt borrowed under each of the purposes for which the debt was

* On the 30th June, 1894, the public debt (exclusive of £750,000 Treasury-bills in aid of revenue) amounted to £46,547,708.

† Nominal amount. As only £738,867 was realized, the deficit is thereby increased by £11,133.

incurred, the amount paid off, and the amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, are shown in the following table :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LOANS WERE RAISED.

Public Borrowings contracted for—	Total Amount borrowed.*	Amount.		
		Paid off.	Outstanding, 30th June, 1893.	
			Total.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.				
Railways	36,150,178	344,200	35,805,978†	77·94
Tramways in Country Districts	200,000	...	200,000‡	·44
Water Supply and Irrigation—				
Melbourne	3,189,934	800,000	2,389,934	5·20
Country	4,838,549	...	4,838,549§	10·53
Harbors and Docks ...	275,554	...	275,554	·60
Graving Dock	350,464	...	350,464	·76
Total Revenue yielding ...	45,004,679	1,144,200	43,860,479	95·47
OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Parliament Houses	246,453	...	246,453	·54
Law Courts	354,260	...	354,260	·77
Public Offices	166,195	...	166,195	·36
Defence Works	100,000	...	100,000	·22
State School Buildings ...	1,105,557	...	1,105,557	2·41
Prince's-bridge, Melbourne ...	108,043	...	108,043	·23
Melbourne and Geelong Improvements	735,000	735,000	...	...
Total Permanent Works ...	2,815,508	735,000	2,080,508	4·53
Net Borrowings	47,820,187	1,879,200	45,940,987	100·00
Redemption of Loans‖ ...	10,267,995	9,064,420	1,203,575	...
Gross Borrowings ...	58,088,182	10,943,620	47,144,562	...

NOTE.—Exclusive of temporary Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue, of which £750,000 were outstanding on 30th June, 1893.

311. It will be observed that at the present time 95½ per cent. of the Victorian borrowings has been devoted to railways, waterworks, and other revenue producing works, from which the State derives a considerable income. Only 4½ per cent. of the debt is not directly revenue

Borrowings devoted to revenue producing works.

* For expenditure of the net proceeds of these amounts, see table following paragraph 202 *ante*; and for further details of the expenditure of railway loans, see portion relating to Railways in Part "Interchange" *post.*

† Inclusive of £153,900 of late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures.

‡ Advanced to Country Tramways Board.

§ Of this amount £677,753 was re-lent to municipal bodies, £754,514 to Waterworks Trusts, and £870,636 to Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts, for local waterworks, the principal and interest being repayable by annual instalments—the former into a sinking fund, the latter into the general revenue. For accumulation of Sinking Fund (Municipalities Redemption Account), see table, "Trust Funds," *post.*

‖ Exclusive of conversion loans amounting to £1,043,780.

producing, and this has been expended on such useful and permanent works as bridges, defence works, State schools, public buildings, &c.

Public debt, when authorized.

312. Of the debt outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, a sum of about £53,000 was authorized as early as 1857, nearly 3 millions during the ten years ended with 1870, over 10 millions in the ten years ended with 1880, over 30¼ millions—of which, however, over 8¾ millions were for purposes of redemption—in the ten years ended with 1890, and 2 millions since 1890, as will be seen by the following table, which shows the years in which the various amounts of which the debt is composed were authorized and the number of the Act by which such authorization was given; also the changes that have been effected by means of conversion operations:—

AUTHORIZATION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Authorization.		Rate of Interest.	Amount outstanding on the 30th June, 1893.	
Year.	Number of Act.		As originally authorized.	After Conversion Operations.
		Per cent.	£	£
1857	36	6	52,780	...
1862	150	6	23,900	...
1868	331	5	2,107,000	2,107,000
,,	332	5	610,000	312,900
1870	371	4	100,000	...
1872	428	4	1,113,000	543,000
,,	439	4	...	86,780* 13,102†
1873	468	4	1,500,000	1,500,000
1876	531	4	... 2,500,000	500,000* 2,500,000
1878	608	4½	5,000,000	5,000,000
,,	611	4	...	457,000*
,,	617	5	153,900	153,900‡
1881	717	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1882	739	4	2,000,000	2,000,000
,,	741	4	167,600	167,600
1883	760	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1884	805	4	4,000,000	4,000,000
1885	845	4	6,000,000	6,000,000
1887	963	4	130,000	130,000
1888	989	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
1889	1,015	4	469,705	469,705
,,	1,032	3½	4,000,000	4,000,000
1890	1,196	3½	3,000,000	3,000,000
1891	1,217	3½	1,000,000§	1,000,000§
,,	1,233	4½	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total ...	...	...	45,927,885	45,940,987

* Conversion loans, the total amount of which was £1,043,780.
† Increase of debt by conversion of 6 and 5 per cent. debentures into 4 per cent. stock.
‡ Debentures of M. and H. B. U. Railway Co., taken over by the Government.
§ £2,000,000 actually raised, but £1,000,000 is omitted, as it is set aside to redeem the £1,000,000 Treasury-bills falling due on 31st December, 1893, and shown on the next line.

313. The gross total of the Public Debt increased from £5,000,000 in 1860 to nearly £12,000,000 in 1870, to £22,000,000 in 1880-81, and to £44,000,000 in 1890–91—the amount at the end of each decennial period being about double that at the commencement. During the two years subsequent to 1890–91, a net amount of $2\frac{1}{3}$ millions was added to the debt. The whole increase in 32 years was in a much greater ratio than the increase of population, for the indebtedness per head gradually rose from £9 10s. in 1860 to £39 in 1892–3, which it may be remarked is £1 less than in 1891–2. A considerable increase also took place as compared with the total revenue, for whilst in 1860, or three years after the colony commenced to borrow, the debt was equivalent to only $1\frac{2}{3}$ year's revenue, in 1870 it was equivalent to $3\frac{2}{3}$ years', and in 1892–3 to over $6\frac{3}{5}$ years' revenue. The amount of debt outstanding, together with the average per head and the multiple of revenue at the end of 1860 and the three following decennial periods, and of the two years ended with 1892–3, are shown in the following table:— Growth of the public debt.

GROWTH OF THE PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1892-3*.

At End of the Financial Year.	Amount Outstanding.	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1860	5,118,100	9 10 4	1·66
1870	11,924,800	16 8 5	3·66
1880–81	22,593,102	26 1 2	4·36
1890–91	43,610,265	38 0 6	5·23
1891–2	46,711,287	40 3 6	6·04
1892–3	45,940,987	39 5 1	6·60

NOTE.—On the 30th June, 1894, the public debt was £46,547,708 (excluding Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue £750,000). At the same date the estimated population was about 1,173,469. The amount of indebtedness per head was thus £39 13s. 4d.; and the multiple of the revenue was 6·9.

314. It will be noticed that in 1892–3 the Public Debt increased by only £229,700. This was accounted for by further sales of stock on the Melbourne Register amounting to £259,700, as against which, however, a loan of £30,000 debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company was paid off on the 1st July, 1892. The debt per head of population shows a decrease of 18s., but the ratio of debt to revenue rose from nearly 6 years of the latter in 1891–2 to $6\frac{3}{5}$ years in 1892–3. Increase of debt, 1892-3.

315. Of the debt on the 30th June, 1893, £13,880,700 (including £153,900 debentures taken over by the Government) was in the form of debentures; £30,650,100 in that of Inscribed Stock (London Repayment of debt.

* For amount of the Public Debt at the end of each year, see first folding sheet.

Register); £1,410,187 in that of Funded (or permanent) Stock (Melbourne Register); and that of £1,000,000 Treasury-bills. If to these be added £1,203,575—consisting of £1,000,000 Inscribed Stock and £203,575 Debentures—the sum makes up the gross debt of the colony on the date named. The following are the dates at which the various amounts of which the debt is composed are repayable, also the amounts repayable in Melbourne and London :—

REPAYMENT OF DEBT.

Under Act No.	When Repayable.	Rate of Interest per cent.	Amount Repayable. In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
	Debentures.		£	£	£
331–2	1st January, 1894 ...	5	312,900	2,107,000	2,419,900
468	1st July, 1899 ...	4	...	1,500,000	1,500,000
531	,, 1901 ...	4	...	3,000,000	3,000,000
608	1st January, 1904 ...	4½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
611	,, ,, ...	4	457,000*	...	457,000*
1296	1st April, 1913† ...	4	203,575	...	203,575
	Inscribed Stock (London).				
717	1st July, 1907 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
739	1st April, 1908 ...	4	...	2,000,000	2,000,000‡
760	1st October, 1913 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000‡
805	,, 1919 ...	4	...	4,000,000	4,000,000
845	,, 1920 ...	4	...	6,000,000	6,000,000
989, 1032	,, 1923 ...	3½	...	7,000,000	7,000,000
989, 1196	1st January, 1921 to 1926§	3½	...	5,000,000	5,000,000
	Funded Stock (Melbourne).				
‖	28th November, 1897 ¶ ...	4	1,410,187	...	1,410,187
617	*Debentures of late M. and H. B. U. Railway Co.***	5	...	153,900	153,900
	Treasury-bills (London).				
1233	31st December, 1893 ...	4½	...	1,000,000	1,000,000
	Gross Amount ...	...	2,383,662	44,760,900	47,144,562
	Less Redemption Loans	...	203,575	1,000,000	1,203,575
	Net Amount ...	...	2,180,087	43,760,900	45,940,987

* Held by Government; nominally repayable in London.

† Or at any time thereafter not later than 1st April, 1923, at option of Government. This amount is available for the redemption of the loan falling due in January, 1894.

‡ Original debentures were convertible into inscribed stock at option of holders. The amount so converted, according to advices received to the 30th June, 1893, was £8,650,100, the balance being still held in the form of debentures.

§ Or at any time between the dates named after due notice.

‖ Acts 428, 439, 741, 963, and 1015.

¶ Or at any time thereafter, at option of the Government, after twelve months' notice in the *Government Gazette*. Of the total amount, £1,000,000 is set apart to redeem the Treasury-bonds shown in the table.

** Of which £22,000 is redeemable on 1st July, 1895; £100,000 on 1st September, 1895; and £31,900 on 1st January, 1897. Amount payable in London and Melbourne has been estimated.

316. The last of the old 6 per cent. loans was paid off on 1st January, 1891, making a total of £9,073,320, which has been redeemed from 1st October, 1883. With the exception of £276,100 redeemed out of revenue, all the 6 per cent. loans have been replaced by redemption loans bearing only 4 or 3½ per cent. interest, and the nominal saving by such substitution in the annual interest payable amounts to £180,195.* Moreover, it will be noticed that further loans amounting to £2,419,900 at 5 per cent. were to fall due on 1st January, 1894, and £1,000,000 Treasury-bills at 4½ per cent. on 31st December, 1893, which, being replaced with 4 and 3½ per cents. respectively, will result in an annual saving of £34,199. With one slight exception, none of the remaining loans bear a higher rate than 4½ per cent. Reduced rate of interest on loans.

317. The loans which have been redeemed up to the 30th June, 1893, amount in the aggregate to £10,973,620, of which £1,879,200 was provided for out of revenue, and £9,094,420 by means of redemption loans, bearing interest at the rates of 4 or 3½ per cent. Nearly three-fourths of the amount was repayable in London, and the remainder in Melbourne. The following are the particulars:— Loans redeemed.

Loans redeemed to the 30th June, 1893.

Under Act. No.	Date of Redemption.	Rate of Interest.	Source from which Funds were provided.	Amount redeemed.		
				Melbourne.	London.	Total.
				£	£	£
13	1855 to 1875 ...	...	Revenue	525,000	...	525,000
23	,, ,, ...	...	,,	210,000	...	210,000
40	1857 to 1872 ...	6	,,	299,100	500,900	800,000
15	1872 to 1874 ...	6	,,	2,900	65,200	68,100
617	1880 to 1886 ...	6 & 3½†	Loans	33,800	233,400	267,200‡
,,	1st July, 1892 ...	5	,,	17,900	12,100	30,000
36	1st October, 1883	6	,,	236,600	3,587,500	3,824,100
,,	,, 1884	6	,,	...	812,500	812,500
,,	,, 1885	6	,,	580,620	2,600,000	3,180,620
,,	,, 1888	6	,,	130,000	...	130,000
150	,, 1889	6	Revenue	276,100	...	276,100
287	1st January, 1891	6	Loans	...	850,000	850,000
	Total			2,312,020	8,661,600	10,973,620

* Exclusive of the saving on the loan of £276,100, which was paid off out of revenue.

† Only £200 bore interest at 3½ per cent.

‡ This amount was repaid as follows:—£100,000 on 1st July, 1880; £59,600 on 1st March, 1881; £20,400 on 1st May, 1882; £48,300 on 1st January, 1883; £38,900 on 1st January, 1886.

Victorian Government stock.

318. Victorian stock on the Melbourne Register was first authorized under the *Public Works Loan Act* 1872 (36 Vict. No. 428), and originally amounted to £1,113,000. Owing to portion of this being converted into debentures, which operation was more than counterbalanced by re-conversions and fresh issues, the amount outstanding became increased on the 30th June, 1893, to £1,410,187. Of this amount £803,862 is held by the public, and £606,325 by the Government, viz.:—£330,623 on account of Trust Funds invested, and £275,702 on account of investments by municipalities. In the case of the first three loans issued in London since the 1st January, 1883 —amounting to £10,000,000—the option was given to holders of converting their debentures into stock, to be registered in London; whilst the subsequent loans (not including short-dated Treasury-bonds) raised up to the end of the financial year 1892-3—amounting to £22,000,000—were issued as stock in the first instance. The privilege referred to, according to advices received up to the 30th June, 1893, had been availed of up to the extent of £8,650,100, so that the stock then outstanding upon the London Register amounted to £30,650,100. The total amount of stock on the two registers combined was thus £32,060,287. Of this amount £20,060,287 bears interest at the rate 4 per cent., and £12,000,000 at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum.

Rates of interest.

319. About a fourth of the Public Debt bears interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., whilst nearly three-fifths bears interest at 4 per cent., and the balance at higher rates up to 5 per cent., the average being 3·99 per cent. The following are the rates of interest payable on the various amounts of which the Public Debt of Victoria was composed on the 30th June, 1893 :—

Rates of Interest.	Amount at each rate.
5 per cent.	£2,573,800
$4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	6,000,000
4 per cent.	26,367,187
$3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.	11,000,000
Total	£45,940,987

Interest on debt.

320. Nearly three-fourths of the interest on the debt is payable in July and January, and the bulk of the remainder in October and April. In connexion with this, it has been pointed out that, whilst admitting the inconvenience to the colony of having large interest amounts falling due at one time, the greatest degree of negotiability for the stock can only be attained by making the periods of payment uniform for all

loans. About a nineteenth of the interest is payable in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following table shows the amounts of annual interest payable on the debt as it existed on the 30th June, 1893, also the time when and places where it becomes payable :—

ANNUAL INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AT 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Rate per cent.	When due.	Interest due Annually— In Melbourne.	In London.	Total.
		£	£	£
5	July and January ...	15,645	105,350	120,995
4½	„ „ ...	...	225,000	225,000
4	„ „ ...	18,280*	580,000	598,280
3½	„ „ ...	...	420,000	420,000
	Total	33,925	1,330,350	1,364,275
4	October and April ...	64,550	400,000	464,550
4½	June and December † ...	...	45,000	45,000
	Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures ...	...	7,695	7,695
	Grand Total ...	98,475	1,783,045	1,881,520
	Less for Redemption Loans ...	8,143	35,000	43,143
	Net Amount ...	90,332	1,748,045	1,838,377

NOTE.—According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement 1892-3 the amount actually payable for 1893-4 was £1,874,490. The difference between this and the grand total in the table (£7,030) is accounted for by the non-payment of £18,280 on debentures held by Government on account of Trust Funds invested, and of £22,500, half a year's interest on Treasury-bonds in aid of public works, redeemed on 31st December, 1893, as against which £33,750 interest on Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue is not included in the above statement.

Interest on loans for different works.

321. The average interest on the Public Debt, as it existed at the end of the financial year 1892–3, was equivalent to about 4 per cent., the average rates on the amounts borrowed for the different works varying from $3\frac{1}{2}$ to $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. No money has been borrowed at 6 per cent. since 1866; and the 5, $4\frac{1}{2}$, 4, and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans floated since, together with the substitution of 4 and $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. debentures and stock for the 6 per cent. loans which had become due, have gradually brought down the rate of interest, so that at the end of 1892–3 it averaged about 4 per cent., as just stated. The following

* Debentures held by the Government. See note *supra*.
† For Treasury-bills redeemable on 31st December, 1893.

are the particulars of the amounts borrowed for the different works, and the annual interest and average rate of interest chargeable thereon :—

INTEREST ON LOANS FOR DIFFERENT WORKS.

Purpose for which Raised.	Amount Outstanding on 30th June, 1893.*	Annual Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Nominal Rate per cent.
	£	£	
Railways	35,805,978†	1,435,380	4·01
Tramways in Country Districts ...	200,000	7,750	3·88
Water Supply {Melbourne	2,389,934	93,985	3·93
Water Supply {Country	4,838,549	189,534	3·92
Law Courts and Parliament Houses ...	600,713	25,265	4·21
Public Offices	166,195	6,789	4·08
Defences	100,000	3,500	3·50
State Schools	1,105,557	45,222	4·09
Yarra Bridge	108,043	4,622	4·28
Harbors, &c.	275,554	11,022	4·00
Graving Dock	350,464	15,308	4·37
Available for Redemption purposes ...	1,203,575	43,143	3·58
Gross Amount	47,144,562	1,881,520	3·94
Less Redemption Loans	1,203,575	43,143	...
Net Amount	45,940,987	1,838,377	4·00

Interest payable and paid.

322. By the last two tables it appears that, on the debt as it stood at the end of 1892–3, the total net amount accruing annually as interest is £1,838,377; but as interest (£18,280) on debentures held by the Government was not paid, and as interest on portion of the loans was not payable during the year, the amount actually paid in 1892–3 was only £1,805,988, viz., £1,741,540 in London, and £64,448 in Melbourne.

Interest on debt recouped from reproductive works.

323. The real burden of the debt is shown by the amount of interest, which, not being covered by the profits arising from those public works on which the loan moneys have been expended, has necessarily to be provided for by taxation, land revenue, &c. Thus, in 1892–3, although the interest which accrued on the public debt of Victoria amounted to £1,863,800,‡ it was only necessary to provide for £603,700, or about 32 per cent., by these methods, the remaining 68 per cent. being derived from public works of a reproductive character. In the preceding year, however, 37 per cent. was so derived. The

* See also footnotes to table following paragraph 310 *ante*.

† This is inclusive of £153,900, amount outstanding on the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay United Railway Company's debentures, the interest on which is £7,695 annually.

‡ The actual amount paid was £1,805,988, and the annual interest on the net debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,838,377. See last paragraphs.

following is a statement of the sources from which the interest was defrayed:—

INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC DEBT AND SOURCES WHENCE DEFRAYED, 1892–3.

Interest defrayed from—	1892–3.
	£
Net Revenue from Railways	1,075,657
,, ,, Graving Dock	818*
Interest on Loans to Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works	97,682
,, ,, Local Bodies (actual receipts)	37,674
,, Debentures held by Government ...	18,280
,, Unexpended Balances in Banks (say)	30,000
Total	1,260,111
Taxation and Land Revenue	603,689
Total Interest accrued	1,863,800†

Interest from reproductive works in Australasian Colonies and Canada.

324. From the best information available similar particulars have been compiled for 1892 in regard to the other Australian Colonies (except Western Australia) and Canada, with the result that the profits of reproductive public works are found to have covered a larger proportion of the interest on the debt in Victoria than in any of the other colonies of this group, whilst the proportion in Canada was lower than in any Australasian colony except Tasmania. The following are the proportions referred to:—

PROPORTION OF INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT COVERED BY EARNINGS OF REPRODUCTIVE WORKS, 1892–3.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Victoria	67·6	New Zealand ...	30·24
New South Wales ...	64·0	Canada	11·12
South Australia ...	60·8	Tasmania	8·46
Queensland	39·0		

Expenses of paying interest on debt.

325. The payment of interest in Melbourne is not attended with any expense; but in connexion with the payment of interest in London expenses are incurred, consisting chiefly of premium, on the remittance of money and commission to the Banks. For payment of debenture coupons a commission of ½ per cent. is payable; and in the case of inscribed loans a commission of £500 per million per annum for inscription and payment of interest is charged for the first 10 millions of

* In addition to this the Government and Harbor Trust have the free use of the Dock, merely reimbursing the Department the actual expenses incurred.

† The actual amount paid was £1,805,988, and the annual interest on the net debt as it stood at the end of the year was £1,838,377. See last paragraphs.

stock inscribed, £450 for the second 10 millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts. These charges amounted in 1892–3 to £30,197, which is equivalent to a proportion of nearly 1¾ per cent. on the total amount paid in London, viz., £1,741,540; as compared with a proportion of 1⅔ per cent. in 1889–90 and 1890–91, but only 1½ per cent. in 1888–9. The following figures show the items of which the expenses were made up during the last five years:—

EXPENSES OF PAYING INTEREST ON LOANS, 1888–9 TO 1892–3.

——	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.
	£	£	£	£	£
Commission of ½ per cent. on Debenture Coupons payable	3,161	3,152	3,106	2,841	2,912
Commission for Inscription of Stock and Payment of Interest (1¼ or 1⅛ per cent. on interest payable)	8,709	9,932	11,553	12,577	13,157
Premium on Remittances	7,540	10,755	10,846*	10,666*	13,730*
Stamps, Advertising, &c.	1,108	561	603	515	398
Total Expenses ...	20,518	24,400	26,108	26,599	30,197
Interest paid in London	1,363,753	1,460,463	1,563,783	1,628,092	1,741,540
Percentage of Expenses	1·51	1·67	1·67	1·64	1·73

Interest on debt per head.

326. Adding the interest paid in Melbourne—in connexion with which, as has been already stated, there are no expenses—to the interest and expenses in the last column of the table, it will be found that the total interest and expenses of the Public Debt of Victoria paid during 1892–3 amounted to £1,836,185,† being in the proportion of £1 11s. 5d. per head of population, and equal to about 23 per cent. (or nearly one-fourth) of the general expenditure of the colony.

Commission on redemption of £850,000 oan.

327. A commission of ¼ per cent. was chargeable on the redemption at maturity of loans redeemable in London; and accordingly £2,125 was paid in 1890–91 for the redemption of £850,000, which fell due on the 1st January, 1891. Interest was also paid, in 1891–2, amounting to £12,284, on advances by Banks in London to redeem the debentures.

Interest and expenses of debt, 1860 to 1892-3.

328. The following is a statement of the total amount, and amount per head, paid for interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1860, in

* Including £5,208 in 1890-91, £5,351 in 1891-2, and £7,475 in 1892-3, equivalent to Banks for non-remittance of interest.

† See under head of "Public Debt," page 119 *ante*.

each fifth year from that period to 1889–90, and in 1891–2 and 1892–3; also in each of the same years, the proportion such interest and expenses bore to the general revenue of the colony. It will be observed that the total amount and amount per head have been gradually increasing, and that the amount in proportion to revenue was considerably higher in 1892–3 than in any previous year:—

INTEREST AND EXPENSES OF PUBLIC DEBT, 1860 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Total Amount Paid.	Amount Per Head of Population.	Percentage of Revenue.
	£	£ *s.* *d.*	
1860 ...	251,777	0 9 4	8·17
1865 ...	517,081	0 16 8	16·81
1870 ...	647,674	0 17 10	19·86
1874–5 ...	719,282	0 18 3	17·25
1879–80 ...	979,864	1 3 1	21·30
1884–5 ...	1,271,907	1 6 11	20·22
1889–90 ...	1,548,145	1 8 1	18·17
1891–2 ...	1,714,416	1 9 7	20·55
1892–3 ...	1,836,185	1 11 5	23·85

Interest on debt in Australasian Colonies and elsewhere.

329. In the other Australasian Colonies, in 1892, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt per head varied from £2 17s. 3d. in Queensland, £2 9s. 11d. in New Zealand, and £2 9s. 2d. in South Australia, to £2 0s. 4d. in Tasmania, £1 15s. 1d. in Western Australia, and £1 13s. 6d.* in New South Wales; whilst the proportion to the total expenditure varied from 40 per cent. in New Zealand, 33 per cent. in Tasmania and Queensland, and about 30 per cent. in South Australia, to 19 per cent. in New South Wales, and about 18 per cent. in Western Australia.† In the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the interest and expenses of the Public Debt in 1892 amounted to £7,718,843, or to £1 18s. 1d. per head, being equivalent to nearly a fourth of the total expenditure.

Interest on debt per breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

330. The interest on the Public Debt is raised by the exertions of the breadwinning portion of the population as distinguished from the dependent portion, which consists for the most part of women and children not engaged in remunerative occupations. These two sections of the population, as returned at the census of 1891, were carefully separated in all the Australasian Colonies, and the totals have been published. Comparing the number of breadwinners in each colony with the interest and expenses on its debt, as it existed in 1891, the following figures are obtained, which, as a matter of course, are much

* Properly the amount for New South Wales should be £1 18s. 5d., and the proportion of expenditure 21 per cent., as portion of the interest paid was charged to the succeeding year.

† See Australasian Statistics for 1892, Table V., Appendix C., Vol. II., *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893. For later information see Appendix A *post*.

higher than those shown in the preceding paragraph, where the debt is compared with the total population :—

PROPORTION OF THE INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.				Interest on Debt per Breadwinner, 1891.		
1. South Australia ...	£6	16	9	5. New South Wales ...	£4	2	0
2. Queensland... ...	6	9	2	6. Victoria	3	5	8
3. New Zealand ...	6	8	9	7. Western Australia ...	2	11	7
4. Tasmania	4	6	7				

Interest on debt—Proportion to total expenditure.

331. The following table contains a statement of the amount of interest payable annually on the Public Debt of various countries, also the proportion that such interest bears to the total expenditure of each country. It is possible that in a few cases amounts paid in reduction of principal are included. The countries are arranged in order according to the proportion referred to :—

INTEREST ON PUBLIC DEBT AND PROPORTION THEREOF TO TOTAL EXPENDITURE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Annual Interest on and Expenses of Public Debt.†	
	Amount (000's omitted).	Proportion of Total Expenditure.
	£	Per cent.
Portugal	4,720,	55
Roumania	2,360,	48
Greece	1,480,	40
New Zealand	1,602,	40
Austria	11,280,	38
Hungary	10,640,	38
France	53,480,	35
Tasmania	308,	33
Queensland	1,191,	33
Spain	10,960,	32
Russia	27,800,	31
Italy	12,600,	31
Belgium	3,840,	31
South Australia	814,	30
United Kingdom	23,263,	26
Holland	2,640,	24
Victoria	1,714,	20
Denmark	560,	19
New South Wales	1,979,	19
Western Australia	98,	18
Sweden	800,	16
Prussia	8,480,	13
Norway	280,	11
Germany‡	4,360,	9
Switzerland	80,	3

* Taken, so far as European countries (except the United Kingdom) are concerned, from the *Statistical Journal* of Paris, for August, 1889, page 274. The amounts are there given in francs, which have been reduced to pounds sterling, on the assumption that £1 is equivalent to 25 francs.

† The figures for the Australasian Colonies, which relate to the year 1892, express the expenses, in addition to the interest, of their Public Debts, except in the case of Queensland.

‡ The interest on the debts of the several German States is not included.

Relation of debt to expenditure in Victoria and other countries.

332. According to the table the only countries in the world in which the relation of the annual charge on the Public Debt to the Public Expenditure is smaller than in Victoria are New South Wales and Denmark (only slightly), Western Australia, Sweden, Prussia, Norway, Germany, and Switzerland. So far as the German Empire is concerned, the result might be different if the indebtedness of the several German States was taken into account. New Zealand, it will be observed, stands near the head of the list, having only three countries above it; and all the other Australasian Colonies, except New South Wales and Western Australia, occupy a higher and consequently worse position than Victoria.

Loans authorized but not raised.

333. The permanent loans authorized but not raised on the 30th June, 1893, amounted to £7,465,843, which represents the balances unfloated of loans for £10,139,123 authorized in 1889, 1891, and 1892, of which £6,500,000 was for the construction chiefly of railways, £1,250,000 for water and irrigation works, and £2,389,123 for redemption purposes. Of the balance not yet raised, £1,358,853 was to be issued in Melbourne, and the remainder in London. The following table shows the amounts authorized to be devoted to the respective purposes for which the original loans were to be raised, and the amounts raised to date:—

Permanent Loans Authorized but not Raised to 30th June, 1893.*

Purposes.	Under Loan Act—			
	53 Vict. No. 1015.†	55 Vict. No. 1217.	56 Vict. No. 1287.	56 Vict. No. 1296.‡
	£	£	£	£
Railways	500,000	5,000,000	...	1,000,000
Water Supply—Melbourne ...	250,000	...	...	...
Irrigation Works, &c.	...	1,000,000	...	...
Redemption of Loans	...	...	2,107,000	282,123
Total	750,000	6,000,000	2,107,000	1,282,123
Amount raised to 30th June, 1893	469,705	2,000,000	...	203,575
Balance not floated	280,295	4,000,000	2,107,000	1,078,548

* In November, 1893, a further amount of £150,000 was authorized to be raised in Melbourne by means of 4 per cent. stock, similar in all respects to that under Act No. 1015, in order to defray expenses incurred in connexion with the Redemption loan for £2,107,000. For Treasury-bonds authorized, see footnote to paragraph 338 *post*.

† Stock to be issued in Melbourne.

‡ Debentures to be issued in Melbourne.

Debentures now issued as low as £10.

334. In the case of the loan for £1,282,123, which was authorized under Act 56 Vict. No. 1296 to be raised in Melbourne in the form of 4 per cent. debentures, it was provided, for the first time, that debentures could be taken up for sums as small as £10, £25, and £50 (the previous minimum being £100), and that they should be obtainable at any pay office or money order office in the colony, where also the principal and interest could be received when due.

Treasury-bonds in aid of public works authorized in 1891-2.

335. In addition to the amounts shown in the last table, authority was obtained in 1891, under Act 55 Vict. No. 1233, to issue Treasury-bonds for £2,000,000 in London as a temporary expedient in anticipation of the balance of the loan authorized under Act 55 Vict. No. 1217, the time not being favorable for floating a regular loan. Such bonds were authorized to bear interest at a rate not exceeding $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and to be repayable on the 31st December, 1893. Only £1,000,000 of the bonds, however, were disposed of, viz., on the 4th March, 1892, under an agreement made in Melbourne with the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Company, and the balance lapsed by effluxion of time.

Loan issued in London, 1893.

336. In order to redeem the 5 per cent. debentures for £2,107,000, which fell due in London on the 1st January, 1894, stock for an equivalent amount was authorized, under Acts 56 and 57 Vict. Nos. 1287 and 1305, to be raised in London. The rate of interest was fixed at 4 per cent.; the principal to be repayable not later than 1926 nor earlier than 1911, between which dates the Government would have the option of redeeming at any time after twelve months' notice; holders of the maturing 5 per cent. debentures, who were invited to come in and convert into the new stock,* to have preferential allotment. Accordingly, on the 25th September, 1893, tenders were called for an issue of £2,107,000 at the fixed price of £96 per £100 stock, with a notification that the stock was to be allotted in order of application, subject to the preference to the 5 per cent. debenture holders, and that the list would be closed on the 9th October, or as soon as the whole amount had been applied for. Contrary to expectation, however, the whole was subscribed, and the list closed on the first day, consequently many of the debenture holders were unable to avail themselves of the opportunity for conversion; and so the amount converted was only £231,400. The gross proceeds, at £96 per £100 stock, amounted to £2,022,720; and if from this be deducted accrued interest from 1st July, 1893, to the various dates when the instalments were

* Such holders had also the advantage of receiving in cash on conversion the difference in value between the expiring debentures and the new stock, viz., £4 per £100; also immediate payment of the last coupon for £2 10s., not due in ordinary course until 1st January.

actually or virtually paid, amounting to £34,304—or an average of £1 12s. 6¾d. per £100*—and expenses of floating, amounting to £23,989—or an average of £1 2s. 9¼d. per £100—the net proceeds will be reduced to £1,964,427—or an average of £93 4s. 8d. per £100. As the loan is redeemable after seventeen years, the real rate of interest, allowing for loss on redemption, is equivalent to £4 11s. 7d. for every £100 actually received.

337. As the net proceeds of this loan amounted to only £1,964,427, whereas £2,107,000 had to be provided to meet the maturing debentures, there was still a deficiency of £142,573.† This was provided for, under Act 57 Vict. No. 1341, by increasing the amount of 4 per cent. stock authorized under Act 53 Vict. No. 1015 to be issued in Melbourne by £150,000. In addition to the amount required to meet the matured debentures, all interest and expenses up to 1st January, 1894, was authorized to be met out of the proceeds, viz., £9,924, but the balance left for this purpose proved insufficient by £2,497. The following is a statement of the amounts raised by the two loans, and of the manner in which the net proceeds were disposed of :— Tailings loan, 1893.

ALLOCATION OF PROCEEDS OF LAST TWO REDEMPTION LOANS.

Dr.			
Loans raised—			
Nominal Amount (Act No. 1287)			£2,107,000
,, ,, (Act No. 1341)			150,000
Total			2,257,000
Less—Discount, accrued interest, and expenses floating ...			142,573
Net proceeds			2,114,427
Unprovided for by loan, but made good out of revenue‡ ...			2,497
			£2,116,924
Cr.			
Old loan paid off			£2,107,000
Interest on £2,107,000 to 1st January, 1894 ...	£42,140		
Less—Accrued interest	34,304		
			7,836
Expenses remitting—			
Deficiency to London...	1,368		
Interest to London	720		
			2,088
			£2,116,924

* For the converted portion the accrued interest was virtually £4,763, or £2 1s. 2d. per £100, consisting of £4,628 (half-a-year's interest) or £2 per £100, as the original loan continued to bear interest up to 31st December, 1893, and £135 being interest at 4 per cent. on £6 10s. paid in advance on the 9th October, instead of on the 1st January following; and for the unconverted portion, in regard to which the deferred payment extended from 9th October to 13th December, it was £29,541, or an average of £1 11s. 6d. per £100. The net proceeds of the former was thus £214,746. or an average of £92 16s. 0¾d.; and those of the latter portion £1,749,681, or an average of £93 5s. 8¾d. per £100 stock.

† According to the Treasurer's Finance Statement, however, £1,999,733 is set down as provided for under Act No. 1341, and the balance under Act No. 1015.

‡ This was reduced by £1,002, interest received on deposits, less discount allowed on prepayments.

Treasury-bonds to cover revenue deficiencies issued in 1893

338. In order to temporarily provide for portion of the deficit in the public finance account, Treasury-bonds of the nominal value of £750,000 were offered for public subscription in Melbourne on the 31st January, 1893. These bonds were legalized under Act 56 Vict. No. 1283. Each bond is of the value of £100, and bears interest at the rate of 4½ per cent. from the 1st January. The bonds were divided into three equal lots of £250,000, redeemable in three, four, and five years. It was stipulated that 5 per cent. of the amount tendered was to be paid on application, and the balance on the 14th February. At first, no minimum having been announced, £1,147,100 was tendered for at prices ranging from £94 to £100 10s. per £100, but only tenders at £99 and upwards were accepted, amounting to £238,200, the balance being offered and disposed of at a minimum of £99 on the 1st February. The number of tenders was 205, and of these 146 were successful. The gross proceeds obtained for the three years' bonds was £247,648; for the four years' bonds £247,787; and for the five years' bonds £249,058; or a total of £744,493. Such proceeds averaged £99 1s. 2d. per £100 for the first; £99 2s. 4d. for the second; and £99 12s. 6d. for the third; the average for the whole being £99 5s. 3¾d. From these figures must be deducted £4,004, or an average of 10s. 8d. per £100, for accrued interest, and £1,590, or 4s. 3d. per £100, for brokerage on £636,100, at the rate of ¼ per cent., which reduced the proceeds of the whole to £738,899, or £98 10s. 4¾d. per £100. Making all due allowances, it is calculated that the money was obtained at the rates per cent. per annum of 5·13, 4·96, and 4·75 for the three, four, and five years' bonds respectively; or at an average of 4·92 per cent. for the whole amount. These bonds are not considered in this work to form part of the Public Debt.*

Expenses of floating and redemption of loans.

339. The total expenses connected with floating Victorian loans from 1855 (the time the first loans were authorized) to the 30th June, 1893, including bank charges, brokerage, advertising, &c., have amounted to £645,055, which figures furnish a proportion of 1·229 per cent. (equal to £1 4s. 7d. per £100) on the gross amount (£52,457,000) borrowed in London to that date; a not widely different average prevailed for the loans recently floated, as will be seen by figures in the last table. The expenses are made up of 5s.†

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* Under Act 57 Vict. No. 1328, further Treasury-bonds in aid of revenue for £1,250,000, bearing 4 per cent., were authorized on 3rd November, 1893, but none had been issued up to the 30th June, 1894. They are set down as repayable in equal annual instalments of £250,000, commencing on the 1st January, 1899, or just a year after the existing bonds above referred to will have been paid.

† South Australia saves this commission by floating the loans through the medium of the Agent-General; whilst New South Wales pays as much as 10s. per £100 to the Bank of England. See table following paragraph 351 *post.*

per £100 commission to the Banks for floating, 5s. brokerage, and 2s. 6d. duty on loans in the form of debentures, or 12s. 6d. composition duty on those in the form of stock, payable to the British Government; whilst 5d. or 5½d. generally defrays the cost of advertisements and other charges. It should be mentioned that there are other charges which, as they do not come into operation until the debentures arrive at maturity, are not usually taken into account. These are the Banks' commission (including brokerage) of ¼ per cent. for floating the earlier debenture loans, and ⅛ per cent. for the more recent inscribable loans, besides exchange on remittances for redemption of the debentures. In January, 1891, a commission of ¼ per cent. was paid to the Banks on the redemption of a loan of £850,000.

340. The minimum price for tenders for a loan is fixed after due inquiry from those supposed to be best acquainted with the state of the money market. The results, however, are very various, and in the case of the loans from 1874 onwards the amounts obtained per £100 debenture or stock have ranged from 1s. 4d. in 1891 and 1892 to as much as £4 11s. in 1888 above the minimum fixed, as is shown in the last column of the following table :— Prices fixed and obtained for loans.

Victorian Loans—Prices Fixed and Obtained, 1874 to 1893.

When Raised.	Price per £100 *ex* Interest.		Amount above Minimum Obtained.
	Minimum Fixed.	Average Obtained.	
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1874	90 0 0	90 2 7	0 2 7
1876	93 0 0	94 16 10¾	1 16 10¾
1879	96 16 1	97 17 5½	1 1 4½
1880	100 0 0	103 3 8½	3 3 8½
1883	98 13 7	98 16 8½	0 3 1½
„	96 13 3	97 14 1½	1 0 10½
1884	98 2 8	98 5 7	0 2 11
1885	97 4 9½	98 18 6½	1 13 9
1886	101 3 3	105 12 3¼	4 9 0¼
1887	101 6 3	102 5 6¾	0 19 3¾
1888	103 9 11¾	108 1 1¼	4 11 1½
1889	99 8 10½	102 14 10	3 5 11½
1890	98 11 11½	100 2 4	1 10 4½
1891	96 2 10½	96 4 2½	0 1 4
1892	91 12 3½	91 13 7½	0 1 4
1893	96 0 0	*	*

Note.—The nominal rate of interest on the loans was 4 per cent. from 1874 to 1888 (excepting 1879 and 1880) and in 1893, 4½ per cent. in 1879 and 1880, and 3½ per cent. in other years.

* The only loan issued in 1893 was at a fixed price, and so was not open to competition.

Net proceeds of recent loans.

341. The following is a statement of the leading particulars of the last four loans floated in London, to which is added, in the last line, a statement of the Bank of England minimum rate of discount at the time of floating each loan:—

PARTICULARS OF LOANS FLOATED IN LONDON, 1891 TO 1893.

Particulars.	3½ per cent. Stock.			4 per cent. Stock.
	(52 Vict. No. 989, and 54 Vict. No. 1196.)		(55 Vict. No. 1217.)	(56 Vict. No. 1287.)
	First portion, £2,000,000.	Second portion, £1,000,000.	First portion, £2,000,000.	Redemption and Conversion Loan, £2,107,000.
When floated ...	13 Apl., '91	7 July, '91	29 June, '92	9 Oct., '93
When repayable ...	1921-6 (Jan.)	1921-6 (Jan.)	1921-6 (Jan.)	1911-26
Minimum price fixed per £100	£96 2s. 11d.	...	£91 12s. 3½d.	£94 7s. 7d.
Number of tenders ...	352	...	283	209†
Amount tendered ...	£2,000,000	£1,000,000	£2,476,100	...
Number of successful tenders	352	...	282*	209†
Highest tender per £100	£ s. d. 98 13 5	£ s. d. ...	£ s. d. 97 12 9½	£ s. d. 94 7 7†
Lowest successful tender per £100 ...	96 2 11	...	91 12 3½	94 7 7†
Gross proceeds, average per £100 ...	96 4 3	96 2 3¾	91 13 7½	94 7 7
Deduct expenses, do.	1 2 10	1 2 6¼	1 2 11½	1 2 9¼
Net proceeds, do ...	95 1 5	94 19 9½	90 10 8	93 4 9¾
Bank of England min. rate of discount ...	3	2½	2	3
British consols (2¾ per cent.)	96 @ 96¼	96⅛ @ 96⅜	96⅛ @ 97	98‡

Loans floated in Melbourne.

342. The amount outstanding on loans floated in Melbourne at one time amounted to over £3,123,000, but owing to portions of such loans having been converted into debentures floated in London, and £1,223,320 having been paid off and replaced for the most

NOTE.—The quotations in this table are exclusive of accrued interest, which was £1 7s. 1d., 2s. 8¼d., 7s. 8½d., and £1 12s. 5d., for the respective loans. In the case of the last loan, the accrued interest on the converted portion was £2 per £100 stock, but on the other portion £1 11s. 6d., the average being £1 12s. 5d. as first stated.

* Wholly or partly successful.

† Loan issued at a fixed price, and list closed immediately the amount was subscribed, which was on the first day.

‡ Approximate.

part by loans raised in London, counterbalanced to some extent by fresh issues, the debt repayable in Melbourne has become reduced to £2,383,662. The following is a statement of such loans, showing the amounts as originally raised, the amounts converted or paid off, and the amounts outstanding on the 30th June, 1893:—

Loans Floated in Melbourne.

Authorization.		Loans as originally raised.			Amounts.		Loans Outstanding on 30th June, 1893.
Act No.	Year.	Rate of Interest.	When due.	Amount.	Converted into Stock or Debentures.	Paid off.	
		Per cent.		£	£	£	£
				Debentures.			
36	1857	6	1883–5–8	1,000,000	52,780	947,220	...
150	1862	6	1889	300,000	23,900	276,100	...
332	1868	5	1894	610,000	297,100	...	312,900
371	1870	5	...	100,000	100,000	...	...
611	1878	4	1904	457,000‖	...	...	457,000
1296	1893	4	1913–23*	203,575	...	...	203,575
				Stock.			
428	1872	4	1897†	1,113,000	570,000	...	543,000
741	1882	4	„	167,600	...	...	167,600
963	1887	4	„	130,000‡	...	...	130,000
1015	1890	4	„	469,705§	...	...	469,705
439	1872	4	„	86,780‖ 13,102¶	...	...	99,882
		Total ...	...	4,650,762	1,043,780	1,223,320	2,383,662

343. Particulars respecting the amounts, due dates of, number of years' currency, nominal rates of interest on, and average prices obtained for, the various loans forming part of the Public Debt of Victoria, raised in London from 1859 to 1894, are given in the following table; also the average prices obtained after deducting expenses of floating, as well as of accrued interest; the rates of interest to which such prices are equivalent, which are really those payable by the colony on the moneys actually available (net proceeds) for the purposes for which the loans were raised; to which is added, in the last column, the

Particulars of loans floated in London.

* Or at any time between the rates named after twelve months' notice.

† Or at any time thereafter upon one year's notice.

‡ Redemption loan.

§ Sales to date. £1,282,123 (including £282,123 for redemption purposes) is authorized under Act No. 1296, and £750,000 under Act No. 1015.

‖ Conversion loan. Another conversion loan, amounting to £500,000, was raised in London. See footnote (‡‡) to next table.

¶ Increase of debt on conversion of 5 and 6 per cent. debentures.

minimum rate of discount, with a view of indicating the state of the money market at the time of floating the respective loans :—

Victorian Loans Floated in London, 1859 to 30th June, 1894.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock. Currency. When Due.	Currency. No. of Years.	Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest.	Average Price Obtained per £100 Debenture or Bond. *Ex* Accrued Interest.	*Ex* Interest and Expenses.† (Net proceeds.)	Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.	Bank of England Minimum Rate of Discount at time of Floating.
			£ Debentures.*	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	Per cent.
1859	1883	24	1,000,000	6	105 1 11¾	103 18 11¾	5 14 0	2½
,,	,,	,,	750,000	6	107 17 7¼	106 14 7¼	5 9 10	2½
1860	,,	23	1,837,500	6	104 17 10½	103 14 10½	5 14 1	4½–5
,,	1884	,,	812,500					
1861	1885	24	1,000,000	6	103 1 6¼	101 18 6¼	5 17 0	6
1862	,,	23	1,600,000	6	102 19 7	101 16 7	5 17 2	2½
1866	1891	25	850,000	6	100 8 11¾	99 5 11¾	6 1 1	4½
1869	1894	,,	588,600	5	98 4 2¾	97 1 2¾	5 4 3	3
1870	,,	24	1,518,400	5	100 17 6½	99 14 6½	5 0 5	3
1874	1899	25	1,500,000	4	90 2 7	88 19 7	4 15 5	3–4
1876	1901	,,	500,000 ‡ / 2,500,000	4	94 16 10¾	93 18 11¾	4 8 1	2
1879	1904	,,	3,000,000	4½	97 17 5½	96 19 2½	4 14 0	2½
1880	,,	24	2,000,000	4½	103 3 8½	102 5 11	4 6 11	2½
			Stock §					
1883	1907	,,	4,000,000	4	98 16 8½	97 13 7½	4 3 0	5–3
,,	1908	,,	2,000,000 ‖	4	97 14 1½	96 10 11½	4 4 6	4
1884	1913	29	2,636,600 ‖ / 1,363,400	4	98 5 7¶	97 2 8¼	4 3 3	3
1885	1919	34	3,180,620 ‖ / 819,380	4	98 18 6½**	97 15 9½	4 2 5	3½
1883	1920	,,	1,500,000	4	105 12 3¼	104 9 0	3 15 5	3
1887	,,	33	3,000,000	4	102 5 6¾	101 2 9	3 18 9	5
1888	,,	32	1,500,000	4	108 1 1¼	106 18 0¾	3 12 9	4
1889	1923	34	3,000,000	3½	102 14 10	101 11 11½	3 8 5	4
1890	,,	33	4,000,000	3½	100 2 4	98 19 6	3 11 1	3½
1891	††1921-6	30–5	850,000 ‖ / 2,150,000	3½	96 3 7	95 0 10	3 15 6	3
1892	,,	29–34	2,000,000	3½	91 13 7	90 10 8	4 1 5	2
1893	††1911-26	17–32	2,107,000 ‖	4	94 7 5	93 4 8	4 11 7	3
			Treasury-bonds.					
1892	1893	1	1,000,000	4½	99 3 11	99 1 5	5 0 0	3
Total ..		..	54,564,000‡‡					
Paid off ..		..	9,957,000					
Outstanding ..		..	44,607,000					

* The loans referred to in the first nine lines have been paid off by means of more recent ones.

† For loans raised prior to 1876, the expenses have been uniformly assumed to have been 1·15 per cent.

‡ Conversion loan. See footnote (‖) on preceding page.

§ The first three of these loans were issued as debentures, with right of inscription as stock. See paragraph 318 *ante*. ‖ Redemption loans.

¶ It is believed that a higher price by fully 5s. per £100 would have been obtained but for the unusual occurrence of the shipment of large quantities of gold to Australia, which took place just prior to the loan being floated.

** Money market much affected at time of issue of this loan by a misunderstanding with Russia, and the supposed probability of war with that country.

†† Repayable at any time between these dates at option of the Government after giving twelve months' previous notice.

‡‡ Including £500,000 for conversion of debentures and stock issued in Melbourne ; also £817,220 for redemption of loans falling due in Melbourne ; such amounts being virtually transfers of debt from Melbourne to London.

Terms upon which loans have been obtained.

344. It will be noticed that the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent. for all loans floated prior to 1869, when it was reduced to 5 per cent. ; it was further reduced to 4 per cent. in 1874, which rate has, with exceptions in 1879 and 1880, prevailed until 1889, when a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan was floated. It will be seen that the first 4 per cent. loan was floated at a heavy discount, viz., 10 per cent., but the credit of the colony improved so considerably, especially since 1885, that a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loan floated at the beginning of 1889 brought a premium of £2 15s. per £100 debenture. It should be stated, however, that after the Victorian loan of 1888 was floated a large advance took place in the value of Australian securities, owing probably for the most part to the conversion of British 3 per cents., and the possibility that English trustees might sooner or later be allowed to invest in colonial securities, in consequence of which no less than five of the Australian Colonies—viz., New South Wales, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia, and Tasmania, in the order named—have already been able to float $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. loans, either at a premium or at a small discount. In the early part of 1892, owing to the fall in the $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cents., the colony deemed it advisable to meet her requirements by a temporary issue of Treasury-bonds ; but an improvement having taken place a little later a further issue of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. stock was made at a discount of $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Since then, however, the Treasury-bonds have been paid off, and no fresh borrowings have been resorted to, the issue of 4 per cent. stock for £2,107,000 in 1893 being only for redemption purposes.

Actual rate of interest on loans.

345. By the last column but one of the table, it appears, in respect to the earlier Victorian loans, that, although the nominal rate of interest was 6 per cent., the money was usually obtained for about $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., the lowest rate being $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1859, and the highest a small fraction over 6 per cent. in 1866. After that year, however, the credit of the colony gradually improved, for the money was secured in 1870—or four years later—for about 5 per cent. ; in the early part of 1883 for $4\frac{3}{20}$ per cent. ; in 1885 for $4\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. ; in 1888 for about $3\frac{5}{8}$ per cent. ; in 1889 for less than, and in 1890 for a little over, $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—the former being the lowest actual rate at which any Victorian, or, in fact, any Australasian, loan has yet been raised. In 1891 there was a reaction, for the money could only be obtained for a little over $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., whilst in the early portion of 1892 the depression amongst high-class securities was so great that it was at first deemed inadvisable to apply for further permanent loans until affairs should resume their normal condition, temporary requirements being met by the issue of $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury-bonds of twelve months' currency, for which 5 per

cent. had in reality to be paid; and when a loan was raised in June, 1892, the money could only be obtained at over 4 per cent. The redemption loan for £2,107,000—the only loan raised since—was obtained at 4½ per cent., but it should be stated that this issue was offered at a fixed price, and was not competed for in the usual method.

New South Wales loans.

346. The following table, giving similar information respecting the loans of New South Wales since 1880, has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from official documents. Prior to 1881, the actual rate of interest exceeded 4 per cent.; and prior to 1872 it exceeded 5 per cent.*:—

NEW SOUTH WALES LOANS RAISED IN LONDON, 1881 TO JUNE, 1893.

When Raised.	Debentures or Stock Sold.				Average Price obtained per £100 Debenture or Stock.		Actual Rate of Interest per £100 Net.
	Currency.		Amount Sold.	Rate of Interest per £100.	*Ex* Accrued Interest.	*Ex* Interest and Expenses (Net Proceeds).	
	When Due.	No. of Years.					
			£		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Debentures.				
1881	1910	30	2,050,000	4	102 15 6	102 4 1	3 17 6
			Stock.				
1882	1913	30	813,700†	4	101 3 10	100 12 6	3 19 3
	1933	50	1,186,300			100 2 6	3 19 11
1883	„	50	3,000,000	4	98 15 4	97 14 5	4 2 2
„	„	50	3,000,000	4	99 8 0	98 7 0	4 1 7
1884	1924	40	5,500,000	3½	92 14 7	91 6 11	3 18 9
1885	„	40	5,500,000	3½	90 14 8	89 6 11	4 0 11
1886	„	38	5,500,000	3½	93 10 7	92 2 10	3 18 0
1888	1918	30	3,500,000	3½	102 5 2	100 17 4	3 9 1
1889	„	29	1,390,630‡	3½	101 4 8	99 16 10	3 10 2
			2,109,400				
1891	1919	27	1,503,100§	3½	94 7 9	93 0 0	3 18 6
			2,996,900				
1893	1933	40	1,250,000‡	4	98 17 9¼	97 9 9¼	4 2 7
			1,250,000				
			Treasury-bills.‖				
1892	1894	2	1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 4 0	4 8 6
	1896	3½	1,000,000	4	100 4 0	99 16 6	4 2 1
	1897	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	99 12 6	4 2 1
1893	1896	4	10,800	4	100 0 0	99 12 7	4 2 1
			725,700	4	100 0 0	99 7 2	4 3 5

Success of recent New South Wales loans.

347. By this table it appears that during the ten years ended with 1891, New South Wales floated in London regular loans amounting in the aggregate to £36,000,000, of which, however, about £3,000,000 was for the redemption of maturing loans; but owing to the great

* For particulars of the earlier loans, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 256.
† Debentures unconverted into stock.
‡ Redemption loan.
§ Issued privately in exchange for debentures falling due in 1891 and 1892.
‖ Portions of these issues were to meet loans falling due, but the exact amounts were not obtainable.

depreciation, commencing with 1891, in the stocks of the colony, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended in 1892 and 1893 in favour of 4 per cent. Treasury-bills of short currencies, amounting in the aggregate to £3,250,000. The loan of 1882 was issued in the form of debentures, but with the right of inscription as stock; whereas all previous loans were issued as debentures only, whilst all subsequent ones, except the Treasury-bills, were issued either as inscribed stock or debentures inscribable as stock. It would appear that as early as 1881 New South Wales was able to borrow, allowing for all charges, for less than 4 per cent.—the real interest on the net proceeds of the loan floated in 1881 being only £3 17s. 6d. per £100 per annum, although on four subsequent occasions that colony had to pay more than 4 per cent. The last six regular loans but one, it will be observed, were launched nominally at 3½ per cent.; New South Wales being the first Australasian and, except India and Canada,* the first outlying British possession to issue loans bearing a lower nominal rate of interest than 4 per cent. The actual rate payable on the first three and on the last of these, however, was nearer 4 than 3½ per cent. on the net proceeds ; but the two last but one were floated either above or slightly below par. The earlier of these two loans was, at the time, the most successful Australian loan floated, its great success being no doubt attributable to the extraordinary demand for colonial securities in the London money market, owing to a great extent to the then proposed, and since accomplished, compulsory conversion of the greater portion of the British 3 per cent. debt into 2¾ per cents.—eventually to be reduced to 2½ per cents.; but this was subsequently, in its turn, eclipsed by the Victorian 3½ per cent. loan of 1889. The last regular loan, however, was at 4 per cent. nominal, and was floated at a discount of 2½ per cent. The 4 per cent. Treasury-bills, it will be observed, were all disposed of at slightly below par.

Loans of Australasian Colonies, 1889 to 1894.

348. From 1888 or 1889 to about the middle of 1893, all the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia, floated their fixed loans in London at 3½ per cent. as the nominal rate of interest, although the change was first made as early as 1884 ; but 4 per cent. was again resorted to in 1893–4, owing to the great depreciation in stocks, arising from the Australasian Banking crisis of 1893. The most successful of the 3½ per cent. loans was the Victorian loan raised early in 1889, when the money was secured at the rate—based on the price realized *ex* interest —of only £3 7s. 4d. per £100 actually received ; and next to this was the New South Wales loan of April, 1888, which was at the rate of

* See paragraph 350 *post*.

£3 8s. 1d. per £100. By 1891, however, a reaction set in against the colonies, from causes already explained, and in that year Victoria and New South Wales had to pay £3 14s. 2d. and £3 16s. 8d. respectively for every £100 actually received, gradually increasing in 1892 and 1893—the year of the banking crisis—to 4 per cent. and even 4½. In consequence of this reaction, long-dated issues were temporarily suspended; and although 10¾ millions of Australasian fixed loans were floated in 1891, less than £2,800,000 was so obtained in 1892, less than £4,300,000 (exclusive of redemption loans) in 1893, and so far, according to latest advices, only £1,540,000 in 1893; and in lieu thereof the requirements of the colonies in 1892 and 1893 were temporarily satisfied, for the first time, by the issue of Treasury-bonds or bills of from two to six years' currency, bearing interest at the rate of 4 or 4½ per cent.—the total so issued being £5,790,000, of which £3,250,000 was by New South Wales, £1,020,900 by Queensland, £1,000,000 by Victoria, and £519,800 by Tasmania. As these short-dated loans arrive at maturity, they are replaced by inscribed stock. The following are the particulars of the loans raised since 1888:—

LOANS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES RAISED IN LONDON, 1889 TO JUNE, 1894.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.						Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.			*Ex* Accrued Interest.					
	1889.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Victoria	Jan.	35	3,000,000	3½	103	6	0	102	14	10	3	7	4
South Australia ..	,,	25 to 50*	1,317,800	3½	100	0	0	98	3	10	3	12	2
Tasmania	April	30 to 50*	1,000,000	3½	98	5	8	97	13	6	3	12	2
New South Wales ..	July	29	3,500,000	3½	102	8	1	101	4	8	3	8	8
Western Australia ..	,,	45	100,000	4	108	15	3	108	1	11	3	12	9
New Zealand ..	Oct.	50	†2,700,000	3½	95	16	8	95	10	2	3	14	1
	1890.												
Queensland ..	Mar.	34½	2,264,734	3½	97	16	7	96	13	4	3	13	5
Victoria	April	34	4,000,000	3½	101	10	5	100	2	4	3	9	11
Tasmania	,,	50	‡1,106,500	3½	100	0	0	100	0	0	3	10	0
	1891.												
South Australia ..	Feb.	25 to 50*	§455,400	3½	98	1	5	97	4	7	3	18	11
Victoria ..	April / July	30 to 35*	3,000,000	3½	97	2	7	96	3	7	3	14	2
Queensland	May / June	39	2,500,000	3½	‖ 90	0	0	89	8	4	4	0	11
Western Australia ..	July	20 to 40*	250,000	4	100	10	10	99	1	6	4	1	5
New South Wales ..	Sept.	27	4,500,000	3½	95	0	5	94	7	9	3	16	8

* Repayable at the option of the Government at any time between the periods stated on giving twelve months' notice.
† Conversion loan.
‡ Accepted by Tasmanian Main Line Railway Co. at par, on account of purchase of their lines.
§ The total amount offered was £1,200,000, the balance unsubscribed being withdrawn.
‖ Commission of 2½ per cent. for floating loan deducted.

Loans of Australasian Colonies Raised in London, 1889 to June, 1894—*continued.*

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed Stock.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	*Ex* Accrued Interest.	
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Western Australia ..	Feb.	19 to 39*	250,000	4	99 2 0	97 9 0	4 3 11
Victoria	June	29 to 34*	2,000,000	3½	92 1 4	91 13 7	3 19 10
Western Australia ..	Nov.	19 to 39*	400,000	4	100 5 1	99 6 6	4 1 1
South Australia ..	..	..	†144,000	..	..	..	..
	1893.						
Queensland ..	Jan.	37	1,182,400	3½	88 14 1	87 16 8	4 2 11
Tasmania	Mar.	27 to 47*	‡545,346 § 54,654	3½	92 2 2	90 18 2	4 1 5
South Australia ..	July	46	125,000	3½	93 17 5	93 4 5	3 16 3
Victoria	Sept.	17 to 32*	‡2,107,000	4	96 0 0	94 7 5	4 9 6
New South Wales ..	Oct.	40	‡1,250,000 1,250,000	4	100 11 11	98 17 9	4 1 2
Western Australia ..	Oct.	18 to 38*	436,000	4	98 5 2	97 13 2	4 3 11
	1894.						
Tasmania	Jan.	26 to 46*	‡983,479 16,521	4	101 4 2	100 6 0	3 19 7
Western Australia ..	June	17 to 37	540,000	4	103 6 1	102 3 10	3 6 7
New Zealand ..	..	..	‡1,107,671 669,366	3½	95 3 4	..	..
			Treasury-bonds.				
	1892.						
New South Wales ..	Jan.	2	1,250,000	4	99 10 0	99 10 0	4 5 4
,, ..	May	3½	1,000,000	4	100 5 0	100 5 0	3 18 5
,, ..	Dec.	4	263,500	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
Victoria	Mar.	2	1,000,000	4½	100 19 2	99 3 11	4 18 8
Queensland ..	..	4	500,000	4	98 0 0	..	§4 11 1
,, ..	July	4	300,000	4	98 0 0	..	§4 11 1
Tasmania	..	2	360,000	4½	100 0 0	..	§4 10 0
	1893.						
New South Wales ..	Jan.	4	10,800	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
,, ..	Feb.	4	725,700	4	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0
Queensland ..	Jan.	6	220,900	..	..	..	..
Tasmania ..	Jan. to Dec.	2	224,500 ‖109,800	4½, 4¾, 5	99 13 5	99 6 5	4 10 8

Note.—The calculations in this table are based on the prices *ex* accrued interest as shown in the previous column, but not *ex* expenses also, as a statement of these for some of the colonies was not available; the rates for Victoria and New South Wales are, therefore, somewhat lower that those given in previous tables. Portion of the proceeds of the Treasury-bonds in New South Wales was required to redeem loans falling due, but the amount was not stated; whilst the whole of those of Queensland, and £50,000 of the last issue of Tasmania, were required to cover revenue deficits. The interest on the bonds of Queensland is payable at option of holders either in London, Brisbane, Sydney, or Melbourne. The Victorian bonds were sold in Melbourne, but the principal and interest were payable in London.

Loans raised locally, 1892 to 1894.

349. The depreciation in colonial stocks just referred to induced the colonies to turn their attention to their own resources and to the possibilities of their local money markets, which had hitherto been much

* See footnote (*) preceding page.

† Sold privately; no further particulars.

‡ Amount of old loan redeemed. In cases where redemption loan was floated at a discount, there would be a corresponding increase in the loan redeeming the old one.

§ Liable to correction.

‖ Redemption loan.

neglected, and the result was that New South Wales succeeded in obtaining over £2,175,000 in a little over twelve months by the issue at par of the scrip of a new 4 per cent. "Funded Stock," of which £3,000,000 had been authorized in October, 1892, to be issued in sums of £10, or any multiple thereof, and the principal to be redeemable in 1912, or at any time thereafter, at the option of the Government, after 12 months' notice ; also, £750,000 by means of 4¼ per cent. Treasury-bonds. Victoria likewise succeeded in disposing of over £586,000 of a new authorized issue of £1,282,123 Four per cent. debenture bonds, and increasing its Four per cent. stock by nearly £600,000 within the last two years (1892–3 and 1893–4) ; and Tasmania and South Australia also issued small quantities of stock ; whilst Treasury-bonds for £797,600 were disposed of by Tasmania, £750,000 by Victoria, nearly £600,000 by South Australia, and £400,000 by Queensland. Moreover, New South Wales issued up to the 21st June, 1893, under the provisions of the *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893, legal tender Treasury-bills for currency purposes amounting to £340,000, of denominations varying from £1 to £50 sterling. This was intended as a measure of relief to depositors whose current accounts had been rendered inoperative owing to the suspension of several of the leading banks of the colony, the principle being to advance up to one-half of the nominal value of the deposit receipts on the security of the whole. The following is a statement of the local loans referred to :—

Loans of Australasian Colonies Locally Raised, 1892 to June, 1894.

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock, or Debentures.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.						Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.			*Ex* Accrued Interest.					
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
Victoria ..	Jan. to Dec.	5*	165,228	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
N. S. Wales..	December	20*	227,000	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
	1893.												
N. S. Wales..	Jan. to Dec.	19*	1,829,400	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
Tasmania ..	Jan. to June	3 to 33†	67,750	4	100	0	0	..			4	0	0
Victoria ..	Jan. to Dec.	4*	311,936	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
,, ..	,,	20 to 30	260,205‡	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
New Zealand	..	..	535,068	4½	..			..			..		
			209,700	5									
	1894.												
N. S. Wales..	Jan. to June	19*	120,710	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
S. Australia	Feb. to June	..	116,900	3½	92	0	0	92	0	0	3	17	6
Victoria ..	Jan. to June	3*	188,316	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
,, ..	,,	19 to 29	21,918‡	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
			304,247										
New Zealand	..	..	117,800	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
			202,859	4½							4	10	0

* At earliest, but the Government has the option of continuing the loan indefinitely.
† £300 in 3 years, £2,200 in 5, £1,450 in 10, and £63,800 in 33 years.
‡ Redemption loan.

Loans of Australasian Colonies Locally Raised, 1892 to June, 1894—*continued.*

Colony.	Date of Issue.	Inscribed or Funded Stock, or Debentures.			Price obtained per £100 Stock.		Yield to Investor per £100.
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Gross.	*Ex* Accrued Interest.	
	1892.	Years.	£	Per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
			Treasury Bonds or Bills.				
Queensland ..	April	4	300,000	4	98 0 0	..	4 11 1
„ ..	September	4	100,000	4	98 0 0	..	4 11 1
S. Australia	April	5	349,225	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
N. S. Wales..	July to Dec.	4	750,000	4¼	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 5 0
Tasmania ..	December	1 to 6*	372,460	5	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 14 5
			200	4½			
			183,230	4¼			
	1893.						
Victoria ..	January	3	250,000	4½	99 1 2	98 10 6	4 17 4
		4	250,000		99 2 4	98 11 8	
		5	250,000		99 12 6	99 1 10	
S. Australia	March	5	250,000	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
„ ..	July	7	250,000	4 11 3	100 0 0	..	4 11 3
Tasmania ..	June	2 and 5†	240,570	4½	99 1 0	99 1 0	4 19 0
			1,200	4¼			
N. S. Wales..	June	..	340,000‡	..	..	..	..
New Zealand	..	1	166,000	4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	..
	1894.						
New Zealand	..	1 to 1½	114,000	4 and 4½	100 0 0	100 0 0	4 0 0 to 4 10 0

NOTE.—The proceeds of all the Treasury-bonds raised locally in Victoria and Queensland, at least £349,225 of those raised in South Australia, and £123,580 of those raised in Tasmania were required to cover revenue deficits; and £432,210 of those raised in Tasmania to redeem loans falling due. Portion of the proceeds of the bonds of New South Wales was, it is believed, for similar purposes, but the amount has not been furnished. The interest on the Treasury-bonds of South Australia is payable quarterly, not half-yearly, as is the case in the other colonies.

Loans of other British dominions.

350. Of all the dependencies of the United Kingdom, India can borrow on the most favorable terms, its 3 per cent. stocks closely resembling and ranking next to British Consols; but only once, viz., in April, 1889, did India succeed in floating a 3 per cent. loan at a premium. Canada and Ceylon are the only other British dependencies which have issued 3 per cent. bonds; but the latter colony succeeded in issuing only a small amount at that rate. The actual interest on the two 3 per cent. Canadian loans averaged £3 4s. 3d. and £3 8s. 5d. per £100 of the proceeds, as compared with

* £30,000 in 1 year, £412,660 in 2, £40,000 in 3, £40,000 in 4, £30,000 in 5, and £3,230 in 6 years.

† £200,000 in 2 years, and £41,770 in 5 years.

‡ Issued under *Current Account Depositors Act* 1893 for currency purposes.

£3 7s. 4d. for the cheapest Australian loan—raised in 1889—and with £3 0s. 9d. for the latest Indian loan, raised in 1894. The success of the last two Canadian loans was probably partly attributable to the circumstance that that colony is only a moderate borrower; they were, however, the first Canadian loans that yielded the investor less than 4 per cent.* The following are the particulars of the most recent loans raised by India and six British colonies outside Australasia :—

Recent Loans of India and other British Possessions Floated in London.

Colony.	Date.	Inscribed Stock Sold.			Price obtained per £100 Stock, *ex* Accrued Interest.			Yield to Investor per £100.		
		Currency.	Amount.	Nominal Rate of Interest.						
		Years.	£	Per cent.	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
India ...	Apr., 1892	56	1,300,000	3	96	5	1	3	2	10
„ ...	July, 1893	55	1,300,000	3	98	8	7	3	1	2
„ ...	May, 1894	54	6,000,000	3	99	0	9	3	0	9
Canada ...	June, 1888	50	4,000,000	3	94	14	10	3	4	3
„ ...	„ 1892	46	2,250,000	3	91	14	10	3	7	2
Ceylon ...	May, 1890	50	†300,500	3	92	9	8	3	6	4
„ ...	Apr., 1894	46	500,000	3	96	0	4	3	3	4
Cape of Good Hope	Mar., 1890	39 to 59‡	1,150,000	3½	100	0	10	3	9	11½
„ „ ...	Jan., 1891	38 to 58‡	1,119,000	3½	97	15	8	3	12	2
Natal ...	„	23 to 48‡	2,110,000	3½	94	16	7	3	16	10
Hong Kong...	Apr., 1893	25 to 50‡	200,000	3½	100	7	2	3	9	7
Newfoundland	June, 1893	48	§419,200	3½	91	6	5	3	17	11
„	May, 1894	47	§230,800	3½	89	0	0	4	0	6

Cost of floating foreign loans of Australasian Colonies.

351. The expense of floating the inscribed loans of New South Wales in London is about ¼ per cent. more than that of floating those of Victoria, whilst South Australia pays less than any other colony. The following table contains a statement of the average expense of

* The actual interest on the net proceeds (*i.e.*, after deducting expenses) of the last four Canadian loans were as follow :—£4 4s. 7d. (for 3½ per cents.), £4 1s. 7d. and £4 2s. (for 4 per cents.), and £3 5s. 5d and £3 8s. 5d. per cent. (for 3 per cents.) respectively.

† The amount offered was £450,000, the balance being subsequently sold at prices ranging from 92¼ to 93½.

‡ Repayable at option of the Government at any time between the periods shown.

§ Sterling bonds.

floating loans of the Australasian Colonies in London during each of the fourteen years ended with 1894 :—

Expenses of Floating Loans of Australasian Colonies, 1881 to 1894.*

Year.	Expenses per £100 Debenture† or Stock in—																	
	Victoria.			New South Wales.			Queensland.			South Australia.			Tasmania.			New Zealand.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1881		...		0	11	5†	0	15	9†		...		0	18	11†			
1882		...		1	1	4		...		0	9	1†		...				
1883 (1st loan)	1	3	1	1	0	11	0	15	9†	0	9	0†	0	17	9†			
„ (2nd loan)	1	3	2	1	1	0												
1884	1	2	11	1	7	8	1	7	8	0	11	8†	0	18	3†			
1885	1	2	9	1	7	9	1	7	11	0	18	10		...				
1886	1	3	3	1	7	9	1	8	4	0	18	11	0	18	0†	1	13	4‡
1887	1	2	10		...		1	7	11	0	19	6		...				
1888	1	3	1	1	7	10	1	8	0		...			...				
1889	1	2	11	1	7	10		...		0	19	1	1	4	10			
1890	1	2	10		...		1	8	0		...			...				
1891	1	2	8	1	7	9	1	8	2	1	1	2		...				
1892	1	3	0		...			...			...			...			...	
1893	1	0	0	1	8	0	2	3	6	0	15	1	1	4	4		...	
1894		...			...			...						...			...	

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the expenses per £100 were as follow :—£1 4s. 1d. in 1885 for debentures, convertible into stock ; and £1 13s. 7d. in 1889, and £1 3s. 8d. in 1891 and 1892, for inscribed stock. The expenses of floating in London the Treasury-bonds of New South Wales in 1892 and 1893 usually amounted to 7s. 6d. per £100, but once they were as low as 6s., and once as high as 12s. 9d. Those of Tasmania averaged 6s. 6d. per £100. In cases where blanks occur, no debentures or stock were raised.

Cost of floating local loans of Australasian Colonies.

352. The cost of floating the new local "Funded Stock" of New South Wales in 1892–3 varied from 1s. 5d. to 3s. 7d. per £100 ; and in 1893–4 it averaged 1s. 8d. The average cost of floating local Treasury-bonds during the same period was *nil* in New South Wales, from 7¾d. to 1s. 3½d. in South Australia in 1893, 4s. 3d. in Victoria, and as high as 16s. 6d. per £100 in Tasmania.

Annual cost of managing stock of Victoria and New South Wales.

353. The annual charge per million made by the Bank of England for the inscription and management of the stock of New South Wales is £600 for the first ten millions, and £500 for the second ten millions; whereas the annual charge per million made by the London and Westminster Bank for the same services rendered to the Government of Victoria is only £500 for the first ten millions, £450 for the second ten millions, and £400 for subsequent amounts.

Debts of Australasian Colonies.

354. The following table shows the total amount of debt, and the indebtedness per head, in Victoria and the other Australasian Colonies on the 31st December, 1891 and 1892, and of every fifth year from

* For particulars of the amounts raised for several of the years, see tables following paragraphs 343, 346, and 348 *ante*.

† Debenture loans, on which the Stamp Duty payable is less by 10s. per £100 than on Stock.

‡ Average.

1875; also the number of years' revenue the debt was equal to in each of those years:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria ...	1875	13,995,093	17 0 0	3·30
	1880	22,060,749	25 13 0	4·77
	1885	28,628,588	29 10 9	4·55
	1890	41,443,216	36 11 5	4·86
	1891	43,638,897	37 13 11	5·23
	1892	46,774,125	40 1 4	6·05
New South Wales ...	1875	11,470,637	19 6 0	2·78
	1880	14,903,919	19 18 6	3·04
	1885	35,564,259	37 9 1	4·69
	1890	48,425,333	43 3 4	5·11
	1891	48,771,549	41 17 1	4·86
	1892	51,957,049	43 8 1	4·95
Queensland ...	1875	6,435,250	35 1 0	4·72
	1880	12,192,150	53 18 7	7·56
	1885	19,320,850	61 4 10	6·80
	1890	28,105,684	71 17 4	8·62
	1891	29,457,134	71 15 9	8·65
	1892	29,457,134	69 18 5	8·32
South Australia ...	1875	3,320,600	15 15 7	2·90
	1880	9,865,500	36 17 5	4·86
	1885	17,020,900	54 6 2	7·37
	1890	21,151,500	66 5 6	8·27
	1891	21,133,300	64 17 5	7·47
	1892	21,230,700	63 1 1	8·36
Western Australia*	1875	135,000	5 1 1	·86
	1880	361,000	12 8 9	2·00
	1885	1,288,100	36 12 4	3·99
	1890	1,367,444	27 15 10	3·30
	1891	1,613,594	30 5 8	3·24
	1892	2,261,864	38 11 0	4·16
Tasmania ...	1875	1,489,400	14 7 4	4·35
	1880	1,943,700	16 18 9	4·42
	1885	3,357,000	25 19 5	5·88
	1890	6,432,800	44 5 6	8·48
	1891	6,990,940	45 16 2	7·92
	1892	7,156,070	46 14 7	9·08

NOTE.—For Public Debts of the respective colonies at the end of 1893, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet, to be published later on), which gives a statement of the debts of the respective colonies at the end of each of the 21 years 1873 to 1893; also tables following paragraphs 348 and 349 *ante*, and Appendix A, *post*.

* New Zealand has, as a set-off against the debt, an accrued sinking fund, which amounted on the 31st March, 1893, to £1,113,770. The net liability was thus £38,144,070, or £58 12s. 11d. per head, being equal to nine times the revenue. Western Australia also has a sinking fund of £114,294. The sinking funds in the other colonies are of no great importance.

PUBLIC DEBTS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	On the 31st December.		
		Total Amount of Debt.	Amount of Indebtedness per Head.	Number of Years' Revenue Debt is equal to.
		£	£ s. d.	
New Zealand* ...	1875	17,400,031	46 5 11	6·18
	1880	28.583,231	58 19 0	8·71
	1885	35,790,422	62 4 5	8·74
	1890	38,832,350	62 1 8	9·23
	1891	38,713,068	61 1 1	9·34
	1892	39,257,840	60 7 2	8·94

355. In 1892, as compared with the previous year, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand showed a decrease of indebtedness per head, but increases of from 18s. to £2 7s. 6d. per head occurred in Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria, and as much as £8 6s. in Western Australia. According to the returns of the same year, by far the most heavily indebted colonies in proportion to population were Queensland with about £70, South Australia with about £63, and New Zealand with £60 per head. Victoria, in proportion to population, was only two-thirds as heavily indebted as New Zealand, and was, moreover, less heavily indebted than any other of the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to their indebtedness per head, the most heavily indebted colony being placed first:— Order of colonies in respect to indebtedness.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AMOUNT OF INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD.

1. Queensland.
2. South Australia.
3. New Zealand.
4. Tasmania.
5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.

356. Comparing the amount of Public Debt in each colony with the number of its breadwinning, as distinguished from its total, population, the following figures are arrived at. The colonies stand in the same relative positions as they did in the preceding paragraph, except that South Australia stands before Queensland, and is consequently first on the list; but the amounts are obviously higher than those shown for 1891 in the last column but one of the preceding table, where a Debt per breadwinner in Australasian Colonies.

* See footnote (*) preceding page.

comparison is made between the amount of debt and the total population :—

PROPORTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT TO BREADWINNERS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Public Debt per Breadwinner. £	s.	d.		Public Debt per Breadwinner. £	s.	d.
1. South Australia ...	171	6	3	5. New South Wales...	104	18	8
2. Queensland ...	165	14	0	6. Victoria	86	18	10
3. New Zealand ...	156	0	7	7. Western Australia	65	15	10
4. Tasmania ...	114	14	2				

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of revenue to debt.

357. The Public Debts of the different colonies varied, in 1892, from an amount equal to about 9 years' revenue in Tasmania and New Zealand, about $8\frac{1}{3}$ years' revenue in Queensland and South Australia, to a sum equal to 4 years' revenue in Western Australia. Victoria occupied a lower, and consequently more favorable, position in this respect than any of the colonies except Western Australia and New South Wales, her debt being equal to her revenue for about 6 years. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in respect to this matter :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF REVENUE TO PUBLIC DEBT.

1. Tasmania.	5. Victoria.
2. New Zealand.	6. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	7. Western Australia.
4. Queensland.	

Public Debt of Australia and Australasia.

358. If the amounts of debt at the latest period shown in the table be added together, it will be found that the aggregate debt of the colonies on the Continent of Australia was nearly $151\frac{3}{4}$ millions, being over 7 millions more than in 1891; and the aggregate debt of Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, exceeded 198 millions sterling, being nearly $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions more than in 1891. The following are the exact figures for 1892, also the proportion of indebtedness per head of the population, and the proportion the aggregate debt bore to the aggregate revenue of the colonies within the same limits :—

PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1892.*

	Public Debt.			
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.		Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£	s. d.	Per cent.
Continent of Australia	151,680,872	47	13 8	6·10
Ditto with Tasmania and New Zealand	198,094,782	49	14 3	6·60

* For later figures, see Appendix A *post*.

359. It will be observed that a combination of the indebtedness of the insular colonies with that of the colonies upon the Australian Continent gives a proportion of debt per head higher by about £2 1s. than such a proportion applied to the continental colonies alone, in explanation of which it will be remembered that, although in proportion to population Tasmania's indebtedness is somewhat below the average, New Zealand is the third most heavily indebted colony of the group.

Debt per head higher in Australasia than in Australia.

360. During the year 1892, the Public Debt of Australasia, taken as a whole, increased by over $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or 4 per cent., and the amount per head of population 18s. During the seventeen years ended with 1892, the Public Debt increased by one hundred and forty-four millions—or nearly fourfold—whilst the proportion per head more than doubled. The debt also increased in a much greater ratio than the public revenue, for whereas in 1875 it was equal to the income of the colonies for less than four years, and in 1880 to about five and a quarter years, in 1892 it was equal to their income for over six and a half years. This is shown by the following figures :—

Increase of debt in Australasia in sixteen years.

INCREASE OF PUBLIC DEBT OF AUSTRALASIA, 1875 TO 1892.

Year.	Public Debt of Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
	£	£ s. d.	
1875	54,246,011	23 6 0	3·85
1880	89,910,249	33 0 8	5·27
1885	140,970,119	42 17 8	5·87
1890	185,758,327	49 1 6	6·36
1891	190,318,482	48 16 3	6·31
1892	198,094,782	49 14 3	6·60
Increase, 1875–92	143,848,771	26 8 3	2·75
„ in 1892	7,776,300	0 18 0	·29

361. The purposes for which the Public Debts of the Australasian Colonies were incurred may be classified under three heads—(1) Works yielding direct revenue, including all immediately reproductive works, such as railways, telegraphs, waterworks, harbor and river improvements, &c.; (2) Other works of a permanent character, but not returning direct revenue—including roads and bridges, defence works,

Classification of debts of Australasian Colonies.

* In 1875, the population was 2,327,882; in 1880, 2,721,747; in 1885, 3,287,363; in 1890, 3,785,349; in 1891, 3,899,036; and in 1892, 3,984,673.

school buildings, and other public works and buildings; (3) Miscellaneous—including introduction of immigrants, amounts borrowed to cover deficiencies in revenue, and amounts unapportioned to their proper heads. In the following table the debt of each colony is classified under these three heads:—

Purposes for which Public Debts of Australasian Colonies were Incurred.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1892.)

Purposes for which incurred.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.*
1.—Works Yielding Direct Revenue.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Railways and Tramways ..	36,672,449	37,261,215	17,872,458	11,719,038	1,359,651	3,769,643	14,478,723
Electric Telegraphs ..	..	797,958	828,346	848,081	254,881	116,648	663,666
Water Supply and Irrigation (including Sewerage)	7,395,150	6,094,308	†1,726,099	3,278,200	29,310	..	581,769
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	626,019	3,272,506	1,977,625	1,160,627	218,212	‡2,067,980	§900,370
Total	44,693,618	47,425,987	22,404,528	17,005,946	1,862,054	5,954,271	16,624,528
2.—Other Works of a Permanent Character.							
Roads and Bridges	108,042	788,008	870,091	1,289,084	79,345	‡	3,708,817
Defence Works	100,000	1,091,955	212,127	250,645	..	128,389	§429,719
School Buildings	1,105,557	612,280	‖	477,800	..	134,128	..
Other Public Works and Buildings	766,908	1,421,620	973,148	223,925	200,906	693,207	2,214,434
Total	2,080,507	3,913,863	2,055,366	2,241,454	280,251	955,724	6,352,970
3.—Miscellaneous.							
Immigration	..	567,552	2,763,768	..	..	235,714	2,146,209
Deficiencies in Revenue (including Treasury-bonds)	..	..	397,337	10,000	..	143,871	218,500
Balance { Other Services¶ ..	..	49,647	..	1,041,000	32,839	−126,510	1,367,118
Balance { Unapportioned** ..	..	..	1,836,135	932,300	86,720	..	12,548,515
Total	..	617,199	4,997,240	1,983,300	119,559	‡‡246,075	16,280,342
Grand Total †† ..	46,774,125	51,957,049	29,457,134	21,230,700	2,261,864	7,156,070	39,257,840

Note.—The amounts set down are exclusive of temporary Treasury-bills in aid of revenue, viz.:—£2,052,884 for New South Wales, £849,225 for South Australia, and £242,930 for Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1893. For further information than given in subjoined notes, see page 478 of Vol. II. of last issue of this work.

* The purposes for which the Public Loans of New Zealand were contracted prior to 1870 could not be ascertained, and consequently the balance required to make up the total debt at the end of 1892 has been entered as "Unapportioned."

† Including £1,447,564 loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, but also for roads and bridges.

‡ The amount for "Roads and Bridges" is included with that for "Harbors, &c."

§ In New Zealand a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbors, &c.," and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

‖ In Queensland the expenditure on "School Buildings" is included with "Other Public Works."

¶ In New South Wales the amount under this head was expended on public works on behalf of Queensland, when it formed part of New South Wales; in South Australia, £591,000 on general public works for the Northern Territory; in New Zealand on land purchases (presumably from the Maoris), £1,295,625.

** Including deficiencies in floating loans, except in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania, and unexpended balances in some cases. In Victoria and Queensland, deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

†† As a set-off against the Public Debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund, for which see footnote to table following paragraph 354 *ante*.

‡‡ Net figures.

362. The major portion of the Public Debt of each of the Australasian Colonies was contracted for the purpose of railway construction, but smaller amounts were borrowed for water supply, immigration, electric telegraphs, harbor and defence works, roads and bridges, school-houses, and other public works. Up to the end of 1892, New South Wales and Victoria had borrowed larger amounts for railway construction than any of the other colonies, the amount being about £37,000,000 in both cases, as against nearly £18,000,000 borrowed for the same purpose by Queensland, nearly £14,500,000 by New Zealand, and nearly £12,000,000 by South Australia. Victoria has borrowed more for water supply than any other colony, the total amount, however, being only £1,300,000 more than New South Wales, which borrowed £6,000,000, whilst South Australia came next with nearly £3,300,000. No portion of the Public Debt of Victoria, South Australia, or Western Australia has been contracted for the promotion of immigration, but Queensland and New Zealand have borrowed two and three-quarters and over two millions respectively for that purpose, whilst New South Wales and Tasmania have borrowed over three-quarters of a million between them.

Purposes for which debts of Australasian Colonies were contracted.

363. Nearly ninety-six per cent. of the Victorian Public Debt was incurred for the purpose of being expended upon revenue-producing public works, which is a larger proportion than in any of the other colonies. This is shown by the following figures, which give the proportion so incurred in each colony:—

Order of colonies in respect to borrowing for reproductive works.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEBT INCURRED FOR REVENUE-YIELDING WORKS.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Victoria	95·55	5. South Australia ...	80·10
2. New South Wales ...	91·28	6. Queensland ...	76·06
3. Tasmania	83·21	7. New Zealand ...	42·35*
4. Western Australia ...	82·32		

364. Of the total amount borrowed by the colonies on the Australian continent to the end of 1892, over seven-eighths was for railways and other reproductive works, 7 per cent. was for other works of a permanent character, and, with the exception of nearly 2 per cent., which was unappropriated, the balance was spent chiefly on immigration. Of the amount borrowed by the continental and insular colonies combined, the proportion for reproductive works is considerably less, but the proportion for roads, immigration, and other purposes is more,

Purposes for which debt of Australasia was contracted.

* The purposes for which a large portion of the New Zealand debt was incurred cannot now be determined. See last footnotes on preceding page.

than those for like objects relating to the continental colonies alone. This is shown in the following table :—

PURPOSES FOR WHICH DEBTS OF AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA WERE CONTRACTED.

(Amounts outstanding on the 31st December, 1892.)

Purposes for which Debt was contracted.	Continent of Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.	Amount of Debt.	Proportions per cent.
	£		£	
1.—WORKS YIELDING DIRECT REVENUE.				
Railways and Tramways ...	104,884,811	69·15	123,133,177	62·16
Electric Telegraphs ...	2,729,266	1·80	3,509,580	1·77
Water Supply (including Sewerage)	18,523,067	12·21	19,104,836	9·65
Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, and Docks	7,254,989	4·78	10,223,339	5·16
Total	133,392,133	87·94	155,970,932	78·74
2.—OTHER WORKS OF A PERMANENT CHARACTER.				
Roads and Bridges	3,134,570	2·07	6,843,387	3·46
Defence Works	1,654,727	1·09	2,212,835	1·12
School Buildings	2,195,637	1·45	2,329,765	1·17
Other Public Works and Buildings	3,586,507	2·36	6,494,148	3·27
Total	10,571,441	6·97	17,880,135	9·02
3.—MISCELLANEOUS.				
Immigration	3,331,320	2·20	5,713,243	2·88
Revenue Deficiencies (including Treasury-bonds)	407,337	·27	772,708	·39
Balance { Other Services ...	1,123,486	·74	2,354,094	1·19
Balance { Unapportioned ...	2,855,155	1·88	15,403,670	7·78
Total	7,717,298	5·09	24,243,715	12·24
Grand Total ...	151,680,872	100·00	198,094,782	100·00

Public debts of British dominions.

365. The next table shows the amounts of Public Debt in Great Britain and her various possessions at latest dates, so far as the information can be gathered from official documents existing in this colony; also the amount of debt per head of the population of each possession, and the number the revenue of each would have to be multiplied by in

order to make an amount equal to its debt. All the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

Public Debts of British Dominions, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Public Debt.		
	Total Amount.	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.†
Europe.	£	£ s. d.	
United Kingdom (1892–3)	673,647,564‡	17 8 6	7·45
Malta	79,168	0 9 6	·27
Asia.			
India	222,267,126	0 19 10	4·32
Ceylon	2,689,242	0 17 7	2·25
Protected Malay States	171,116	0 8 0	·24
Hong Kong	200,000	0 17 3	·43
Africa.			
Mauritius	774,949	2 1 5	1·04
Natal	7,170,354	13 3 2	5·15
Cape of Good Hope	26,006,167	16 3 1	5·79
Sierra Leone	50,000	0 7 11	·58
America.			
Canada	61,527,765§	12 8 0	8·00
Newfoundland	1,863,065	9 1 9	4·75
Bermuda	9,100	0 11 11	·27
British Guiana	735,429	2 14 3	1·28
Honduras	2,253	0 1 5	·03
West Indies—			
Bahamas	110,526	2 5 11	1·85
Jamaica	1,520,088	2 6 3	2·13
St. Lucia	147,850	3 8 3	3·06
St. Vincent	15,250	0 7 2	·52
Barbados	30,100	0 3 3	·19
Grenada	96,575	1 14 11	1·73
Tobago	5,000	0 5 1	·67
St. Christopher Nevis	30,400	0 12 8	·64
Antigua	37,371	1 0 6	·71
Montserrat	8,300	0 13 9	1·09
Dominica	40,900	1 9 10	1·80
Trinidad	608,820	2 17 10	1·17
Australasia.			
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand ‖	198,094,782	49 14 3	6·60
Fiji	243,236	1 18 9	3·40
Total	1,198,182,496	4 5 6	6·25

* For population of Great Britain and the various colonies, see Part "Population" *ante.*

† For revenue of Great Britain and the various colonies, see table following paragraph 234 *ante.*

‡ Gross debt. The net debt, after deducting loans recoverable, nominal value of Suez Canal Shares, and Bank Balances, was £663,350,237.

§ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting "interest-bearing investments, loans, cash, and banking accounts," was only £50,235,715, or £10 2s. per head.

‖ For Public Debts and amounts per head and proportion of debt to revenue in the various Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 354 *ante.*

Indebtedness of British dominions.

366. It will be observed that the total indebtedness of Great Britain and her dependencies reaches to about 1,198 millions sterling; that 674 millions, or nearly four-sevenths of this amount, is owing by Great Britain herself; 222 millions by India, or less than a fifth; 198 millions, or about one-sixth of the whole, by the Australasian Colonies; and the remainder, 104 millions, by Canada, the Cape of Good Hope, and other British colonies.

Indebtedness per head of British dominions.

367. In Australasia, taken as a whole, the indebtedness, in proportion to population, is about two and three-quarter times as large as that of the United Kingdom, which in this respect is far above any of its other dependencies. As regards individual colonies, the indebtedness per head of Queensland is four times, and that of New Zealand and South Australia is about three and a half times, as large as that of the United Kingdom; whilst that of Tasmania, New South Wales, and Victoria is from two and three-quarters to two and a half times as large. The three first-named colonies are, in proportion to population, by far the most heavily-indebted countries in the world. It may be observed that the indebtedness per head of Canada is only about a fourth of that of Australasia.

Proportion of debts to revenues of British dominions.

368. In proportion to revenue, the debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any of her dependencies, except Tasmania, New Zealand, South Australia, Queensland, and Canada; but, with the exception of the United Kingdom and Canada, there is no portion of the British dominions in which the debt is so high a multiple of its revenue as the united debts of the Australasian Colonies are of their united revenues.

Increased indebtedness of British dominions.

369. During the year 1892, the public indebtedness of the British dominions increased by over £8,000,000, notwithstanding a reduction of nearly 7 millions in the debt of the United Kingdom. An increased amount of over three and four-fifth millions was borrowed by India, and $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions by Australasia.

National Debt of United Kingdom 1892-3.

370. At the end of March, 1893, the National Debt of the United Kingdom stood in round numbers at $673\frac{1}{2}$ millions. The

various denominations of the debt will be found in the following table :—

NATIONAL DEBT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 31ST MARCH, 1893.

Denomination.	Total Amount of National Debt.	Amount of Debt held by Government Departments (included in preceding column).
Funded Debt—	£	£
New 3½ per Cents.	225,746	5,935
2¾ per Cents. Cons. Stock (Goschen's)...	525,260,363	101,349,423
2¾ per Cents. (1905)	4,647,799	218,750
2½ per Cents.	32,753,305	11,738,124
Debt to Banks of England and Ireland	13,645,869	...
Book Debt	13,000,000	13,000,000
Terminable Annuities	60,761,490	49,275,902
Exchequer-bills	3,248,900	6,400,170
Exchequer-bonds	6,190,870	
Treasury-bills	11,308,500	
Deficit to Savings Banks and Friendly Societies Accounts	783,626	...
Russian-Dutch Loan	502,779	...
Under *Imperial Defence Act* 1888 ...	689,299	...
Under *Barracks Act* 1890	542,544	...
Under *Telegraph Act* 1892	86,474	...
Total Debt	673,647,564	181,988,304

NOTE.—The information in this table has been taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence*, 1894, page 76. The Local Loans Stock, formerly but not now included in the National Debt, amounts to £40,953,768. As a set-off to the above liability, there exist assets amounting to about £10,300,000, viz.:—Bank balances, £5,082,535 ; Suez Canal Shares (nominal value), £3,532,535 ; loans recoverable, £1,200,000 ; present value of the payment by the Australasian Colonies of £35,000 per annum for ten years under the *Imperial Defence Act* 1888, £245,689 ; &c.

Interest on Imperial Debt.

371. The British Debt may be divided into four main branches—viz., Funded Debt, Terminable Annuities, Unfunded Debt, and other liabilities. The amount under each of these heads, together with the interest paid in 1892–3, is shown in the following table :—

NATIONAL DEBT OF UNITED KINGDOM AND ANNUAL INTEREST THEREON, 1892–3.

(000's omitted.)

Form of Debt.	Capital of Debt, 31st March, 1893.	Interest paid, 1892–3.
	£	£
Funded Debt	576,533,	16,053,
Terminable Annuities (capitalized)	60,762,	6,350,*
Unfunded (Exchequer-bills, &c.) ...	33,748,	660,
Other Capital Liabilities	2,605,	200,
Total	673,648,	23,263,*

NOTE.—Besides interest, £1,752,000 was paid into the New Sinking Fund, and £185,000 was the cost of management, making the total annual charge £25,200,000,

* Including consideration for annuities.

British National Debt, 1857 to 1892.

372. A gradual but continuous diminution has taken place in the national indebtedness of the United Kingdom, this reduction in the last 35 years having apparently amounted to nearly 158 millions sterling, of which nearly 32 millions took place in the last five, and nearly seven in the latest year.* The decrease from period to period is shown by the following figures, which indicate the amount of the debt at the end of various financial years :—

PUBLIC DEBT† OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1857 TO 1892.

	Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡ £		Debt at the end of each Financial Year.‡ £
1857–8	831,532,535	1882–3	754,455,270
1862–3	821,992,158	1887–8	705,575,073
1867–8	799,839,663	1891–2	680,541,766
1872–3	779,222,110	1892–3	673,647,564
1877–8	772,151,725		

Public debts of Foreign countries.

373. The Public Debts of Foreign countries at the latest dates are next shown, so far as the information is available. The calculations as to the amount of indebtedness per head and the multiple of the revenue of each country have all been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PUBLIC DEBTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Public Debt. Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.§	Multiple of Revenue.
EUROPE.		£	£ s. d.	
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	608,262,‖	14 4 6	6·73
Belgium	,,	92,594,	15 1 1	6·72
Denmark	1890–91	10,367,¶	4 15 5	3·28
France	1893	1,224,467,	31 18 8	9·30
Germany	1889–93	535,856,**	10 16 10	3·55

* The actual reduction is not so great as this, as the practice has prevailed of late years of deducting the amounts borrowed for local reproductive works. It is known that sums amounting in the aggregate to £26,558,959 were so deducted in 1887-8, when a *Local Loans Stock* was created.

† Funded (including stock held on account of unclaimed dividends), unfunded, and capital value of terminable annuities in 3 per cent. stock, at par.

‡ Financial year ends on the 31st March.

§ For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *ante*.

‖ This amount is made up of £278,840,000, general debt of the whole Empire; £107,550,000, special debt of Austria proper; and £221,872,000, special debt of Hungary.

¶ Denmark has State investments, including the Reserve Fund, amounting to £3,823,670, or nearly one-third the total debt.

** This amount is made up of the debt of the Empire, £65,889,885 (including Treasury-bills) in 1890-91, together with the debts—chiefly borrowed for railway construction—of the following States at the dates named, viz.:—Alsace-Lorraine, £1,276,135 in 1892; Anhalt, £88,741 in 1891; Baden £16,541,792 in 1892; Bavaria, £66,417,007 in 1892; Bremen, £4,014,180 in 1891; Brunswick, £1,394,280 in 1892; Hamburg, £14,012,059 in 1892; Hesse, £1,762,307 in 1892; Lippe, £39,664 in 1889; Lubeck, £492,168 in 1891; Mecklenburg-Schwerin, £4,130,230 in 1892; Mecklenburg-Strelitz, £300,000 in 1890; Oldenburg, £1,835,960 in 1890; Prussia, £303,087,395 in 1892-3; Reuss-Greiz, £7,950 in 1892; Reuss-Schleiz, £52,027 in 1892; Saxe-Altenburg, £44,372, in 1891; Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, £172,914 in 1890-91; Saxe-Meiningen, £619,706 in 1891; Saxe-Weimar, £254,183 in 1891; Saxony, £31,598,362 in 1891; Schaumburg-Lippe, £25,500 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Rudolstadt, £200,934 in 1891; Schwarzburg-Sondershausen, £177,393 in 1891; Waldeck, £109,470 in 1892; and Würtemburg, £21,311,827 in 1892. A large proportion of the debts of the German States was contracted for the construction of railways. As a set-off against the "Debt of the Empire," there exist war treasure (in gold) and various invested funds amounting at end of 1890-91 to about £30,500,000. Deductions have been made where possible, so as to prevent sums being included twice over, thus appearing in both the Imperial and the State revenues

Public Debts of Foreign Countries—*continued.*

Country.	Year.	Public Debt.		
		Total Amount (000's omitted).	Amount per Head.*	Multiple of Revenue.
Europe—*continued.*		£	£ s. d.	
Greece	1893	23,918,	10 18 9	5·35
Holland	1894	93,010,	20 2 6	8·70
Italy	1893	471,315,	15 10 7	6·71
Portugal	1893	118,510,	27 10 5	12·01
Roumania	1893	41,300,	7 2 5	5·48
Russia	1893	568,419,	5 14 3	5·91
Spain	1893	246,823,	14 1 0	8·36
Sweden and Norway ...	1892–3	22,191,†	3 5 2	2·69
Switzerland	1893	2,565,‡	0 17 7	·84
Turkey	1892	108,220,	3 18 0	6·50
Asia.				
Japan	1892	42,202,	1 0 9	3·25
Africa.				
Egypt	1893	105,606,	15 9 10	10·22
Tunis	1884	5,702,§	3 16 0	4·26
America.				
Argentine Confederation ...	1891	72,418,	17 14 5	4·95
Brazil	1893	137,747,	9 16 9	2·62
Chile	1892	16,601,	5 0 8	2·33
Mexico	1892	36,344,	3 2 5	4·35
Peru	1888	53,437,‖	17 16 11	31·03
United States	1893	322,080,¶	5 2 5	3·33

374. The Public Debt of the United Kingdom is larger than that of any other country in the world except France, which is the larger by £551,000,000. Next to these countries in point of indebtedness are Austria-Hungary, Russia, Germany, Italy, the United States, Spain, and British India, in the order named. These are the only countries which have larger debts than the present united debt of the Australasian Colonies.** Gross amount of debt in different countries.

375. In proportion to population, the most heavily indebted independent countries are France and Portugal, which are, however, in this respect, much behind all the Australasian Colonies.†† The debt per head in the United Kingdom is much smaller than in Portugal and France, Amount of debt per head in different countries.

* For populations on which these calculations are based, see Part "Population" *ante*.

† This amount is made up of £15,216,937, debt of Sweden; and £6,974,509, debt of Norway.

‡ The above amount excludes the debts of the various Cantons, amounting in the aggregate to about £10,400,000. There exists, as a set-off against the debt, State property ("federal fortune") valued at £1,388,893.

§ Inclusive of a floating debt of at least £702,000.

‖ Exclusive of £872,400, Government paper in circulation.

¶ Gross liability. The net liability, after deducting the cash in the Treasury, was about £175,000,000. In addition to the Federal Debt, there were State and Local Bonded Debts amounting, after deducting Sinking Funds, to £236,532,000.

** See table following paragraph 365 *ante*.

†† See table following paragraph 354 *ante*.

is also less than in Holland, Peru, and Argentine Confederation, but is larger than in any other country outside Australasia.

Proportion of debt to revenue in different countries.

376. According to the table, Portugal is, with the exception of Peru—which appears to be irredeemably involved—very much more heavily indebted in proportion to its revenue than any other country. The debts of those countries, and of Egypt, France, Holland, Spain, and Canada are all larger in proportion to their revenues than the debt of the United Kingdom* is to its revenue. The united debts of the Australasian Colonies* are smaller in proportion to their united revenues than the debts of Austria-Hungary, Belgium, or Italy, as well as those of the countries previously so mentioned are to their respective revenues.

Comparative indebtedness in various countries.

377. In comparing the indebtedness of the Australasian Colonies with that of other countries, it cannot be too distinctly borne in mind that, whereas the latter was in most cases mainly incurred for purposes of war, the former was, as already pointed out, almost entirely contracted for the construction of railways, water supply, and other works, which aid materially in the opening up and development of the country. In Victoria, for example, the National Debt is about £39 per head ; in the United Kingdom it is about £17 10s. The interest on the Victorian debt, however, as has already been shown,† is largely provided for by the reproductive works on which the borrowings have been expended ; but the debt of the United Kingdom is wholly unproductive—in other words, the interest can only be raised by means of taxes. The railways alone of the United Kingdom—all constructed by private companies—cost £944,400,000, leaving out of account the cost of waterworks and the large amounts borrowed by local authorities for school buildings, sewerage works, harbors, &c. If this amount be added to the National Debt of the mother country it would be increased to nearly £42 per head, or nearly £3 per head more than the debt of Victoria. The debt of the United Kingdom, however, has been borrowed at less than 3 per cent., and as the railways pay 3·85 per cent. interest on the capital outlay, the addition of their cost to the debt would not add to, but, on the contrary, would considerably lighten the burdens of the people. In like manner, so much of the debt of Victoria as has its interest covered by amounts derived from reproductive works may be considered to be provided for. It is therefore evident that the gross amount of money borrowed does not afford a true indication of the indebtedness of a country, which cannot be ascertained without also taking into consideration the proportion expended

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* See table following paragraph 365 *ante.*

† See paragraph 323 *ante.*

on reproductive works. Even then the standard of comparison is not complete, unless the respective debts bearing various rates of interest be reduced to a uniform interest basis. In the following table both these elements are taken into account, the interest paid by the different countries being adjusted to a uniform basis of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The comparative indebtedness will be found in the last column :—

COMPARATIVE INDEBTEDNESS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Nominal Amount per Head.	Adjusted to a $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. basis.		
		Amount.	Proportion covered by—	
			Earnings.	Taxation and Land Revenue.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Canada	12 8 0	11 13 10	1 6 0	10 7 10
United Kingdom ...	17 8 6	13 2 7	0 2 1	13 0 6
Victoria	39 5 1	44 8 3	30 0 5	13 7 10
Austria	14 8 0	15 8 7	Nil	15 8 7
New South Wales ...	43 8 1	47 12 5	30 9 7	17 2 10
Hungary	8 19 6	19 7 2	Nil	19 7 2
Portugal	25 0 0	23 18 7	Nil	23 18 7
South Australia ...	63 1 1	73 6 5	44 11 7	28 14 10
Argentine Republic ...	20 4 6	34 11 5	4 0 0	30 11 5
France	30 0 0	36 17 2	2 14 3	34 2 11
New Zealand	58 12 11*	66 13 9	20 3 4	46 10 5
Queensland	69 18 5	78 6 3	30 10 10	47 15 5
Tasmania	46 14 7	56 9 6	4 15 7	51 13 11

NOTE.—The figures, except those for the United Kingdom, which are for 1892-3, and for Canada and the Australasian Colonies, which relate to the year 1892, have been deduced from results given in *Fenn on the Funds* (1889), 14th edition, pages xv and xvii.
* Net indebtedness.

Low comparative indebtedness of Victoria.

378. Canada and the United Kingdom, it will be seen, are at the head of the list, but Victoria stands next. In Victoria, the amount of real indebtedness per head, or that for which interest must be provided by taxation or other special source of income, is only £3 higher than that in Canada, and only about 7s. more than that in the United Kingdom, whilst it is lower than in any of the other countries named, although the nominal amount of its indebtedness per head is more than three times as high as that in the former, and more than twice as high as that in the latter country. In regard to the high comparative indebtedness in some of the Australasian Colonies, it should be remembered that, besides taxation, they all have available—for meeting interest on works not yielding revenue—considerable sums derived from the occupation of Crown lands.

Effects of uniform growth of debt and population.

379. Judging from the average growth of population, Victoria could in prosperous times borrow £1,200,000, and the Australasian Colonies as a whole £6,200,000, per annum without increasing their liability per head. As moreover, the money would probably in future be expended only on carefully selected reproductive works, even if more were borrowed under such circumstances, it would not add to the burdens of the people.

Municipal debt.

380. Municipalities in Victoria are empowered by the Local Government Act (54 Vict. No. 1112) to borrow money for permanent works or undertakings, but the amount so borrowed is not to exceed ten times their average annual income from general rates during the three years prior to the raising of the loan. The following is a statement of the number of cities, towns, and boroughs, and the number of shires, which had loans outstanding in September, 1893, also of the total amounts included therein. These amounts are exclusive of sums borrowed by the municipalities through the General Government for waterworks, amounting to £375,453—the redemption of which is provided for by a sinking fund—they being included in the Public Debt of the colony* :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT, 1893.

Municipalities.	At the end of the Municipal Financial Year.	
	Districts with Loans outstanding.	Amount of Debt.
		£
Cities, Towns, and Boroughs ...	42	3,018,171
Shires	43	517,708
Total	85	3,535,879

Interest payable on municipal debt.

381. The interest paid by municipalities for loans during the financial year 1893 amounted to £184,885, the rates varying from 4 to 7 per cent.; and, according to a statement published in the last issue of this work,† the average rate paid by cities, towns, and boroughs is 4·74 per cent., by shires 5·17 per cent., and by municipalities as a whole 4·81 per cent.

Municipal debt, 1881 to 1893.

382. In 1893 the number of municipalities which had outstanding loans was the same as in 1892. The total increase in the amount

* See table following paragraph 310 *ante*, also footnote (§) to that table. The Government moneys originally authorized to be advanced to municipalities was £677,753, but from this must be deducted £302,300 for the Ballarat Waterworks, which have been transferred to the Ballarat Water Commission.

† Vol. I., paragraph 375.

outstanding was £248,843, of which £222,346 was due to further borrowing by cities, towns, or boroughs, and £26,497 to that by shires. The municipal debt has been increasing rapidly since 1883, when the debt was only two-ninths of what it was at the end of 1893, as is indicated by the following figures, which show the municipal debt in each of the last thirteen years :—

MUNICIPAL DEBT,* 1881 TO 1893.

	£		£
1881	728,093	1888	2,062,327
1882	742,911	1889	2,264,607
1883	776,683	1890	2,944,440
1884	1,083,613	1891	3,143,602
1885	1,229,203	1892	3,287,036
1886	1,479,159	1893	3,535,879
1887	1,708,252		

Municipal borrowings in London, 1883-93.

383. The London money market was first approached by Victorian municipalities for the purpose of borrowing in 1854, when a loan of £735,000 was raised there, of which £525,000 was for improvements to the city of Melbourne, and £210,000 for improvements to the town of Geelong. This loan was guaranteed by the Government, and was paid off at the rate of £35,000 per annum, the final instalment having been cleared off in 1874. Since then, with the exception of a loan of £125,000 raised in 1878 by the Melbourne Corporation, no serious borrowing by municipalities took place until 1883. In that year, however, £200,000 was borrowed, and municipal loans have been raised in each subsequent year, with the exception of 1884 and 1893. The largest amount borrowed (£555,000) was in 1890, whilst as much as £250,000 was raised in 1892. The following are the amounts borrowed in each year :—

MUNICIPAL BORROWINGS IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1893.

	£		£
1883	200,000	1890	555,000
1884	Nil	1891	85,000
1885	80,000	1892	250,000
1886	250,000	1893	Nil
1887	168,000		
1888	120,000	Total ...	1,875,700
1889	167,700		

Municipalities borrowing in London.

384. Of the total raised, as much as £1,050,000 was borrowed by the city of Melbourne, and the remainder by other municipalities—all

* Exclusive of loans from the General Government.

of which are suburbs of that city. The names of such municipalities, together with the amounts raised by each, are as follow :—

BORROWINGS BY VARIOUS MUNICIPALITIES IN LONDON, 1883 TO 1893.

	£		£
Melbourne	1,050,000	Richmond	65,000
South Melbourne ...	208,700	North Melbourne ...	60,000
Prahran	135,000	Collingwood	40,000
St. Kilda	125,000		
Fitzroy	119,000	Total ...	1,875,700
Brunswick	73,000		

Harbor Trust loans.

385. The borrowing powers of the Melbourne Harbor Trust are limited (under 52 Vict. No. 994) to £2,000,000, and the Trust exhausted its borrowing powers by 1891.* The leading particulars of the various loans—all of which were floated in London—are shown in the following table :—

MELBOURNE HARBOR TRUST LOANS.

When Raised.	Amount of Loan.	When Due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.						Actual Rate of Interest per £100.		
				Gross.			*Ex* Accrued Interest.			*Ex* Interest and Expenses (Net).					
	£			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1883	250,000	1908	5	101	6	6	100	6	9	98	19	8	5	1	5
1884	250,000	1909	5	106	13	2	105	10	0	105	0	11	4	13	1
1886	250,000	1915	4½	105	7	8	103	5	6	102	1	7†	4	7	6
1888	250,000	1918	4	101	16	0	100	0	7	98	17	2	4	1	4
1889	500,000	1919	4	102	7	7	101	12	1	100	8	4	3	19	6
1891	500,000	1921	4	95	0	8	93	17	6	92	16	0	4	5	2
Total	2,000,000														

Debt of Metropolitan Board of Works, 1892-3.

386. The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works‡ is authorized to raise loans amounting to £5,000,000, in addition to certain Government loans for which the Board has become responsible, amounting to £2,389,934—of which £2,139,934 had been borrowed prior to the passing of the Act constituting the Board, and £250,000 was floated subsequently. The total authorized indebtedness of the Board is thus £7,389,934, of which £4,029,934—all but £1,640,000 in Government loans—was outstanding on the 30th June, 1893. The amount derived from Government loans, however, has already been included in the Public Debt.§ The following shows the rates of interest

* For revenue and expenditure of the Trust, see table following paragraph 296 *ante*.

† The stamp duty payable to the British Government was raised between the floating of this and the previous loan from ⅛ to ⅖ per cent. ; if this had not been done the net price for this and each of the succeeding loans would have been 7s. 6d. higher than the amount stated.

‡ For particulars of the constitution of the Board see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49; and for revenue and expenditure see paragraphs 297 and 298 *ante*.

§ See table following paragraph 310 *ante*.

payable on, and the due dates of, the various loans of which the Board's debt is made up :—

DEBT OF MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Rate of Interest.	When repayable.	Principal.
Per cent.		£
5	1894	30,777
4½	1904	190,993
4	1901 to 1923	1,343,164*
4 (stock)	1897†	250,000
3½	1923	575,000
Total from Government ...		2,389,934
5	1897	500,000
4	1921	1,140,000
Total debt		4,029,934‡

Loans of Metropolitan Board.

387. In 1893, during the latter half, the Metropolitan Board of Works floated loans locally amounting to £503,580, and in 1894 a further issue of £500,000. The former was issued principally at 5 per cent.—an issue at 4½ per cent. in the first instance having failed, but the latter was at 4½ per cent. These loans were necessary owing to the lock-up of a large proportion of the proceeds of the London loan of 1892, consequent on the banking crisis. The following is a statement of the loans floated by the Board since its constitution, and of the nominal and actual rates of interest payable thereon :—

DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MELBOURNE AND METROPOLITAN BOARD OF WORKS.

When and where raised.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Nominal Rate of Interest.	Prices realized per £100 Debenture.									Actual Rate of Interest per £100.		
				Gross.			*Ex* Accrued Interest.			*Ex* Interest and Expenses (Net).					
(London)	£			£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
1892, Oct.	1,000,000	1921	4	95	0	0	94	10	2	90	16	5½	4	11	4
„	140,000	„	4	100	0	0	100	0	0	100	0	0	4	0	0
(Melbourne)															
1892, March	500,000	1897	5	100	2	2½	100	2	2½	99	16	0	4	19	6
1893, July	3,580§	1903	4½	99	18	6	99	18	6	88	7	9	4	11	11
„ Sept.	300,000	„	5	98	6	5	98	6	5	97	16	8	5	5	8
„ Dec.	200,000	„	5	100	3	2	100	3	2	99	10	7	5	1	3
1894, April	500,000‖	1906	4½	100	4	7	100	4	7	99	12	10	4	10	10

* Of this amount £276,820 is repayable in 1901, £42,681 in 1904, £160,000 in £1907, £128,877 in 1913, £246,604 in 1919, £375,000 in 1920, and £113,182 in 1923.

† Or at any time afterwards at option of the Government after due notice being given.

‡ On 30th June, 1894, the debt had increased to £4,943,222, of which £2,359,156 was included in Government loans.

§ Originally £51,650, but £48,070 subsequently converted into 5 per cents. shown in the next line.

‖ Only £440,485 of this subscribed up to 30th June, 1894.

Tramways Trust loans.

388. The tramways in Melbourne and its principal suburbs were constructed by a Trust (called the Melbourne Tramways Trust) consisting of delegates elected annually by the municipalities interested. By the original Act creating this corporation the Trust was authorized to raise all money required for the construction of tramways, as well as for the expenses of the Trust, by means of debentures secured on the lines constructed, also on the revenues of the municipalities represented, in the proportion of the length and cost of the tramways within their respective limits. The Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, to which the lines have been leased for a period of 32 years, from the 1st July, 1884, are required to pay to the Trust the annual interest, also a yearly percentage to form a sinking fund calculated to extinguish the loan by the end of the lease. The borrowing powers of the Trust have been limited to £1,650,000; and the debentures are secured on the property as well as on the revenues of the municipalities interested; the latter being, moreover, jointly and severally liable for the amount borrowed. The last loan floated, viz., £20,000, was placed on the London market in February and March, 1893, making a total of £1,650,000, being the full amount of that authorized. The particulars of the various loans, all bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., together with the prices realized, are given in the following table*:—

MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS TRUST LOANS—4½ PER CENT.

Year.	Amount of Loan.	When due.	Price realized per £100 Debenture.									Actual Rate of Interest.		
			Gross.			*Ex* Interest.			*Ex* Interest and Expenses (Net).					
	£		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1884	500,000	1914	100	2	10	98	2	7	97	6	6	4	13	5
1886	500,000	„		...			...		101	15	0†	4	7	10
1887	200,000	„	106	6	8	105	16	8	104	13	3	4	4	1
1888	250,000	1916	109	15	11	109	5	4	108	2	1	4	0	4
1889	50,000	„	110	4	8	109	14	2	108	8	8	3	19	8
1891	130,000	„	108	9	3	107	17	0	106	13	0	4	1	6
1893	20,000	„	106	0	0	104	19	11	103	16	3	4	4	9
Total	1,650,000													

* For further particulars relating to the Tramways Trust, see latter part of "Interchange" *post.*

† Disposed of in Melbourne, in first instance, at a premium of 35s., to two of the banks, who undertook to pay all expenses of floating the loan in London. The loan was duly floated there on the 4th February, 1886, and realized as high an average price as £107 16s. 8d., or about £107 *ex* accrued interest.

389. The following particulars relating to the sinking fund for the redemption of the Tramways Trust loans has been kindly furnished for this work by Mr. T. Hamilton, Secretary to the Trust :— Sinking Fund for Tramways Trust loans.

Sinking Fund.—Act No. 765 provides that the company shall pay to the Trust as sinking fund 1½ per cent. for the first ten years, 2 per cent. for the second ten years, and 3 per cent. for the last ten years on the total amount borrowed, these terms to run from the date on which the first loan was floated. The total amount borrowed under this Act and its subsidiary one was £1,200,000, the sinking fund on which had to be paid by the company from the 1st July, 1884. It was calculated that, capitalized at 4 per cent., these contributions would give an excess over the Trust's debt of £129,000. When subsequent Acts were passed, increasing the Trust's borrowing powers by £300,000 and £150,000 respectively, the Tramway and Omnibus Company consented on condition that the liability to pay to the sinking fund on the new loans should not commence until the 1st July, 1889, and the 1st July, 1890, respectively. It was also provided that these percentages should cease to be paid by the company if at any time before the end of the extended lease (1st July, 1916) the amounts so contributed should be sufficient to repay the loan with all expenses; and that the company should, on the other hand, be liable for any deficiency. Power was also given to the Trust to invest the sinking fund contributions in first mortgages of freehold land in Victoria, instead of restricting them to municipal and Government debentures and bank deposits. The total amount of sinking fund invested to the 1st March, 1894, is £227,236, of which £20,986 is in bank deposit receipts, and the balance in 5 per cent. Victorian municipal debentures, which have cost the Trust a little over par.

390. The Metropolitan and Country Fire Brigade Boards,* which are separate corporate bodies, whose members are elected by the Government, the Municipalities, the Insurance Companies, and, in the case of the Country Board, by the Brigades, have each authority to borrow £100,000, for the purpose of taking over the entire control of the appliances for extinguishing fires and for the protection of life and property in each district, and for the erection of central fire stations, in equipping them with the best and most modern appliances, and other cognate purposes. Up to the 31st December, 1893, however, only the Metropolitan Board exercised this right by issuing in London in February, 1892, 4½ per cent. debentures for £100,000, having a currency of 30 years, at the end of which period the amount is redeemable by a sinking fund, into which 2 per cent. of the amount borrowed must be paid annually, invested in Victorian Government debentures or the Board's own debentures. The gross price realized for the loan averaged £103 per £100, but after allowing £1 10s. per £100 for accrued interest, and £3 5s. 5d. for expenses of the floating, the net price was only £98 4s. 7d., which was equivalent to a *par* loan at the rate of £4 12s. 2d. per £100. The amount at the credit of the sinking fund on 31st December, 1893, was £4,140. Loans of Fire Brigade Boards.

391. Adding the borrowings of the municipalities and of other corporations to those of the Government, not counting redemption loans, it appears that the colony has borrowed in London during the Government and Corporation loans, 1880 to 1893.

* For revenue and expenditure see paragraph 300 *ante.*

past fourteen years close on 32 millions for public purposes, viz., about $25\frac{1}{4}$ millions by the Government, $1\frac{7}{8}$ million by municipalities, and $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions by other corporations. The era of heavy and continuous borrowings commenced in 1883, with nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and came to an end in 1893, when only £20,000 fresh capital was raised; once between the former year and 1892 did the amount borrowed fall below 1 or even 2 millions, whilst the largest amount borrowed was over $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions in 1890. The following are the figures :—

GOVERNMENT AND CORPORATION LOANS RAISED IN LONDON, 1880 TO 1893.

Year.	Loans raised by—			Total.
	Government.*	Municipalities.	Other Corporations.†	
	£	£	£	£
1880 ...	2,000,000	...	...	2,000,000
1881 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1882 ...	...	...	...	Nil
1883 ...	4,000,000	200,000	250,000	4,450,000
1884 ...	1,363,400	...	750,000	2,113,400
1885 ...	819,380	80,000	...	899,380
1886 ...	1,500,000	250,000	750,000	2,500,000
1887 ...	3,000,000	168,000	200,000	3,368,000
1888 ...	1,500,000	120,000	500,000	2,120,000
1889 ...	3,000,000	167,700	550,000	3,717,700
1890 ...	4,000,000	555,000	...	4,555,000
1891 ...	2,150,000	85,000	630,000	2,865,000
1892 ...	2,000,000	250,000	1,100,000	3,350,000
1893 ...	...	...	20,000	20,000
Total ...	25,332,780	1,875,700	4,750,000	31,958,480

General and municipal debt.

392. If the debts (exclusive of those portions borrowed by the Government) of the Municipalities, the Harbor Trust, the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the Fire Brigades Boards be added to the Government debt on the 30th June, 1893, viz., £45,940,987,‡ it will appear that the total gross public liability of the colony was £53,216,866,§ or a proportion of £45 11s. 9d. per head of population. Of this amount, nearly £49,000,000 was borrowed in London, and £4,340,000 in

* Exclusive of loans set apart to pay off loans falling due in London.

† Viz., Harbor and Tramways Trusts, Metropolitan Board of Works, and Fire Brigades Board. See paragraphs 385, 387, 388, and 390 *ante*.

‡ On the 30th June, 1894, the debt of the General Government had increased to £46,547,708 (exclusive of £750,000 temporary Treasury-bills to cover revenue deficit).

§ Exclusive of the Tramways Debt (£1,650,000), which, although borrowed on the security of municipal property, is repayable by the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company. The interest on this debt is £74,250 per annum.

Melbourne. The following is a summary of the amount outstanding :—

PUBLIC, MUNICIPAL, AND CORPORATION DEBTS OF VICTORIA, 30TH JUNE, 1893.*

Borrowed by—	Capital repayable in—		Total.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government	43,760,900	2,180,087	45,940,987
Municipalities	1,875,700	1,660,179	3,535,879
Harbor Trust	2,000,000	...	2,000,000
Board of Works ...	1,140,000	500,000	1,640,000
Fire Brigades Board ...	100,000	...	100,000
Total †	48,876,600	4,340,266	53,216,866

393. The following is a summary of the annual interest payable by the Government and Municipal and other public bodies on the debts existing on the 31st December, 1893, distinguishing the amounts payable in London and Melbourne respectively :— Interest on Government and other Public Loans.

ANNUAL INTEREST ON VICTORIAN PUBLIC LOANS, 1893.

Loans raised by—	Interest on Debt at end of 1893, payable in—		Total Annual Interest.
	London.	Melbourne.	
	£	£	£
Government	1,748,045	90,332	1,838,377
Municipalities	88,367	81,355	169,722
Harbor Trust	86,250	...	86,250
Board of Works ...	45,600	25,000	70,600
Fire Brigades Boards ...	4,500	...	4,500
Total †	1,972,762	196,687	2,169,449

394. At the end of June, 1893, there was a total balance of £4,436,000 to the credit of the various trust funds, as against a credit balance of £2,959,000 at the end of the previous year, the principal increases being about £800,000 and £500,000 under the heads of the Post Office and the Commissioners' Savings Banks respectively; whilst subsidiary increases occurred in the Country Tramways' and the Municipal Investments' Accounts. The two increases specified were mainly brought about by the disastrous banking crisis of 1893, by reason of which large sums were placed for better security in the Trust Funds, 1892 and 1893.

* In the case of municipalities, the information is brought down to the 30th September.

† See footnote (§) on preceding page.

Government Savings Banks, whilst the control of the Commissioners' Savings Banks was taken over by the Government, who, to avoid a run, promptly guaranteed the safety of the deposits in those banks also. A considerable portion of the increase, therefore, will probably not be permanent. The following are the particulars of the various funds at each of these periods :—

TRUST FUNDS, 1892 AND 1893.

Accounts.	Credit Balance on the 30th June.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	£	£	£	£
Assurance Fund*	101,174	109,734	8,560	...
Suitors' Fund	23,023	24,630	1,607	...
Police Superannuation Fund ...	70,000	73,350	3,350	...
Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund	14,889	5,027	...	9,862
Intestate Estates	110,668	106,945	...	3,723
Master-in-Lunacy—Investment Account	6,694	15,704	9,010	...
Lunacy Trust	2,902	4,678	1,776	...
Municipal Investments' Account	203,413	275,702	72,289	...
Municipal Contributions for Prince's-bridge	3,147	3,757	610	...
Waterworks Trust Sinking Fund	2,395	3,324	929	...
Railway Accident Fund ...	6,587	15,254	8,667	...
Trustees, Executors, and Agency Companies, and Insurance Companies	90,000†	90,000†	...	...
Defences—*Discipline Act* 1883—Ammunition and Deferred Pay Fund, &c.	4,227	4,250	23	...
Post Office Savings Banks ...	2,090,841	2,902,265	811,424	...
Commissioners of Savings Banks	...	497,073	497,073‡	...
Ocean Mails	20	8	...	12
Insolvency (unclaimed dividends)	4,679	5,322	643	...
Customs Goods Overtime ...	782	786	4	...
Municipalities Sinking Fund and Redemption Account	58,602	59,914	1,312	...
Survey Fees Account	11,331	10,963	...	368
Security Account	2,424	1,487	...	937
Licensing Act 1885	87,071	35,354	...	51,717
Vermin Rate	1,325	906	...	419
Country Tramways	1,539	138,172	136,633	...
Melbourne Police Court Fund ...	10,956	...	...	10,956
Public Instruction—Prize Fund	2,000	2,000	...	...
Sundries	48,366	49,390	1,024	...
Total §	2,959,055	4,435,995	1,476,940‖	...

* It should be pointed out that the balance at the credit of this fund has been reduced by an advance of £75,073 towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835), on which amount the Assurance Fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

† This amount represents seven Trustees' and four Insurance Companies.

‡ In addition to this there was £362,650 in deposit receipts of suspended banks, making a total of £859,723.

§ Exclusive of the amount of £75,073 referred to in footnote (*) *supra*, but including £4,008 advanced to the Bungaree Loan Liquidation Account.

‖ Net increase.

395. The trust funds at the end of 1893 amounted to nearly 4½ millions sterling, whereas in the preceding year they amounted to barely 3 millions, and 23 years previously to less than half-a-million. The exceptional increase in the last year has already been referred to, and must not be reckoned as a permanent one. Twenty-four per cent. of the total in 1892–3 was invested in debentures or inscribed stock, and the balance was either deposited in banks or used by the Government as a temporary loan fund to fall back on in case of emergency. Of the large amount of nearly £3,370,000 uninvested or not held in cash in 1892–3, £972,209 was used to cover the temporary deficiency in the revenue, £813,074 was held by the official liquidators of the suspended banks, £700,800 was advanced on account of interest payable in London in 1893–4, and £502,817 was advanced to the "Land Sales by Auction Fund," &c. The following table shows the amounts, and manner of their investment, at the end of each of the last twelve financial years :— Trust Funds, 1882 to 1893.

TRUST FUNDS, 1882 TO 1893.*

On the 30th June.	Amount at Credit of Trust Funds.			
	Invested in Debentures or Inscribed Stock.	Deposited in Banks.	Held otherwise.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£
1882 ...	725,045	574,984	281,351	1,581,380
1883 ...	726,186	394,851	332,887	1,453,924
1884 ...	756,980	673,736	84,395	1,515,111
1885 ...	766,095	904,073	7,133	1,677,301
1886 ...	787,439	976,528	43,996	1,807,963‡
1887 ...	782,820	985,178	41,689	1,809,687
1888 ...	829,735	1,315,508	43,486	2,188,729
1889 ...	875,027	945,269	612,709	2,433,005
1890 ...	888,998	1,272,704	411,075	2,572,777
1891 ...	933,274	84,516	1,721,208	2,738,998
1892 ...	985,258	135,082	1,838,715	2,959,055
1893 ...	1,063,325	281,126	3,091,544	4,435,995

396. All fees received from the licensing of persons authorized to sell spirituous liquors in Victoria are paid into a fund called "The Licensing Act Fund," which, after the payment of a certain proportion fixed by the Act to municipalities and termed the "equivalent," is charged with the general cost of carrying out the provisions of the Act. In 1892–3 there was a credit balance of £87,071 brought forward from the previous year; the receipts during the year amounted to £117,157, and the expenditure to £168,875, and the balance carried forward to Licensing Act Fund.

* For earlier years, as far back as 1870, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 470.

† In agent's hands, London; owing by other Governments; advanced on account of Stock Act in anticipation of sales; advanced on account of loans; advanced to "Land Sales by Auction Fund"; "deficiency met," "charges on account finance of succeeding year," &c.

‡ Amount chargeable under advances included in this and subsequent years.

the next year was £35,354. The receipts consisted of £113,200 from licences, £3,924 from fines, and £33 from sale of confiscated liquor, &c. The expenditure was made up of £92,338 "equivalent" paid to municipalities, £69,364 for compensation, £1,350 for travelling expenses of members of Licensing Courts, £2,601 to police acting as inspectors, £3,043 for incidental expenses, and £178 for cost of taking poll of electors.

Balance at credit of Public Account.

397. The balance at the credit of the Public Account on the 30th June, 1893, was £5,596,784 ; but as over £972,000* was required to cover the deficit in the revenue, and as various sums had been advanced in anticipation of the next year's appropriations, including interest, &c., due 1st July, remitted to England (£682,537), also advances to be recouped from "Land Sales by Auction Fund," deposits in banks which suspended during the crisis of 1893, &c., the actual cash balance in hand (in Melbourne) became reduced to £2,448,198. The balance was distributed over the three principal accounts as follow :—

PUBLIC ACCOUNT BALANCES, 30TH JUNE, 1893.†

Consolidated Revenue			
,, ,, on account of 1892–3			£36,693
Trust Funds uninvested			3,372,670
Loan Account			2,187,421
Credit Balance			£5,596,784
Less—Deficit Consolidated Revenue, 1892–3 ...	£972,209*		
Advanced to Land Sales by Auction Fund ...	502,817		
Advances, to be recouped from future revenue, &c.	860,486		
Held by official liquidators of suspended banks...	813,074		
		£3,148,586	
Cash Balance			£2,448,198

Pensions.

398. The retiring allowances paid from the Victorian revenue are of two kinds—pensions and superannuation allowances. Of the former, there were in 1892–3 four in all, embracing allowances to three former Ministers released from office on political grounds, and to the widow of a former Governor of Victoria. The total amount included in these pensions was £3,667.

Superannuation allowances under Acts of Parliament.

399. The persons entitled under Acts of Parliament to superannuation allowances in the same year numbered 1,487, and consisted of eight former judges of County Courts, a late Clerk of Parliaments, a late Commissioner of Audit, 1,050 ex-officers of the Public Service, 30

* Subsequently increased by payments during July and August to £1,251,849 (after deducting £738,867 proceeds of Treasury-bonds), which is the debit balance, according to the Colonial Treasurer's statement, carried forward to 1893-4. See paragraph 166 *ante*.

† On the 30th June, 1894, the net credit balance was £5,266,310, and the cash balance £1,319,950, in addition to which there was £836,680 held on fixed deposit by reconstructed banks.

ex-officers of the Lunacy Department, 380 ex-officers of the Railway Department, and 17 ex-officers of the Defence Forces. The aggregate amount of the allowances to these persons was £154,356, or an average of £103 16s. 1d. to each recipient.

Pensions, &c., under Acts, 1891 and 1892.

400. Taken together, the pensions and superannuation allowances numbered 1,491, or 422 more than in the previous year, and the sum paid amounted to £158,023, or £40,335 more than in that year. The average to each recipient was £105 19s. 8d., or £4 2s. 2d. less than in 1891–2. It may be mentioned that the increase in the number and amount of these allowances is more apparent than real, it being due chiefly to the circumstance that a large proportion of allowances which were formerly voted annually are now paid under special appropriation.

Pensions, &c., 1892-3.

401. The different authorities under which pensions and superannuation allowances are legalized, and the individuals to whom they were awarded, also the number on the list, and the gross and average amount of the pensions and superannuation allowances—not subject to annual votes—paid during 1892–3, will be found in the following table:—

PENSIONS AND SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES,* 1892–3.

Authority under which legalized.	Description of the Recipients.	Number of Persons on the List.	Amount paid.		
			Total.	Average to each Recipient.	
	PENSIONS.		£	£ s.	d.
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55 (Constitution Act, Schedule D)	Former Ministers of the Crown	3	2,667	889 0	0
33 Vict No. 362 ...	Widow of a former Governor of Victoria	1	1,000	1,000 0	0
	SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.				
18 & 19 Vict. cap. 55	Clerk of Parliaments	1	500	500 0	0
54 Vict. No. 1078 (County Court Act)	County Court Judges	8	4,500	562 10	0
54 Vict. No. 1066 ...	Commissioners of Audit	1	667	667 0	0
25 Vict. No. 160 (Civil Service Act)	Officers in the Public Service	500	73,827	147 13	1
54 Vict. No. 1133 (Public Service Act)	Ditto	550	43,072	78 6	3
54 Vict. No. 1113 (Lunacy Act)	Officers in the Lunacy Department	30	1,219	40 12	8
54 Vict. No. 1135 (Victorian Railways Act)	Officers in the Railway Department	380	29,215	76 17	8
54 Vict. No. 1083 (Discipline Act)	Officers of the Defence Force	17	1,356	79 15	3
Total		1,491	158,023	105 19	8

* Not including £2,000 paid to the Police Superannuation Fund and allowances voted annually, for which see paragraph 403 *post*.

Police pensions and gratuities.

402. Superannuation allowances to the police are not included in the foregoing statement, as they are paid under the Police Regulation Act (54 Vict. No. 1127) out of a fund called the Police Superannuation Fund, which is maintained by an annual income of £2,800 arising from the investment of £70,000 in Government stock; by an annual subsidy of £2,000 from the consolidated revenue; by a moiety of the fines inflicted by the Courts of Petty Sessions under various Statutes (£5,468 in 1892–3); and, if necessary, by a deduction not exceeding 2½ per cent. from the pay of the members of the force, and a further grant in aid from the consolidated revenue. In all cases of a police superannuation allowance being granted, the option is given to the retiring member to commute it for a gratuity equal to one month's pay for each year of service. The number of recipients of police retiring allowances in 1892–3 was 278,* on which the annual amount payable was £29,441, or an average of £105 18s. 1d. to each recipient. It should be mentioned, however, that the actual amount paid in 1892–3 was only £27,325, in consequence of several pensions being current for only a portion of the year. In addition, gratuities in lieu of retiring allowances were paid in 19 instances, amounting in the aggregate to £6,526, or an average of £343 to each recipient.

Deduction from pay of police, and votes in aid.

403. In the year under review, for the sixteenth time, a deduction was made from the pay of the police for the purpose of enabling the superannuation fund to meet the demands made thereon. The deduction was at the rate of 2½ per cent., or the full amount allowed by law, and realized £5,153, from which, however, must be deducted £600 refunded to officers of over 30 years' service, made good out of the consolidated revenue. Even with this addition, however, the ordinary receipts have proved insufficient, and the large balance which existed in the earlier years of the fund's existence having gradually become exhausted, it became necessary for Parliament to vote in aid of the fund a sum amounting in the eleven years ended with 1890–91 to £84,600; also £10,700 in 1891–2, and £21,500 in 1892–3†. The balance to the debit of the fund at the beginning of 1892–3 was £329, but at the end of the year this had changed to a credit balance of £3,350.‡

Retiring allowances granted for infirmity.

404. Except in cases of infirmity of mind and body, the minimum age at which retiring allowances are granted to members of the

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* Of these ten lapsed during the year, so that the number at the end of the year was 268.

† Exclusive of contributions on account of officers of over 30 years' service above referred to, amounting in the last three years to £1,691.

‡ The actual debit balance on 1st July, 1892, was £4,224, but this was subsequently reduced by the portion of the Government grant due on account of the previous year—£3,895.

civil service is 60 years,* and to members of the police force 55 years. Of the existing retiring allowances, however, 36 per cent. of those granted to public servants,† and as many as 45 per cent. of those granted to the police, were awarded in consequence of infirmity or disablement before the full age had been attained.

Allowances voted by Parliament.

405. Besides the superannuation allowances and pensions for which amounts are specially appropriated, certain allowances are voted by Parliament each year to retired public servants who, prior to the passing of *The Public Service Act* 1883, were attached to the unclassified branches of the service, and consequently were not comprehended in any of the several Statutes under which retiring allowances are legalized; in addition to which there was voted a grant in aid of the Police Superannuation Fund and pension to the widow of a constable who was shot by a gang of outlaws. The number of retiring allowances voted in 1892–3, the gross amount paid, and the average to each recipient, also the departments in which the several recipients served, will be found in the following table :—

SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES AND PENSIONS VOTED BY PARLIAMENT, 1892–3.

Department.	Number of Recipients.	Allowances voted.			
		Total Amount paid.	Average to each Recipient.		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*
SUPERANNUATION ALLOWANCES.					
Chief Secretary‡	12	480	40	0	0
Minister of Public Instruction ...	50	3,535	70	14	0
Attorney-General	1	240	240	0	0
Treasurer	1	79	79	0	0
Commissioner of Public Works ...	10	1,099	109	18	0
Commissioner of Trade and Customs ...	2	550	275	0	0
Postmaster-General	10	371	37	2	0
Commissioner of Railways	13	902	69	7	8
PENSIONS.					
Widow of Constable shot by the Kelly gang of outlaws	1	49	49	0	0
Total	100	7,305	73	1	0

* Now extended to 65 years, at the option of the officer, unless he is called upon by the Governor in Council to retire upon the recommendation of the Public Service Board (Act 54 Vict., No. 1133, sec. 143).

† Including pensions granted under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts.

‡ Five of these pensions, amounting to £136, were granted to ex-constables of police for injuries received in execution of duty, in addition to amounts paid out of Police Superannuation Fund.

Pensions, gratuities, &c.

406. The following is a summary of the pensions, superannuation allowances, compensations, and gratuities paid out of the general revenue during the year 1892–3, distinguishing payments from special appropriations from those from annual votes or other sources. In addition to the amount shown for compensation and gratuities, £7,334 was paid to officers retiring as compensation in lieu of notice :—

Pensions, Retiring Allowances, Compensations, and Gratuities paid, 1892–3.

Pensions, Compensations, &c.	Annual Allowances.	Compensations and Gratuities.	Total.
Under Special Appropriations—	£	£	£
Constitution Act	3,167	...	3,167
County Court Judges	4,500	...	4,500
Commissioner of Audit	667	...	667
Railway Department	29,215	13,286	42,501
Education Department	31,444	1,195	32,639
Public Service*	88,030	3,251	91,281
Lady Darling	1,000	...	1,000
Total	158,023	17,732	175,755
Under Annual Votes—			
Railway Department	902	9,142† + 21,306	31,350
Education Department	3,535	5,850	9,385
Public Service	2,868	2,408	5,276
Total	7,305	38,706	46,011
Total, exclusive of Police Pensions ...	165,328	56,438	221,766
To the Police—			
Endowment and amount voted £24,100‡ / From Police Superannuation Fund 9,751	27,325	6,526	33,851
Grand Total	192,653	62,964	255,617
Less amount derived from Police Superannuation Fund	3,225	6,526	9,751
Amount paid by State § ...	189,428	56,438	245,866

* Including allowances to officers under the Civil Service and Public Service Acts, the Lunacy Statute and the Discipline Act.

† Compensation to late Railways Commissioners, viz., £6,071 to R. Speight, £1,911 to R. Ford, and £1,160 to W. H. Greene.

‡ These figures represent the amount paid from the general revenue, which consists of the usual endowment of £2,000, and an additional grant of £22,100 voted by Parliament.

§ See table following paragraph 188 *ante*.

Retiring allowances &c., 1891-and 1892-3.

407. Taking into account pensions, retiring allowances, compensations, and gratuities of all kinds, whether specially appropriated or voted, the amount paid by the State was greater by £46,161 in 1892–3 than in the previous year. This is partly accounted for by the large numbers of officers called upon to retire from the service, partly to the exceptional item of £9,142 compensation to the late Railways Commissioners, and partly to the unusually large amount paid to the Police Superannuation Fund, viz., £24,100 as compared with only £13,400 in the previous year.

Pilots' pensions.

408. The Port Phillip Pilot Sick and Superannuation Fund was originally under the control of the Pilot Board, but under the Marine Board Act (54 Vict. No. 1165) it was handed over to the Treasurer of the colony on the 26th April, 1889. The amount at its credit at the commencement of the year 1892–3 was £44,289, consisting of £32,400 in securities and £11,889 in cash. The receipts during the financial year amounted to £2,502, of which £620 was deducted from the pay of pilots and £1,882 was received as interest on moneys invested; whilst the expenditure amounted to £2,257, of which £2,011 was for pensions, £50 for sick allowances, and £196 refund of an ex-pilot's contribution. The number of pensions on the list at the end of the year was 23, and the annual amount payable was £1,968. The balance at the credit of the fund on 30th June, 1893, was £44,427. These pensions are not included in the foregoing tables.

Abolition of retiring allowances.

409. Since the passing of the Pensions Abolition Act (45 Vict. No. 710), viz., on the 24th December, 1881, no persons entering the Public Service, except Judges of the Supreme and County Courts and officers and members of the police force, are entitled to a retiring allowance or gratuity of any kind whatever.

Part 4.—VITAL STATISTICS.

Marriages, 1893.

410. The marriages celebrated in 1893 numbered 7,004, as against 7,723 in 1892, 8,780 in 1891, and 9,187 in 1890.

Marriages, 1893 and former years.

411. The marriages returned in 1893, although fewer than in the nine previous years, were more numerous than those in any year prior to those. The number returned annually had been almost stationary during the seven years prior to 1880, but in that year an advance was made which continued until 1890. In 1882, for the first time, the marriages returned exceeded 6,000; in 1884 they exceeded 7,000; in 1888 they nearly reached 9,000; and in 1889 and 1890 they exceeded that number by nearly 200*; but in 1891 they again fell below 9,000; in 1892 they fell below 8,000; and in 1893 they fell to 7,000, or fewer than there were nine years previously.

Marriage rate.

412. The proportion which the number of marriages bears to the total population is generally called the marriage rate. This for many years was declining in Victoria; for, whilst in the three years prior to 1863 it was above 8 per 1,000 of both sexes, and all ages, from 1863 to 1865 it was between 7 and 8, and from 1866 to 1878 it was between 6 and 7 per 1,000. It reached its lowest point, 5·98 per 1,000, in 1879; then gradually revived, until the period between 1888 and 1890, when it again exceeded 8 per 1,000, for the first time since 1862. In 1891 a somewhat sudden fall took place to 7·66 per 1,000, which was about the same average as that prevailing during the four years prior to 1888; in 1892 there occurred a still further fall to 6·64; and in 1893 to 5·98 per 1,000; the latter being the same rate as in 1879, which was the lowest previously recorded. The following table gives the number of marriages and number of persons married per 1,000 of the population

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* For the number of marriages during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) to be published later on.

during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in the three years ended with 1893 :—

ANNUAL MARRIAGE RATE, 1860 TO 1893.

Year.	Per 1,000 of the Mean Population.	
	Number of Marriages.	Numbers of Persons Married.
1860	8·15	16·30
1865	7·36	14·72
1870	6·63	13·26
1875	6·33	12·66
1880	6·22	12·44
1885	7·73	15·46
1890	8·21	16·42
1891	7·66	15·32
1892	6·64	13·28
1893	5·98	11·96
Mean of 34 years	6·94	13·86

Marriage rate at various periods.

413. It has been shown, upon more than one occasion,* that the frequency of marriage is not dependent upon the numbers of the total population, still less upon the number of marriageable women, but almost entirely upon the number of marriageable men the community contains, the tendency of whom to marry is modified by their habits and occupations, and upon the view they take of their future prospects. Thus men have a greater tendency to marry in prosperous than in dull times, and the men of a rural, and especially of an agricultural, community have a greater tendency to marry than those of an urban one. To demonstrate this the following table has been constructed, showing the proportion of marriages to the population, to the number of single

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, pages 265 to 267; same work, 1879-80, pages 103 and 104; same work, 1880-81, pages 199 and 200; same work, 1881-2, pages 165 and 166; and same work, 1892, Vol. I. pages 323 and 324.

men, and to the number of single women in each of the last six census years ended with 1891 :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO POPULATION* AND TO SINGLE MEN AND WOMEN, 1854 TO 1891.

Year of Census.	Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.						
	Total Population.	Marriageable Men.†	Marriageable Women.‡	Marriages.	Proportion of Marriages per 1,000 of the—		
					Population.	Marriageable Men.	Marriageable Women.
1854 ...	234,361	70,865	15,083	3,696	15·77	52·16	245·04
1857 ...	383,668	95,427	26,317	4,465	11·64	46·79	169·66
1861 ...	513,896	106,940	37,006	4,528	8·81	42·34	122·36
1871 ...	712,263	89,921	65,386	4,715	6·62	52·43	72·11
1881 ...	849,438	99,824	119,360	5,732	6·75	57·42	48·02
1891 ...	1,130,463	163,048	173,138	9,007	7·97	55·24	52·02

Fluctuations in marriage rate.

414. It will thus be observed that, whilst the proportion of marriages to the population (marriage rate), and to the marriageable women, has fluctuated considerably, the proportion to the marriageable men has been tolerably constant, the extremes being 57½ in 1881 and 42⅓ in 1861. At the last three decennial periods, when the colony was in a more settled condition than at earlier periods, this proportion averaged 55 per 1,000, which also was about the rate in 1891. At the same periods the proportion of marriages per 1,000 marriageable females varied from 72 in 1871 to 48 in 1881; since 1881, as was anticipated,§ this proportion has increased, and in 1891 it stood at 52.

Marriages of available persons in Australasia and United Kingdom.

415. It would appear from the following calculations, which have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, that, in proportion to the number of marriageable men (bachelors aged 20 and

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* The populations in this table are those returned at the respective censuses, the Chinese and Aborigines being excluded; and the marriages are those (exclusive of marriages of Chinese and Aborigines) which took place in the twelve months of which the date of each census was the middle. The proportion of the latter to the former in 1891, therefore, differs slightly from that in the previous table, which is based upon the total mean population and all the marriages in the calendar year.

† Comprising bachelors of twenty and upwards, and widowers at all ages.

‡ Comprising spinsters of fifteen and upwards, and widows at all ages.

§ ee *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 447.

upwards and widowers and divorced men at all ages), more marriages take place in England and fewer in Ireland and Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies; also that, in proportion to the number of marriageable women (spinsters aged fifteen and upwards and widows and divorced women at all ages), fewer marriages take place in England, Ireland, and Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies, of which Western Australia, in this respect, stands at the head. Victoria, it will be observed, stands below South Australia, and slightly below Tasmania and New South Wales, as regards the proportion of marriages of available men, and below any of the other Australasian Colonies as regards the proportion of marriages of available women :—

MARRIAGES IN PROPORTION TO NUMBER OF AVAILABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Men.		Marriages per 1,000 Marriageable Women.	
England	84·84	Western Australia ...	76·31
South Australia ...	64·58	Queensland	72·87
Tasmania	54·80	New South Wales ...	61·72
New South Wales ...	53·87	South Australia ...	53·67
Victoria	53·85*	New Zealand	52·88
New Zealand	48·64	Tasmania	51·03
Queensland	44·70	Victoria	50·71*
Western Australia ...	35·74	England	45·92
Ireland	32·95	Ireland	21·29
Scotland	32·08	Scotland	17·29

Marriages of available persons in France and Switzerland.

416. According to papers read before the Statistical Society of Paris, by M. Toussaint Lona, in September and December, 1884, marriageable men marry at the rate of 57 per 1,000 in France, and of 49 per 1,000 in Switzerland, and marriageable women marry at the rate of 46 per 1,000 in France, and of 38 per 1,000 in Switzerland. It is not certain, however, that the figures are comparable with those in the foregoing table, as it is not known what were the ages worked with by the author in making his calculations as those marking the commencement of the period of bachelorhood and spinsterhood.

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* These proportions differ slightly from those given in the table following paragraph 413 *ante*, where the comparisons are made with the marriages which took place in the twelve months of which the Census was the middle instead of the calendar year 1891, which has here been adopted uniformly for all the colonies and countries. The marriages in the former table, moreover, were exclusive of those of Chinese and Aboriginies, which is not the case here.

Marriage rates in Australasian Colonies.

417. The following table gives a statement of the number of marriages to every 1,000 of the population of the various Australasian Colonies for each fifth year from 1865 to 1890, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893, except Western Australia, for which colony the first year given is 1875 :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1893.*

Year.	Number of Marriages† per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	7·36	8·94	13·27	9·45	...	6·27	10·47
1870 ...	6·63	7·85	7·80	6·90	...	6·62	7·62
1875 ...	6·33	7·88	8·63	8·01	7·26	6·63	8·94
1880 ...	6·22	7·68	6·97	8·69	7·42	7·38	6·71
1885 ...	7·73	8·22	9·20	7·82	7·51	8·22	6·73
1890 ...	8·21	7·15	8·28	7·04	6·18	6·64	6·12
1891 ...	7·66	7·39	7·22	7·29	8·06	6·63	6·05
1892 ...	6·64	6·77	6·67	6·50	7·36	6·51	6·23
1893 ...	5·98	6·40	5·91	6·27	6·27	5·51	6·22
Mean of 29 years	6·97	7·85	8·44	7·71	6·99	6·96	7·46

Marriage rates in colonies compared.

418. According to an average extending over a period of 29 years, the marriage rate in Victoria was almost identical with that in Tasmania, but was below that in any of the other colonies. In the last year, the marriage rate in Victoria occupied the fifth position, it being higher than that in Queensland or Tasmania, but lower than that in the other four colonies.

Order of colonies in respect to marriage rates.

419. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective marriage rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of 29 years :—

Order in Latest Year.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.	2. New South Wales.
2. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Victoria.	5. Western Australia.
6. Queensland.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

* For the number of marriages in the various colonies during the 21 years ended with 1893, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) to be published later on.

† The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

420. The mean marriage rate of the five colonies situated upon the Australian continent, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, shows a falling-off since 1883 or 1884, when it was at a maximum, and was lower in 1893 than in any year since 1872, as is shown by the following figures:— Marriage rates in Australia and Australasia.

MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	7·35	7·38	1885 ...	8·09	7·86
1874 ...	7·07	7·32	1886 ...	7·84	7·50
1875 ...	7·12	7·38	1887 ...	7·56	7·26
1876 ...	6·93	7·15	1888 ...	7·99	7·61
1877 ...	7·05	7·18	1889 ...	7·69	7·37
1878 ...	7·08	7·27	1890 ...	7·67	7·37
1879 ...	6·88	7·01	1891 ...	7·46	7·20
1880 ...	7·15	7·08	1892 ...	6·69	6·61
1881 ...	7·62	7·41	1893 ...	6·16	6·14
1882 ...	8·03	7·86			
1883 ...	8·24	8·02			
1884 ...	8·22	7·98	Means ...	7·42	7·33

421. Returns of marriages, births, and deaths are obtainable for few British Colonies outside of Australasia. The following are the marriage rates in those colonies—which, it is to be regretted, are, for the most part, of only minor importance—for which such particulars have come to hand, or can be gathered from their official reports. The low rate in Barbados is explained by the fact that the negro population as a rule ignore the marriage ceremony. The same circumstance may perhaps also affect the marriage rate in the Mauritius, although the low marriage rate there would, to a certain extent, be accounted for by the fact that the large imported Coolie Marriage rates in certain British Possessions.

* The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

population is for the most part comprised of males, the females introduced being extremely few:—

MARRIAGE RATES IN CERTAIN BRITISH COLONIES.

—	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*	—	Years.	Annual Rate per 1,000 of the Population.*
Ceylon ...	1867–76	7·3	West Indies—		
Cape of Good Hope	1889–93	4·2	Jamaica ...	1891–92	5·4
			St. Lucia ...	1878–79	5·2
Mauritius ...	1871–75	2·5	St. Vincent	1872–76	6·3
Seychelles ...	1875–77	8·7	Barbados ...	1872–77	3·7
Nova Scotia ...	1871–75	7·7	Grenada ...	1871–75	5·6
Bermuda ...	1871–75	8·3	Dominica ...	1871–75	6·9
			Trinidad ...	1888–90	5·8†

Marriage rates in European countries.

422. The following table gives for each of the five years ended with 1891 a statement of the marriage rates in each division of the United Kingdom and such foreign countries as the information is available for. The figures have been taken from the latest report of the Registrar-General of England :—

MARRIAGE RATES IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Countries.	Number of Marriages* per 1,000 of Mean Populations.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	9·3	...	...	...	...	9·3‡
Prussia	8·0	8·2	8·2	8·1	8·0	8·1
German Empire	7·8	8·0	8·1	8·0	7·9	8·0
Italy	8·0	7·7	7·4	7·7	7·5	7·7
Austria	7·9	7·5	7·6	7·7	7·8	7·7
England and Wales ...	7·2	7·5	7·8	7·8	7·7	7·6
Belgium	7·1	7·3	7·3	7·4	7·7	7·4
France	7·2	7·1	7·0	7·5	7·6	7·3
United Kingdom	6·7	7·1	7·2	7·3	7·3	7·1
Switzerland	7·0	7·1	7·1	7·1	7·3	7·1
Holland	6·9	7·0	7·1	7·1	7·2	7·1
Denmark	7·1	7·1	6·9	6·8	6·8	6·9
Scotland	6·4	6·6	6·9	6·9	7·0	6·8
Norway	6·1	6·3	6·5	6·6	6·3	6·4
Sweden	5·9	6·0	...	...	...	5·9 §
Ireland ‖	4·2	4·5	4·5	4·6	4·6	4·5

* The numbers doubled give the *persons* married per 1,000 of the population.

† The East Indian section of the population (Coolies), amongst whom concubinage largely prevails, is not taken into account in the calculation.

‡ One year only.

§ Mean of two years.

‖ The low marriage rate in Ireland is partly attributed to the defective registration of Roman Catholic marriages, which amount to over 70 per cent. of the whole. It is also stated to be in part due to "the abnormal conditions arising from a large annual emigration of unmarried persons at what may be called the marrying ages."—See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 6.

423. It will be observed that in Austria, England and Wales, Belgium, France, the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Holland, Scotland, and Ireland the rate was slightly above the average; whilst in Prussia, the German Empire, Italy, Denmark, and Norway it was slightly below the average. European marriage rates in 1892 and former years.

424. In the same five years the mean marriage rate in Victoria and Queensland was above that in any of the countries named, except Hungary (one year), the German Empire, and Prussia. The rate in New South Wales and Western Australia was higher than that in eight, in South Australia than in four, in Tasmania than in three, and in New Zealand than in two of these countries. The following are the rates referred to :— Australasian and European marriage rates compared.

MEAN MARRIAGE RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

	Number of Marriages per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	7·90
Victoria	7·88
New South Wales	7·19
Western Australia	7·15
South Australia	6·81
Tasmania	6·72
New Zealand	6·06

425. The following table shows the number of marriageable men and women in each Australasian Colony, according to the returns of the census of 1891, the unmarried (never married) being distinguished from the widowed:— Marriageable persons in Australasian Colonies.

MARRIAGEABLE MEN AND WOMEN IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.)

Colony.	Marriageable Men.			Marriageable Women.		
	Bachelors aged 20 and upwards.*	Widowers at all ages.	Total.	Spinsters aged 15 and upwards.*	Widows at all ages.	Total.
Victoria ...	144,567	18,481	163,048	140,240	32,898	173,138
New South Wales	140,242	16,760	157,002	111,221	25,795	137,016
Queensland ...	60,518	4,464	64,982	33,171	6,695	39,866
South Australia ...	32,056	3,791	35,847	34,692	8,442	43,134
Western Australia	10,667	890	11,557	4,526	886	5,412
Total ...	388,050	44,386	432,436	323,850	74,716	398,566
Tasmania ...	15,616	2,413	18,029	15,416	3,945	19,361
New Zealand ...	70,437	7,797	78,234	59,861	12,098	71,959
Grand Total ...	474,103	54,596	528,699	399,127	90,759	489,886

* Including divorced persons at all ages.

Proportion of single women to men in Australasian Colonies.

426. South Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria are the only colonies in which the marriageable women exceeded the marriageable men. The following are the proportions of the former to the latter, the colonies being arranged in order:—

MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN PER 10,000 MARRIAGEABLE MEN LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

1. South Australia	...	12,033	5. New South Wales	...	8,727
2. Tasmania ...	...	10,739	6. Queensland	...	6,135
3. Victoria ...	...	10,619	7. Western Australia	...	4,683
4. New Zealand	...	9,198			

Husbands and wives in Australasian Colonies.

427. The following are the numbers of husbands and wives in each Australasian colony, those under and over 21 years of age being distinguished:—

HUSBANDS AND WIVES IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Husbands.			Wives.		
	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.	Under 21 years.	Over 21 years.	Total.
Victoria	276	170,678	170,954	3,447	170,302	173,749
New South Wales ...	393	166,241	166,634	5,233	160,415	165,648
Queensland ...	115	57,772	57,887	1,873	55,723	57,596
South Australia ...	103	48,829	48,932	785	47,510	48,295
Western Australia	20	7,223	7,243	208	6,170	6,378
Total ...	907	450,743	451,650	11,546	440,120	451,666
Tasmania ...	76	22,237	22,313	591	20,808	21,399
New Zealand ...	107	90,443	90,550	1,666	89,211	90,877
Grand Total ...	1,090	563,423	564,513	13,803	550,139	563,942

Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasian Colonies.

428. Victoria and New Zealand are the only Australasian Colonies in which wives exceeded husbands. In all the other colonies husbands were in excess. Wives relatively to husbands were fewest in Western Australia, and next so in Tasmania. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

WIVES TO EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS IN EACH COLONY, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

1. Victoria ...	...	10,164	5. South Australia	...	9,870
2. New Zealand	...	10,036	6. Tasmania ...	...	9,590
3. Queensland	...	9,950	7. Western Australia	...	8,806
4. New South Wales	...	9,941			

429. In the Australian Continent as a whole the husbands and wives were about equal, the difference being only 16 in favour of the latter. In Australia combined with Tasmania and New Zealand there was a slight difference in the opposite direction, there being 571 more husbands than wives. Proportion of wives to husbands in Australasia.

430. Although rural rather than urban life tends to the promotion of marriage, it happens that, since the marriage ceremony is generally performed in towns, whatever may be the ordinary residence of the persons marrying, the marriage rate recorded there is much higher than that in the country. In Victoria, during the year 1893, it was about two and three-quarter times as high in the metropolis, and nearly three and a half times as high in country towns, as it was in rural districts, as will be seen by the following table, which contains a statement of the proportion of marriages to the population in the three classes of districts in the year 1893 and in the previous decennial period :— Marriage rates in town and country

MARRIAGES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1893.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Marriages, 1893.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population, 1881–90.
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	457,230	3,635	7·95	11·11
Extra-Metropolitan Towns ...	193,810	1,898	9·79	10·83
Country Districts	519,290	1,471	2·83	3·48
Total	1,170,330	7,004	5·98	7·67

431. Marriages in Victoria are generally most numerous in the autumn quarter, next in the spring quarter, next in the summer quarter, and least numerous in the winter quarter. This was the case in 1892, although in the year under review the marriages in the summer quarter were more numerous than those in the spring quarter. The following table shows the number and percentage of marriages in Marriages in each quarter.

each quarter of 1893, and the mean percentage in each quarter of two previous decades :—

MARRIAGES IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1893.		Percentage in Ten Years.	
		Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Summer ...	March ...	1,856	26·50	24·43	23·44
Autumn ...	June	1,874	26·76	26·19	26·66
Winter ...	September ...	1,557	22·23	23·81	23·35
Spring ...	December ...	1,717	24·51	25·57	26·55
	Year ...	7,004	100·00	100·00	100·00

Re-marriages.

432. In 1893, 635 widowers and 513 widows re-entered the marriage state. During the last twenty years more widowers have re-married than widows. Formerly it was different. In the nine years ended with 1873 the widowers re-entering the married state numbered 4,847, and the widows 5,128, and at earlier periods in the history of the colony the preponderance of re-marriages of widows over those of widowers was even greater than this. In England and Wales, during the ten years ended with 1890, 42 per cent. more widowers re-married than widows, the proportion in every 1,000 marriages being 122 of the former and 86 of the latter. The following is a statement of the number of widowers and widows who re-married in Victoria during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

RE-MARRIAGES, 1865 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Re-marriages of—	
	Widowers.	Widows.
1865	503	510
1870	547	595
1875	614	583
1880	603	520
1885	735	646
1890	748	674
1891	743	673
1892	664	532
1893	635	513
Mean of 29 years ...	639	586

Former condition of those marrying.

433. In 1893 nearly nine-tenths of the unions which took place were between bachelors and spinsters, the proportion having gradually increased since 1871–80, when it was about seven-eighths. The next most numerous marriages are generally those between widowers and spinsters, although they have occasionally been exceeded by marriages between bachelors and widows. Marriages between widowers and widows in the decennial period 1881–90 were about a thirtieth, and in 1893 about a thirty-third of the whole. The following is the number and percentage of each of these groups during 1893, and the percentage during the decennial periods 1871-80 and 1881-90 :—

FORMER CONDITION OF PERSONS MARRIED.

Previous Condition.	Year 1893.		Percentage in Ten Years—	
	Number of Marriages.	Percentage.	1871 to 1880.	1881 to 1890.
Bachelors and Spinsters ...	6,072	86·69	80·59	85·84
Bachelors and Widows ...	297	4·24	7·10	4·72
Widowers and Spinsters ...	419	5·98	7·75	6·17
Widowers and Widows ...	216	3·09	4·56	3·27
Total	7,004	100·00	100·00	100·00

Re-marriages in various countries.

434. By the figures in the following table it would appear that a larger proportion of widowers re-marry in Vermont, and a smaller in the Australasian Colonies, and a larger proportion of widows re-marry in Hungary, and a smaller in Sweden and Norway, than in any other of the countries named; also, that in Victoria widowers re-marry less frequently than in any of those countries except New Zealand, New South Wales, and Queensland; but that in eleven of these countries widows re-marry less frequently than in Victoria :—

RE-MARRIAGES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.*

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 Marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 Marriages.
Vermont	209	Hungary	151
Hungary	198	Russia in Europe ...	130
Russia in Europe ...	186	Vermont	125
Austria	180	Austria	113
Massachusetts	162	Massachusetts ...	107
Finland	158	Finland	99

* The figures in this table have been derived from those contained in a table showing the proportions of marriages of persons of different conjugal conditions in various countries, for which see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 583.

Re-Marriages in Various Countries*—*continued.*

Countries.	Widowers re-married per 1,000 Marriages.	Countries.	Widows re-married per 1,000 Marriages.
Holland	151	England and Wales ...	97
Spain	149	Holland	92
Prussia	140	Roumania	91
England and Wales ...	137	Spain	89
Switzerland	135	Prussia	88
Italy	131	New South Wales ...	85
Roumania	124	Belgium	85
Scotland	120	Victoria	80
Denmark	118	Switzerland	80
Belgium	116	Queensland	78
France	115	France	78
Ireland	112	Italy	74
Sweden	112	Denmark	72
Norway	112	Greece	72
Greece	100	South Australia ...	71
South Australia ...	98	New Zealand ...	71
Victoria	95	Scotland	60
New Zealand	90	Ireland	57
New South Wales ...	83	Sweden	55
Queensland	78	Norway	55

Marriages of divorced persons, 1893.

435. Divorced persons marrying are classified as bachelors and spinsters, unless in cases where they had become widowers or widows before contracting the marriage from which they were released by divorce. Seventeen divorced men and thirty-one divorced women re-entered the marriage state in 1893; eleven of the former married spinsters, three married widows, and three married divorced women; twenty-three of the latter married bachelors, and five married widowers; and in three instances both parties to the marriage had been divorced. At least twenty of the forty-eight divorced persons marrying in 1893 had been divorced in the last two years. In the previous year, twenty-four marriages of divorced men and twenty-seven of divorced women took place.

Number of divorced persons, 1891.

436. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce numbered 196, viz., 110 males and 86 females, the former being in the proportion of 1 to every 1,555 men returned as husbands, and the latter in the proportion of 1 to every 2,021 women returned as wives. At the previous census only 19 divorced persons were returned, viz., 9 males and 10 females.†

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* See footnote (*) on previous page.

† For the occupations and religions of the persons returned at the census of 1891 as living in a state of divorce, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 508.

437. The number of males and females returned as living in a state of divorce in five Australasian Colonies when the census was taken are subjoined :— Divorced persons in Australasian Colonies.

DIVORCED PERSONS IN FIVE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

	Males.	Females.
Victoria	110	86
New South Wales	178	126
Queensland	16	7
Western Australia	3	3
Tasmania	25	6
Total	332	228

NOTE.—In South Australia and New Zealand the persons stated in the householders' schedules to be living in a state of divorce were not separately tabulated.

438. Comparing the divorced with the married persons of either sex, the following proportions are found to have existed in the different colonies :— Proportion of divorced to married persons.

In Tasmania	there was 1	divorced man	to every ...	893	husbands.
„ New South Wales	„	„	„ ...	936	„
„ Victoria	„	„	„ ...	1,554	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	„ ...	2,414	„
„ Queensland	„	„	„ ...	3,618	„
„ New South Wales	there was 1	divorced woman	to every	1,315	wives.
„ Victoria	„	„	„ ...	2,021	„
„ Western Australia	„	„	„ ...	2,126	„
„ Tasmania	„	„	„ ...	3,566	„
„ Queensland	„	„	„ ...	8,228	„

439. The number of divorces which took place in each Australasian colony during 1890 and 1891 and their proportions to the married persons of either sex returned at the census were as follow :— Divorces in Australasian Colonies.

DIVORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1890 AND 1891.

Colony.	Average Annual Number of Divorces.	Divorces per 100,000 Husbands.	Divorces per 100,000 Wives.
1. Victoria	69	40·4	40·0
2. Western Australia	2	27·6	31·3
3. New South Wales	46	27·6	27·7
4. New Zealand	21	23·2	23·1
5. Queensland	6	10·4	10·4
6. Tasmania	2	8·5	9·3
7. South Australia	3	6·1	6·1

440. If the divorces be compared with the number of marriages, the positions of the colonies remain unaltered, except that Tasmania Marriages to each divorce in Australasian Colonies.

rises above Queensland, and occupies the fifth position on the list instead of the sixth, thus:—

MARRIAGES TO EACH DIVORCE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1890 AND 1891.

	Annual Marriages to each Divorce.		Annual Marriages to each Divorce.
1. Victoria ...	... 130	5. Tasmania ...	... 485
2. Western Australia	... 172	6. Queensland ...	... 508
3. New South Wales	... 178	7. South Australia.	... 758
4. New Zealand	... 186		

Divorces and separations in various countries.

441. Combining the dissolutions of marriage with the judicial separations in the Australasian Colonies for the sake of comparison with such events in other countries, the following are the numbers in some of the principal countries of the world, the proportions to the married couples living being also shown. The figures for the Australasian Colonies are those of the average of the five years ended with 1890, whilst those for the other countries are for the year 1885:—

DIVORCES AND SEPARATIONS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.		Country.	Divorces and Judicial Separations.	
	Number in One Year.*	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.		Number in One Year.*	Number per 100,000 Married Couples.
United States ...	23,472	203·0†	New South Wales	40	26·4
Switzerland ...	920	195·5	New Zealand ...	23	26·1
Denmark ...	635	184·7	Victoria ...	27	16·9
France	6,245	80·5	Tasmania ...	3	14·6
Germany ...	6,161	77·7	Queensland ...	6	11·1
Roumania ...	541	61·5	Russia in Europe	1,789	11·1
Holland ...	339	47·7	Italy	556	10·6
Austria ...	1,718	44·0	South Australia	5	10·4
Belgium ...	290	31·4	United Kingdom	508	8·6
Western Australia	2	27·8	Canada ...	12	1·6
Sweden and Norway	297	27·0			

High proportion of divorces in United States.

442. According to the table, more divorces and separations take place in the United States than in all the other countries combined, there being in that country a proportion of over 200 divorces annually per 100,000 married couples living. This proportion is approached in only two other countries, viz., Switzerland and Denmark. The Australasian Colonies stand low on the list, but even South Australia has a higher rate than the United Kingdom. Strange to say, Canada,

* In the absence of official information, the numbers, except those relating to the Australasian Colonies, have been taken from a pamphlet entitled *A Divorce Problem*, by Dr. W. F. Wilcox, of Columbia College, U.S. It is possible that, in ome cases, judicial separations may not be included.

† Proportion for 1880.

which adjoins the United States, has the lowest rate of all. Perhaps its inhabitants cross the frontier when they desire to become divorced.

Deserted husbands and wives.

443. Persons whose wives or husbands have not been heard of for a period of seven years may marry again without rendering themselves liable to be prosecuted for bigamy; but such unions are subject to the serious disadvantage that the issue by the second marriage would be illegitimate, and the marriage itself void, if it should turn out that the first husband or wife was alive at the time thereof. Three deserted persons (all females) availed themselves of this provision in 1893. Two of these married bachelors and one a widower; one had not heard of her former husband for over nine years, one for fifteen years, and the other for eighteen years. In the previous year, four deserted persons (all females) re-married.

Divorce Act 1889.

444. It may be mentioned that by the *Divorce Act* 1889* (53 Vict. No. 1056), which received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890, it is provided that any married person domiciled in Victoria for two years and upwards may obtain a divorce, after which he or she may legally re-marry, on proving that he or she had, without just cause or excuse, been wilfully deserted, and continuously so deserted over a period of three years or upwards.

Marriages of Aborigines.

445. The marriages of 4 Aboriginal males with Aboriginal females are included in the returns of 1893. In the previous year, 6 marriages of Aborigines took place.

Marriages of Chinese.

446. Eleven Chinese males were married in Victoria in the year 1893, as against 14 in 1892, and 8 in 1891. During the twenty-seven years prior to 1893, 419 Chinamen were married in Victoria, or an average of about 16 per annum. The following table shows the nationalities of the women who formed matrimonial unions with Chinese during that period, also during the year under review :—

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1893.

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-seven Years: 1866 to 1892.	Year 1893.	Total: 1866 to 1893.
Victoria	217†	7	224
Other Australasian Colonies ...	64	...	64
England and Wales	72	1	73
Scotland	17	...	17
Ireland	28	1	29

* An account of the provisions of this Act was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 256. Further particulars respecting divorces are given under the head of "Law, Crime, &c.," *post*

† Two of the wives, although born in Victoria, were stated to be of the Chinese race, and four of the husbands were returned as half-caste.

NATIONALITY OF WOMEN MARRYING CHINESE, 1866 TO 1893—*continued.*

Birthplace of Wives.	Number of Marriages of Chinese Males.		
	Twenty-seven years: 1866 to 1892.	Year 1893.	Total: 1866 to 1893.
Other British Possessions ...	1	...	1
France	1	...	1
Germany	2	...	2
Spain	1	...	1
The United States	2	...	2
China	4	2	6
At Sea	9	...	9
Not known	1	...	1
Total	419	11	430

Marriages by different sects.

447. The marriage ceremony in Victoria may be performed either by the registered clergy of any religious sect or by lay registrars. In 1893, about 93⅓ per cent. of the marriages were celebrated according to the former, and about 6⅔ per cent. according to the latter system. The number of lay marriages was 464. The following table gives a statement of the number and percentage of marriages celebrated by each religious denomination and by lay registrars during 1893, also the percentage in the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

MARRIAGES BY DIFFERENT DENOMINATIONS.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Marriages in 1893.		Percentage of Marriages in Ten Years.	
	Number.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England	1,932	27·60	30·52	24·63
Presbyterians	1,228	17·53	17·24	20·46
Methodists*...	1,238	17·68	15·63	16·38
Bible Christians	176	2·51	2·00	1·69
Independents	209	2·98	4·42	5·42
Baptists	206	2·94	5·00	3·70
Lutherans	82	1·17	·93	1·02
Unitarians	2	·02	·05	·02
Calvinistic Methodists ...	9	·13	·06	·16
Roman Catholics	1,134	16·19	14·91	17·21
Jews	21	·30	·43	·42
Other Sects	303	4·33	1·78	1·07
Lay Registrars	464	6·62	7·03	7·82
Total	7,004	100·00	100·00	100·00

Duplicate marriages.

448. It should be mentioned that, occasionally, a marriage is performed twice over, viz., by a lay registrar and a clergyman, or by clergymen of two different denominations. It is not always easy to

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

detect these cases in the registers, but the circumstances occur too seldom to cause any serious disturbance in the marriage statistics. One such case, however, was noticed in 1892, and included in the returns, viz., that of a couple who had been previously married—probably outside the colony—being re-united under the form of the Roman Catholic denomination.

Sects of Aboriginals married.

449. Of the 4 Aboriginal marriages which took place in 1893, 2 were solemnized according to the rites of the Lutherans, 1 of the Moravians, and 1 of the Methodists.

Sects of Chinese married.

450. Of the 11 marriages of Chinese in 1893, 2 were celebrated according to the rites of the Church of England, 2 according to those of the Presbyterians, 3 according to those of the Methodists, 1 according to those of the Salvation Army, and 3 were performed by lay registrars.

Marriage by different denominations.

451. The returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the number of marriages performed according to the rites of each particular denomination with the numbers of that denomination in the population; and by taking the mean of the returns of the two periods, and of the marriages which were performed in the interval between them, the same information is obtained extending over a period of ten years. The results are given in the following table, as are also those of the previous decennial period :—

PROPORTION OF MARRIAGES TO NUMBER OF EACH DENOMINATION, 1871–80 AND 1881–90.

Religious Denomination.	Persons of each Denomination (mean of 1881 and 1891).	Marriages celebrated Annually.		
		Mean of 1881 to 1890.	Proportion per 1,000 Persons living.	
			1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Church of England ...	364,237	2,332·0	6·40	4·31
Presbyterians ...	149,809	1,317·5	8·79	8·30
Methodists*	128,427	1,194·5	9·30	8·22
Bible Christians ...	8,119	152·6	18·80	15·48
Independents ...	20,994	337·5	16·08	14·17
Baptists	24,128	382·3	15·84	10·03
Lutherans	13,339	71·0	5·32	4·68
Unitarians	1,222	4·0	3·27	·92
Society of Friends ...	321	·1	·31	1·30
Calvinistic Methodists	869	4·4	5·06	7·65
Roman Catholics ...	226,036	1,140·4	5·14	4·58
Jews	5,395	32·6	6·04	5·34
Other Sects	21,928	135·7	...	...
Residue	36,551†	537·5‡	...	...
Total	1,001,375	7,642·1	7·63	6·25

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.
† Including Buddhists, Confucians, &c., those of no denomination and of no religion, and the unspecified.
‡ Marriages by lay registrars.

Churches which perform most marriages and *vice versâ*.

452. It will be observed that the denominations which solemnize most marriages in proportion to their numbers in the population are the Bible Christian, the Independent, and the Baptist, in the order named. In all these cases the proportions in the ten years 1881 to 1890 were 16 per 1,000 or upwards, whilst the proportions in all the other denominations were below 10 per 1,000 persons living. In proportion to their respective numbers, the marriages performed in the ten years named according to the rites of the Church of England were much fewer than those celebrated according to the rites of the Methodists* and Presbyterians, but were more numerous than those performed according to the rites of the Roman Catholic Church, as well as those of all other denominations, except the three first named. In the last decade, as compared with the preceding one, a marked increase took place in the marriage rate amongst most denominations, the only ones showing a decrease being the Society of Friends and the Calvinistic Methodists.

Signing with marks.

453. The numbers of either sex who evinced their want of elementary education by signing the marriage register with a mark instead of in writing were as follow in 1893, the proportion of those who signed with marks to the total numbers married being also shown :—

SIGNING MARRIAGE REGISTER WITH MARKS, 1893.

Persons Married.	Numbers Married.	Signing with Marks.	
		Total Number.	Number in every 100 Married.
Bridegrooms... ...	7,004	64	·91
Brides	7,004	80	1·14
Mean	7,004	72	1·03

Increased numbers signing in writing.

454. In proportion to the total numbers married, a very satisfactory increase has taken place of late years in the number of both males and females signing the marriage register in writing. With few exceptions, a constant improvement has been apparent from year to

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

year—nearly every year, as compared with its predecessor, showing a smaller proportion of persons signing with marks. In 1893, the proportion of men and women signing with marks was lower than in any previous year. The following figures show the proportions so signing in 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

NUMBERS SIGNING WITH MARKS PER 100 MARRIED, 1875 TO 1893.

Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Year.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
1875 ...	5·48	9·43	7·46	1891 ...	1·25	1·51	1·38
1880 ...	4·18	4·09	4·13	1892 ...	·96	1·19	1·08
1885 ...	2·56	2·62	2·59	1893 ...	·91	1·14	1·03
1890 ...	1·50	1·53	1·52				

Cases of both signing with marks.

455. The marriages in which marks instead of writing were made use of in 1893 numbered 126; but in only 18 of these, or 1 in 7, did both the parties use marks. In the 108 other instances either the husband or the wife signed in writing. Thus, whereas in the case of 1 marriage in 65 either the bride or the bridegroom was unable to write, it happened in the case of only 1 marriage in 389 that neither party was able to sign the marriage register in writing.

Signatures of Chinese.

456. Of the 11 Chinese who married in 1893, 6 signed with an ordinary cross and 5 in writing. Nine of the women they married signed in writing and 2 with a cross.

Signatures of Aborigines.

457. Of the Aborigines who married in 1893, all signed in writing except in one case, in which both parties signed with a cross.

Signing with marks in each denomination.

458. The proportion of persons signing with marks is found to differ according to the religious denomination. Means are afforded by the following table of observing the position of the adherents of the different sects so far as the possession of a sufficient amount of rudimentary education to enable them to write their names is concerned. The figures are those of the year 1893, and the average of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively. Considerable

improvement will be noticed in respect to all the principal denominations :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN EACH DENOMINATION.

Marriages performed according to the usages of the—	Number Signing with Marks in every 100 Married.								
	Year 1893.			Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.			Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.		
	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.	Men.	Women.	Mean.
Church of England ...	·57	1·19	·88	1·62	1·76	1·69	4·54	6·11	5·33
Presbyterians ...	·49	1·06	·77	1·32	1·42	1·37	3·67	5·97	4·82
Methodists* / Bible Christians	·99	·99	·99	1·82	1·80	1·81	4·15	5·33	4·74
Independents ...	...	·96	·48	1·72	1·39	1·56	3·37	5·49	4·43
Baptists	1·46	·97	1·21	1·91	2·15	2·03	3·48	5·22	4·35
Lutherans	1·22	1·22	1·22	·56	·56	·56	1·77	4·13	2·95
Calvinistic Methodists	...	...	...	2·86	...	1·43	1·22	6·10	3·66
Roman Catholics ...	1·41	·97	1·19	3·85	3·91	3·88	10·14	15·43	12·79
Jews	4·76	4·76	4·76	1·84	3·12	2·48	·95	·47	·71
Other Sects ...	·66	·66	·66	2·27	2·07	2·17	7·01	3·79	5·40
Lay Registrars ...	2·15	2·38	2·26	4·56	6·68	5·62	6·60	12·93	9·77
Total	·91	1·14	1·03	2·17	2·38	2·28	5·31	7·93	6·62

Marriages by Unitarians, Calvinists, and Jews.

459. In 53 marriages by Unitarians which took place in the twenty-three years ended with 1893, not one instance occurred of either of the parties signing with a mark ; this denomination, therefore, finds no place in the above table. In 150 marriages by Calvinistic Methodists during the same period, all but 2 of the males signed in writing, but 5 of the females signed with marks. In 418 marriages of Jews which took place prior to 1889, only 7 persons signed with marks ; but in 162 marriages of Jews celebrated since, as many as 17 persons signed with marks. On examining the returns of the last four years, it was found that most of the Jews not signing in writing were Eastern Jews, chiefly from Russia or Russian Poland.

Signing with marks in Australasian Colonies.

460. A statement of the numbers who sign the marriage register with marks is published in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia and Tasmania,† and from the figures given the following percentages for the five years 1888 to 1892 have been deducted. The colonies are placed in order according to the state of education thus

* Including Wesleyan Methodists, Primitive Methodists, and United Methodists.

† By returns obtained from Tasmania, it appears that, per 100 married in 1892, the proportions signing with marks were—men, 5·53; women, 4·72; mean 5·12. These proportions are much higher than those in any of the other colonies named.

displayed, the colony with the smallest proportion signing with marks being placed first, and that with the reverse last :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Number Signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
1. Victoria	1888	1·72	1·81	1·76
	1889	1·51	1·38	1·45
	1890	1·50	1·53	1·52
	1891	1·25	1·51	1·38
	1892	·96	1·19	1·08
Mean of 5 years	...	1·39	1·48	1·44
2. New Zealand	1888	1·66	2·52	2·09
	1889	2·01	2·59	2·30
	1890	1·63	1·92	1·78
	1891	1·39	1·68	1·54
	1892	1·35	1·70	1·52
Mean of 5 years	...	1·61	2·08	1·85
3. South Australia ...	1888	2·40	2·45	2·42
	1889	2·38	2·18	2·28
	1890	2·10	2·46	2·28
	1891	1·73	2·12	1·92
	1892	2·00	2·41	2·20
Mean of 5 years	...	2·12	2·32	2·22
4. New South Wales ...	1888	3·91	3·57	3·74
	1889	3·47	3·23	3·35
	1890	2·77	2·64	2·70
	1891	3·16	2·84	3·00
	1892	3·28	2·83	3·05
Mean of 5 years	...	3·32	3·02	3·17
5. Queensland	1888	3·01	4·98	4·00
	1889	2·88	3·68	3·28
	1890	2·94	3·60	3·27
	1891	3·03	3·75	3·39
	1892	2·78	3·17	2·97
Mean of 5 years	...	2·93	3·84	3·38

461. By these figures it appears that the proportion of persons able to sign in writing is, on the average, larger in this than in any other colony. Next to Victoria in this respect is New Zealand, in which the proportion of males signing in writing in 1888 was even larger than in this colony. The colonies, generally, show improvement from year to

Victoria the least illiterate colony.

year, and there is every reason to expect that in all the colonies, as the children educated under the compulsory systems established arrive at marriageable ages, it will become a rare occurrence for a marriage to be attested otherwise than in writing.

Signing with marks in various countries.

462. No returns are at hand showing the manner in which the marriage registers are signed in British Colonies other than those named and Trinidad and Jamaica. The following, however, is a statement of the numbers who signed with marks in the latest year for which the information is available in the undermentioned countries, which are arranged in order; the least illiterate country being placed first and the rest in succession :—

SIGNING WITH MARKS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number signing with Marks to every 100 Married.		
		Men.	Women.	Mean.
Prussia	1884	3·31	5·11	4·21
Scotland	1889	4·30	7·38	5·84
England and Wales ...	1890	7·19	8·31	7·75
Holland	1877	7·53	14·83	11·18
France	1882	14·39	22·62	18·50
Ireland	1890	20·36	20·86	20·61
Italy	1886	21·58	31·73	26·65
Trinidad	1891–2	...	...	50·00
Jamaica	1888–92	47·90	64·10	56·00

Countries compared as to illiteracy.

463. By comparing these figures with those in the previous table, it will appear that adult education, so far as it is indicated by signature to the marriage register, is more forward in the Australasian Colonies* than in any of the countries named. It will further be remarked that the proportion signing with marks in Prussia is much smaller than in any of the other countries named. Scotland comes next to Prussia, but it is more illiterate by over one-third. Holland, which comes next to Scotland and England, would doubtless rank higher were it not that the latest return available dates as far back as 1877, when adult education was probably not so advanced as it is now. The very large proportion signing with marks in France, Ireland, Italy, and the two West India Islands attracts particular attention.

Ages of bridegrooms and brides in combination.

464. The age of both bridegroom and bride was specified in the case of all but 39 of the 7,004 marriages which took place in 1893. In 32 of the defective entries the age of neither party was given; in one case

* In Tasmania, the statistics of which for one year are given in a footnote *supra*, the proportion of men unable to sign in writing appears to be higher than in Prussia or Scotland.

the age of the husband was stated, but not that of his wife; and in six instances the age of the wife was given, but not that of the husband. The following table shows the ages of the husbands and of the wives in combination :—

AGES OF BRIDEGROOMS AND BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1893.

Ages of Husbands.	Ages of Wives.																	Total Husbands.
	15 to 16.	16 to 17.	17 to 18.	18 to 19.	19 to 20.	20 to 21.	21 to 25.	25 to 30.	30 to 35.	35 to 40.	40 to 45.	45 to 50.	50 to 55.	55 to 60.	60 to 65.	65 to 70.	70 to 75.	Unspecified.	
16 to 17 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
17 to 18 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
18 to 19 ...	...	1	2	3	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
19 to 20 ...	...	3	7	9	5	3	6	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
20 to 21 ...	...	3	6	12	18	15	26	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
21 to 25 ...	7	23	65	112	176	161	979	227	31	7	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,792
25 to 30 ...	1	8	35	76	120	170	1,202	866	159	37	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	2,682
30 to 35 ...	1	1	8	19	31	57	411	482	204	46	17	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	1,284
35 to 40 ...	1	...	4	5	12	11	96	159	88	61	17	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	466
40 to 45 ...	...	1	1	...	3	5	23	53	53	39	13	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	195
45 to 50 ...	...	...	2	...	3	1	14	15	23	20	16	8	7	1	...	...	...	...	110
50 to 55 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	9	23	13	22	16	9	2	...	...	1	...	103
55 to 60 ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	8	12	6	16	6	7	7	4	...	...	...	68
60 to 65 ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	9	5	1	9	11	20	7	8	2	1	...	75
65 to 70 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	5	8	2	8	3	2	...	...	35
70 to 75 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	...	...	1	1	...	14
75 to 80 ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	8
Unspecified	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	32	38
Total Wives	10	40	133	237	371	425	2,771	1,844	602	234	126	70	56	26	17	5	4	33	7,004

NOTE.—This table may be read thus:—Seven men between 21 and 25 married girls between 15 and 16; five women between 25 and 30 married men between 20 and 21, &c.

Relative ages of husband and wife.

465. An examination of the 6,965 cases in which the ages of both parties are specified will show that in 2,182 instances, or 31 per cent. of the whole, both parties to the marriage were about the same age; in 642 instances, or 9 per cent. of the whole, the wife was older than the husband; and in 4,141 instances, or 60 per cent. of the whole, the husband was older than the wife.

Inequalities of age.

466. Some striking inequalities of age amongst the parties married appear in several of the columns, as, for instance, a man between 40 and 45 married a girl between 16 and 17; one between 60 and 65 married a girl between 17 and 18; two between 70 and 75 married women between 21 and 25; and one between 75 and 80 married a woman between 30 and 35. On the other hand, a woman between 45 and 50 married a man between 21 and 25; two women between 50 and 55 married men between 30 and 35; a woman between 70 and 75 married a man between 50 and 55.

Extreme ages of marriage.

467. It will be noticed that one youth aged 16 and one aged 17 took upon themselves the cares and responsibilities of matrimony, their brides being each 17 years of age; also that nine youths aged 18 and 37 aged 19 undertook similar responsibilities, the wives of three of the former and thirteen of the latter being, however, somewhat older than themselves. On the other hand, it will be remarked that eight men who had passed the age of 75, and four women who had passed the age of 70, entered the marriage state, the partners of five of the former being under 45 years old.

Age at which marriage is contracted.

468. The next table has been designed for the purpose of showing the ages at which persons of either sex generally marry in Victoria,* the information being given for the year 1893, and for the decennial period 1881 to 1890 :—

PROPORTION OF MALES AND FEMALES MARRYING AT DIFFERENT AGES, 1881–90 AND 1893.

Ages.	Bridegrooms.			Brides.		
	Numbers, 1893.	Proportions per 1,000.		Numbers, 1893.	Proportions per 1,000.	
		Year 1893.	Ten Years, 1881–90.		Year 1893.	Ten Years, 1881–90.
Under 15 years...	...	...	...	...	...	·15
15 to 16 ,, ...	...	...	...	10	1·43	1·17
16 to 17 ,, ...	1	·14	·03	40	5·74	6·53
17 to 18 ,, ...	1	·14	·29	133	19·08	20·32
18 to 19 ,, ...	9	1·29	1·46	237	34·00	42·94
19 to 20 ,, ...	37	5·31	5·62	371	53·22	65·03
20 to 21 ,, ...	86	12·35	15·19	425	60·97	73·84
21 to 25 ,, ...	1,792	257·25	321·02	2,771	397·51	432·34
25 to 30 ,, ...	2,682	385·02	365·48	1,844	264·52	223·83
30 to 35 ,, ...	1,284	184·32	134·57	602	86·36	62·07
35 to 40 ,, ...	466	66·90	58·29	234	33·57	29·53
40 to 45 ,, ...	195	27·99	32·54	126	18·07	17·10
45 to 50 ,, ...	110	15·79	24·77	70	10·04	12·23
50 to 55 ,, ...	103	14·79	18·40	56	8·03	6·74
55 to 60 ,, ...	68	9·76	11·49	26	3·73	3·40
60 to 65 ,, ...	75	10·77	6·11	17	2·44	1·90
65 to 70 ,, ...	35	5·02	3·05	5	·72	·63
70 and upwards	22	3·16	1·69	4	·57	·25
Total ...	6,966†	1,000·00	1,000·00	6,971†	1,000·00	1,000·00

Frequency of marriage at 21 to 30.

469. The large proportion of both sexes marrying at between 21 and 30 years of age is very marked; thus in 1893 about two-thirds of either sex who married were between those ages. These proportions are somewhat lower than those shown by an average extending over the last ten years.

* For table showing the proportion of males and females marrying at different ages in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 543.

† The bridegrooms and brides of unspecified ages being omitted, these numbers are less than those in the last table, the bridegrooms by 38 and the brides by 33.

Ages of Chinese bride-grooms and their brides.

470. In the case of the marriages of Chinese which took place in 1893, all the men were older than the females with whom they formed unions. None of the former were under 28 years of age, but of the latter, five had not reached the age of 21. The following table shows the ages of the Chinese bridegrooms and of their brides in combination :—

AGES OF CHINESE BRIDEGROOMS AND THEIR BRIDES IN COMBINATION, 1893.

Ages of Bridegrooms.	Ages of Brides.								Total Bridegrooms.
	17.	18.	19.	21.	22.	23.	29.	32.	
28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
31	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	2
32	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
33	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1
36	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
39	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
40	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
45	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
47	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total Brides	1	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	11

Ages of Aborigines marrying.

471. Of the four male Aborigines who married in 1893, two were bachelors and two widowers, and of their partners three were spinsters and one a widow. The ages of bridegroom and bride were set down as follow:—25 and 19, 28 and 21, 31 and 20, 48 and 48.

Marriages of minors.

472. In almost all civilized countries, minors are not permitted to marry without the consent of their parents or guardians, but the youngest age at which persons may marry after obtaining such consent varies in different countries, ranging from 14 for males and 12 for females in the United Kingdom, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Greece, and the Roman Catholic portion of the population of Hungary, to 21 for males and 18 for females in the United States.* The minimum age in Victoria is the same as in the United Kingdom, viz., 14 for males and 12 for females ; but, as a matter of fact, marriages are seldom contracted at such early ages. Eleven of the males, however, who married in 1893 had not completed their nineteenth year. Of the brides, ten had not completed their sixteenth, and 40 more had not completed their seventeenth year. As many as 134 of the males, or one in every 52, and no fewer than 1,216 of the females, or over a sixth, had not attained the full age of 21 years.

* For table showing the minimum legal age of marriage in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 500.

Marriages of minors in Victoria and England.

473. From the experience of Victoria during the year 1893, and the decades 1871-80 and 1881-90, it would appear that, in proportion to the total numbers marrying, the males who marry under age are much less numerous in this colony than in England and Wales. The proportion of females marrying under age, which was formerly higher in Victoria than in England, has fallen considerably, and in 1893, as well as in the previous decennial period, was lower than in England. This is shown by the figures in the following table*:—

MARRIAGES OF MINORS IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Persons Married.	In every 100 Marriages, Numbers under 21 Years of Age.			
	In Victoria.			In England and Wales. Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
	Year 1893.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.	
Bridegrooms ...	1·91	2·26	2·52	7·95
Brides ...	17·36	21·00	28·32	21·96
Mean ...	9·63	11·63	15·42	14·96

Youthful husbands in Australasian Colonies.

474. According to the census of 1891, the tendency of males to marry under age appears to be greater in Tasmania, and less in New Zealand, than in any of the other Australasian Colonies, Victoria standing immediately above the latter. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony in which the proportion of husbands under age was largest being placed first, and the rest in succession:—

HUSBANDS UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 HUSBANDS LIVING IN EACH COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Tasmania ...	34	9,966
2. Western Australia ...	28	9,972
3. New South Wales ...	24	9,976
4. South Australia ...	21	9,979
5. Queensland ...	20	9,980
6. Victoria ...	16	9,984
7. New Zealand ...	12	9,988

Youthful husbands in Australasia.

475. In continental Australia 20 in 10,000 of the husbands were under 21 years of age, and in continental and insular Australia combined 19 in 10,000 were under that age.

Youthful wives in Australasian Colonies.

476. The proportion of females marrying under age would seem to be greatest in Western Australia, closely followed by Queensland, and at no great distance by New South Wales. Victoria stands fifth

* For a comparison of the marriages of minors with marriageable minors, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 503 to 506.

in this respect, and South Australia last. The following are the proportions of wives under and over 21 years old as returned in each colony, the colonies being placed in order according to the former proportion:—

WIVES UNDER AND OVER 21 YEARS OF AGE IN EVERY 10,000 WIVES IN EACH COLONY, 1891.
(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

	Under 21 Years.	Over 21 Years.
1. Western Australia	326	9,674
2. Queensland	325	9,675
3. New South Wales	316	9,684
4. Tasmania	276	9,724
5. Victoria	198	9,802
6. New Zealand	183	9,817
7. South Australia	163	9,837

Youthful wives in Australasia.

477. In Australia as a whole 256 in 10,000, and in Australasia as a whole 245 in 10,000, of the married women were under 21 years of age.

Births, 1893.

478. The births registered in Victoria during 1893 numbered 36,552, as against 37,831 in 1892. The decrease in the year under review, as compared with the previous one, was thus 1,279.

Births in 1893 and former years.

479. During the twenty years ended with 1883, the number of births in Victoria had remained almost stationary; but in 1884 a marked increase took place, which continued during the seven subsequent years, the number of births in 1891 being the highest recorded.* There was, however, a falling-off of 674 in 1892, and a further falling-off of 1,279 in 1893, as just stated.

Birth rate.

480. In proportion to population, the births decreased steadily for a number of years. The lowest point (30·06 per 1,000) was reached in 1882, since which year there was a gradual improvement until 1890 and 1891; as compared with the latter, however, there was a falling-off per 1,000 persons, viz., of 1 birth in 1892, and of $2\frac{1}{3}$ births in 1893. The following are the birth rates for 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

ANNUAL BIRTH RATE,† 1860 TO 1893.

	Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
1860	42·81	1890	33·60
1865	42·40	1891	33·57
1870	38·07	1892	32·54
1875	33·94	1893	31·23
1880	30·75		
1885	31·33	Mean of 34 years ...	35·60

* For number of births in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

† For the birth rate ot each of the 32 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 547.

Proportion of births to population and to married women.

481. Birth rates, based upon a comparison of the number of events with the total population, are, like marriage rates calculated upon a similar basis, apt to mislead, unless the population is in a normal condition. It must be quite evident that, if there is not a sufficient proportion of married women at the fruitful or child-bearing ages in a community, the birth rate is not likely to be high, but that an excess of such women would probably cause a high birth rate. This will be made apparent by the following table, which shows the birth rate, calculated upon the total population and upon the number of married women at the child-bearing period of life, according to the censuses of 1871, 1881, and 1891:—

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO POPULATION AND TO MARRIED WOMEN.

Year of Census.	Enumerated Population.	Married Women under 45 Years of Age.	Legitimate Births.*	Proportion of Legitimate Births.	
				Per 1,000 of the Population.	Per 1,000 Married Women under 45 Years of Age.
1871	731,528	88,561	26,805	36·64	302·67
1881	862,346	84,831	25,675	29·77	302·66
1891	1,140,405	120,700	35,853	31·44	297·04

Reason for fluctuation of birth rate.

482. It will be noticed that although the proportion of legitimate births per 1,000 of the population fluctuated considerably at the three periods, the proportion per 1,000 of the married women at reproductive ages remained tolerably uniform, being 297 per 1,000 in 1891 as compared with $302\frac{2}{3}$ per 1,000 at each of the two former periods. The increase in the birth rate, calculated in the ordinary way, since 1881, is therefore found to be due merely to an increase in the proportion of married women in the community at the fruitful period of life.

Birth rates in Australasian Colonies.

483. Returns of the births in all the Australasian Colonies are available to the end of 1893, and from these and the mean populations of the respective colonies during each year the birth rates have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne. The following table gives the birth rates of the different colonies for 1865

* In each case these are the legitimate births which occurred during the twelve months of which the census was the middle.

and each subsequent fifth year until 1890, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1893.*

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	42·40	43·21	43·65	43·90	...	32·56	41·12
1870 ...	38·07	40·09	43·51	38·48	...	30·18	42·32
1875 ...	33·94	38·53	38·90	35·70	28·72	29·88	40·23
1880 ...	30·75	38·80	36·92	38·94	32·35	32·91	40·78
1885 ...	31·33	37·79	37·80	38·47	35·22	36·18	34·78
1890 ...	33·60	35·36	39·93	32·63	34·69	33·49	29·44
1891 ...	33·57	34·50	36·35	33·92	34·85	33·37	29·01
1892 ...	32·54	33·90	35·84	32·32	33·01	32·48	27·83
1893 ...	31·23	33·23	33·73	31·76	33·79	33·92	27·50
Mean of 29 years	34·25	38·20	39·22	37·37	34·34†	32·22	37·29

484. In 1893 the birth rate was below the average in all the colonies except Tasmania. In New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand the rate was absolutely the lowest recorded during the whole period of 29 years, that for the last-named colony (27½ per 1,000), moreover, being the lowest recorded in any Australasian colony since 1864. In Victoria the rate was lower than in the previous eight years; in Western Australia it was lower than in any other year since 1884, except 1892; and in Tasmania it was slightly higher than in 1892. Low birth rates in Australasian Colonies in 1893.

485. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective birth rates in the last year shown in the table and according to the average of the whole period of 29 years. It will be observed that Victoria stands sixth on the list for 1893, and also sixth in the 29 year series :— Order of colonies in respect to birth rates.

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO BIRTH RATES.

Order in 1893.	Order in a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Tasmania.	2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. South Australia.	5. Western Australia.
6. Victoria.	6. Victoria.
7. New Zealand.	7. Tasmania.

* For the number of births in the various colonies during the 21 years ended with 1893, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *post*, to be published later on. For the birth rates of those colonies in each of the 27 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 550.

† Mean of nineteen years.

Birth rate in Australia and Australasia.

486. On the continent of Australia, taken as a whole, the birth rate in 1893 was the lowest recorded during the last 21 years; and on that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand it was also the lowest during the whole period. The following are the figures for the period referred to :—

BIRTH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.		Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Populations.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	37·36	37·19	1885 ...	35·41	35·33
1874 ...	36·46	36·70	1886 ...	35·11	34·78
1875 ...	35·29	35·82	1887 ...	35·36	34·79
1876 ...	35·20	36·04	1888 ...	35·38	34·60
1877 ...	34·15	35·16	1889 ...	34·62	33·84
1878 ...	34·31	35·51	1890 ...	34·97	34·00
1879 ...	34·55	35·42	1891 ...	34·34	33·43
1880 ...	35·33	36·20	1892 ...	33·43	32·23
1881 ...	35·22	35·63	1893 ...	32·38	31·63
1882 ...	34·24	34·77			
1883 ...	34·50	34·83	Means ...	34·90	34·92
1884 ...	35·25	35·46			

Birth rates in British Possessions.

487. The birth rates in certain British Colonies outside Australasia including all those for which the information is available, are shown in the following table. The low birth rate in Hong Kong is probably owing to the small proportion of women in the population, the bulk of which consists of Chinese males. In Mauritius and Jamaica, considerably more than half the births are stated to be illegitimate :—

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Malta	1892	39·4
Gibraltar	1892	25·3
Ceylon	1892	29·8
Straits Settlements	1892	23·8
Hong Kong	1892	8·0
Mauritius	1892	40·0
Seychelles	1886	39·8
Sierra Leone	1887–9	17·9
Nova Scotia	1871–5	32·0

BIRTH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS—*continued.*

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Bermuda	1892	36·0
British Guiana	1892	28·0
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1892	41·9
Jamaica	1891–2	38·7
St. Lucia	1892	37·6
St. Vincent	1892	44·8
Barbados	1892	38·3
Grenada	1892	45·1
Antigua	1892	34·5
Montserrat	1892	42·3
Dominica	1892	30·3
Trinidad and Tobago	1892	33·8

488. A statement of the birth rates in the United Kingdom, and certain Foreign countries, for each of the five years ended with 1892, is given in the following table. The figures have been taken from the reports of the Registrar-General of England or other official sources:— Birth rates in European countries.

BIRTH RATES IN EUROPEAN* COUNTRIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Countries.	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean of 5 Years.
Hungary	43·8	43·7	40·3	...	...	42·6†
Austria	37·9	37·9	36·7	38·1	36·2	37·4
Italy	37·6	38·4	35·9	37·3	36·3	37·1
Prussia	37·4	37·1	36·6	37·7	36·3	37·0
German Empire ...	36·6	36·4	35·7	37·0	35·7	36·3
Holland	33·7	33·2	32·9	33·7	32·0	33·1
England and Wales ...	31·2	31·1	30·2	31·4	30·5	30·9
Scotland	31·3	30·9	30·2	31·2	30·7	30·9
Norway	30·8	29·7	30·3	30·9	29·6	30·3
United Kingdom ...	30·1	30·0	29·2	30·4	29·5	29·8
Belgium	29·1	29·5	28·7	29·6	28·9	29·2
Japan	30·0	30·5	28·5	26·8	...	29·0‡
Sweden	28·8	27·7	28·0	...	...	28·2†
Switzerland	27·7	27·6	26·6	28·2	28·0	27·6
Ireland	22·8	22·7	22·3	23·1	22·4	22·7
France	23·1	23·0	21·8	22·6	22·1	22·5

NOTE.—In Russia in Europe in 1886 the rate was 46·5, in Poland 37·8, and in Finland 34·6.

* Japan is also included.

† Mean of three years.

‡ Mean of four years.

Low birth rates in France and Ireland.

489. Comparing this table with that showing the marriage rates in the same countries, it is found that a high birth rate is generally concurrent with a high marriage rate, and *vice versâ*. A notable exception to this is France, in which, although the marriage rate is high, the birth rate is lower than any of the countries named except Ireland, in which it is about the same. The low rate in the latter is attributed to the small proportion of women at child-bearing ages in the population,* but the low birth rate in France cannot be accounted for by any such cause, as it is stated that the proportion of women at the reproductive period of life is higher in that than in any other European country; the chief though indirect cause is said to be—"the subdivision of land among the peasant proprietors. The better class of the labouring population aspire to become proprietors of small holdings; by thrift and industry they accumulate capital for this purpose, and avoid by their social philosophy the division of their property among a large family at their decease."†

Australasian and European birth rates compared.

490. In the same five years the mean birth rate in Queensland was above that in any of the European countries referred to in the table, except Hungary; that in New South Wales, Western Australia, Tasmania, and Victoria above that in any except the country just named, together with Austria, Italy, Prussia, and the German Empire; the mean birth rate in South Australia was below that in those five European countries, with the addition of Holland; the mean birth rate in New Zealand was below that in any of the countries named in the table, except Belgium, Japan, Sweden, Switzerland, Ireland, and France The following are the birth rates referred to :—

MEAN BIRTH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

	Number of Births per 1,000 of Mean Population.
Queensland	38·01
New South Wales	35·19
Western Australia	35·11
Tasmania	33·62
Victoria	33·15
South Australia	33·08
New Zealand	29·53

* See 15th Detailed Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, pages 12 and 29. For many years the registration of births in Ireland was admitted to be defective, but Dr. T. W. Grimshaw, the Registrar-General of that country, in a letter addressed to the Government Statist of Victoria, dated 6th May, 1886, stated that since the passing of the Public Health Amended Vaccination and Registration Acts (1878 to 1880) this is no longer the case, and the births occurring in Ireland are now very well recorded. It may be remarked, however, that this improvement has not been accompanied by any improvement in the birth rate as calculated from the published figures.

† See 41st Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xlvi.

491. The following table shows the births and birth rates, together with the estimated mean population in the metropolis, the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria during 1893; also the average birth rates in the same divisions during the ten years ended with 1890:— Birth rates in town and country, 1893.

BIRTHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1893.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1893.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1893.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne and Suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	457,230	15,338	33·55	35·58
Extra-Metropolitan Towns	193,810	6,495	33·51	32·79
Country Districts ...	519,290	14,719	28·34	28·18
Total	1,170,330	36,552	31·23	31·38

492. The next table shows the number of births per 1,000 of the population of the same three divisions of the colony for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893:— Birth rates in town and country, 1875 to 1893.

BIRTH RATES IN URBAN DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Births per 1,000 of the Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ...	33·63	38·63	31·54	33·94
1880 ...	31·19	34·21	28·72	30·75
1885 ...	34·94	31·87	28·12	31·33
1890 ...	37·71	34·43	28·93	33·60
1891 ...	36·64	35·00	29·68	33·57
1892 ...	36·13	34·97	28·01	32·54
1893 ...	33·55	33·51	28·34	31·23

493. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1880 the proportion of births in extra-metropolitan towns was higher than that in the metropolis, but at all subsequent periods the metropolitan rate has been the higher, and, moreover, that at all the periods the rate in the country Results compared.

districts has been lower than that in either the metropolitan district or the extra-metropolitan towns.

Birth rates in metropolitan sub-districts.

494. The mean population, the number of births, and the birth rate during 1893, also the mean annual birth rate during the ten years 1881 to 1890, in the different municipalities, &c., forming the component parts of the district of Greater Melbourne are shown in the following table:—

BIRTHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Births.		
		Total Number, 1893.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1893.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	65,953	1,439	21·82	25·39
North Melbourne Town... ...	20,763	701	33·76	40·90
Fitzroy City	29,190	854	29·26	34·38
Collingwood City	31,705	1,089	34·35	39·57
Richmond City	32,348	1,222	37·78	38·65
Brunswick Town	20,500	828	40·39	44·83
Northcote Town	6,799	313	46·04	39·21
Prahran City	37,090	1,078	29·06	33·51
South Melbourne City	37,019	1,166	31·50	34·83
Port Melbourne Town	12,105	495	40·89	42·11
St. Kilda City	19,235	449	23·34	25·97
Brighton Town	9,656	274	28·38	31·01
Essendon Town	13,940	530	38·02	33·09
Flemington & Kensington Borough	10,130	376	37·12	39·68
Hawthorn City	18,675	582	31·16	33·23
Kew Borough	7,132	212	29·73	26·98
Footscray City	17,330	830	47·89	46·01
Williamstown Town	15,205	589	38·74	37·85
Oakleigh Borough	1,120	44	39·29	
Caulfield Shire	8,380	222	26·49	
Malvern Shire	8,875	247	27·83	
Boroondara Shire	6,430	164	25·51	
Preston Shire	3,210	115	35·83	33·66
Coburg Shire	5,560	166	29·86	
Remainder of District	12,788	506	39·57	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and River	1,965	...	...	
Total	453,103	14,491	31·98	34·09
*Hospitals, Asylums, &c.** ...	4,127	847	1·85†	1·49†
Grand Total	457,230	15,338	33·55	35·58

NOTE.—It should be specially noted that the births in public institutions are eliminated from the individual sub-districts, although included in the total line.

* The population given is that of all the institutions, but the Women's Hospital is the only one in which births occurred.

† Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and Suburbs.

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1881 to 1890.

495. It will be observed that during the ten years ended with 1890 the births in four municipalities, viz., North Melbourne, Brunswick, Port Melbourne, and Footscray, averaged above 40 per 1,000 of the population; that in five municipalities, viz., Collingwood, Richmond, Northcote, Flemington, and Williamstown, they were between 35 and 40 per 1,000; in seven municipalities, viz., Fitzroy, Prahran, South Melbourne, Brighton, Essendon, Hawthorn, and "Remainder of District," they were between 30 and 35 per 1,000; and that in three municipalities, viz., Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Kew, they were below 30 per 1,000. The lowest rate was in Melbourne City, viz., $25\frac{1}{3}$ per 1,000.

Birth rates in sub-districts, 1893.

496. During 1893, the birth rates in all the sub-districts except Northcote, Footscray, Essendon, Kew, and Williamstown were lower than they were in the ten years ended with 1890, but this was more particularly noticeable in North Melbourne and Fitzroy. The sub-districts with the highest birth rates in 1893 were Footscray with 48, Northcote with 46, Port Melbourne with nearly 41, and Brunswick with 40 per 1,000; those with the lowest rates were Melbourne City, St. Kilda, and Boroondara, in which the respective rates were only 22, 23, and 26 per 1,000.

Births in Australasian capitals.

497. In 1893 the birth rate in Melbourne was lower than that in Perth or Hobart, but above that in Sydney, Adelaide, Brisbane, or Wellington, as is shown in the following table, which gives, for that year, a statement of the estimated population and the number of births, and number per 1,000 of the population, in each of those capital cities :—

BIRTHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1893.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population.	Births, 1893.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1. Perth	11,770	541	45·96
2. Hobart	35,000	1,198	34·23
3. Melbourne	457,230	15,338	33·55
4. Sydney	416,370	13,945	33·49
5. Brisbane	104,560†	3,454	33·03
6. Adelaide	138,658	4,568	32·94
7. Wellington	37,656	1,062	28·20

* With suburbs.

† Estimated.

Birth rate in London.

498. The average birth rate in the Australasian capital cities in 1893 was 33·4, that being but slightly higher than the rate in London according to the average of the ten years 1881–90, viz., 33·2, which was somewhat higher than that of England and Wales (32·5) during the same period. The rate in London was thus higher than that in Adelaide, Brisbane, or Wellington, but below that in any of the other Australasian cities named in the last table.

Birth rates in Scotch towns.

499. In the year 1890 the birth rate of the principal towns of Scotland was 32·40; of the large towns, 32·23; and of the small towns, 32·96. All these rates are below the mean birth rate of the Australasian capital cities or than the birth rate of Melbourne.

Birth rates in British towns.

500. By comparing the following statement of the birth rates in British towns during 1887 with the figures in the last column of the last table, it will be found that the birth rate is higher in Perth than in any of those towns; in Hobart than in any except Cardiff, Newcastle, Preston, Glasgow, Portsmouth, Manchester, Blackburn, and Sunderland; in Melbourne and Sydney than in any except those towns and Norwich; in Brisbane and Adelaide than in any except those named and Nottingham and Wolverhampton; whilst in Wellington it is lower than in any of those towns except Brighton, Huddersfield, Bradford, and Dublin:—

BIRTH RATES IN TOWNS, 1887.

	Births per 1,000 of the Population.		Births per 1,000 of the Population.
Cardiff	41·1	28 British towns	32·2
Newcastle	39·1	Salford	31·9
Preston	38·5	Birmingham	31·8
Glasgow	37·0	London	31·7
Portsmouth	36·8	Plymouth	31·5
Manchester	35·9	Oldham	31·3
Blackburn	35·8	Liverpool	31·2
Sunderland	34·6	Derby	30·0
Norwich	33·9	Bristol	29·7
Nottingham	33·3	Edinburgh	29·3
Wolverhampton	33·2	Halifax	28·4
Sheffield	32·9	Dublin	28·0
Leicester	32·8	Bradford	27·7
Bolton	32·5	Huddersfield	27·7
Birkenhead	32 5	Brighton	25·8

Birth rates in Foreign towns.

501. Comparing the birth rates in the following Foreign towns (including two in British India) with those in the capital cities of

Australasia, it will be found that the birth rate in Perth is above the rate in any of the towns named, but in Hobart it is below that in all but 11, in Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Adelaide than in all but 10, and in Wellington than in all but 5 :—

BIRTH RATES IN FOREIGN TOWNS, 1880.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
Alexandria	42·9	Dresden	34·5
Madras (1887) ...	41·2	Christiania ...	33·7
Buda-Pesth	40·6	Berlin (1889)	32·8
Hamburg (State) ...	39·5	Brussels	31·2
The Hague	39·3	New York	30·4*
Rotterdam	38·3	Turin	29·8
Vienna	38·3	Boston (1883) ...	28·3
Munich	38·2	Paris (1887)	27·2
Rome	37·3	Venice	23·9
Copenhagen	36·8	Geneva	22·9
Breslau	36·7	Bombay	20·0
Amsterdam	36·6	Baltimore (1889) ...	18·7

Birth rates in Victorian towns.

502. The following are the birth rates in seven Victorian towns during 1893; the rate in the metropolis being, as will be observed, below that in Stawell, Warrnambool, Bendigo, and Geelong, but above that in Castlemaine or Ballarat :—

BIRTH RATES IN SEVEN VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1893.

	Births per 1,000 of Population.		Births per 1,000 of Population.
1. Stawell	48·87	5. Melbourne ...	33·55
2. Bendigo (Sandhurst)	38·82	6. Ballarat	33·46
3. Warrnambool ...	35·76	7. Castlemaine ...	32·36
4. Geelong	34·88		

Births of males and females.

503. The births of males in Victoria during 1893 numbered 18,823, those of females 17,729. These numbers furnish a proportion of 106·17 boys to 100 girls. In 1892 the proportion was 105·31, in 1891 103·66, in 1890 104·19, and in 1889 106·05; whilst in the ten years 1881–90, 160,057 births of males and 152,508 births of females were registered, giving a proportion of 104·95 boys to 100 girls.

Births of males and females in Australasian Colonies.

504. In every country in which births are registered, it is found that more boys are born than girls. This was the case in all the Australasian Colonies during the period of twenty-one years ended with

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* The number of births registered in New York would give a proportion of 22·8 per 1,000 of the population, but it is officially stated that the registered births are 25 per cent. below the actual number which takes place, so that the correct proportion is as here stated.

1893, although not in every one of those years so far as South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania are concerned. The following are the numbers of boys per 100 girls born in the respective colonies during 1875, and in each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

Proportion of Male to Female Births in Australasian Colonies, 1875 to 1893.*

Year.	Number of Boys to 100 Girls Born.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875 ...	104·95	102·08	104·01	103·85	98·95	109·51	107·80
1880 ...	104·44	104·99	103·63	110·98	92·37	101·56	104·71
1885 ...	106·44	104·88	102·50	101·57	108·00	104·36	103·59
1890 ...	104·19	104·27	102·19	101·56	95·13	105·07	103·43
1891 ...	103·65	106·89	104·12	104·28	110·61	101·99	105·41
1892 ...	105·31	105·24	108·00	98·31	107·87	108·88	103·72
1893 ...	106·17	106·97	104·52	103·91	97·38	107·23	104·88

Order of colonies in respect to sexes of those born.

505. In the Australasian Colonies, taken as a whole, the proportion during the four years ended with 1893 was 104·3 male to 100 female infants. In the different colonies, the proportions ranged from 105·8 males per 100 females in New South Wales to 102·01 males per 100 females in South Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to these proportions:—

Order of Colonies in Reference to Proportion of Male to Female Births, 1890 to 1893.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
New South Wales ...	... 105·84	Western Australia	... 102·75
Tasmania ...	... 105·79	South Australia	... 102·01
Victoria ...	... 104·83		
Queensland ...	... 104·71	Mean ...	... 104·33
New Zealand ...	... 104·36		

Births of males and females in certain countries.

506. The proportions of male to female births in the countries included in the following list have been derived from official sources. The averages for the Australasian Colonies extend over the ten years

* For the relative proportions of male and female births in the colonies during each of the 19 years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 572.

1881 to 1890, and those for the other countries named extend over periods of various lengths:—

PROPORTION OF MALE TO FEMALE BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Boys to 100 Girls.		Boys to 100 Girls.
Greece	112·0	Scotland	105·7
Roumania	111·0	Ireland	105·6
Connecticut	110·0	Tasmania	105·5
Italy	107·1	South Australia ...	105·3
Spain	107·0	Russia in Europe (1888)	105·3
Austria	106·8	Victoria	105·0
Western Australia ...	106·7	Sweden	105·0
France...	106·4	Denmark	105·0
Switzerland	106·3	Vermont	105·0
German Empire ...	106·2	Rhode Island	105·0
Holland	106·1	New South Wales ...	104·9
Norway	106·0	Queensland	104·7
Servia...	106·0	Japan (1882–91) ...	104·5
Massachusetts	106·0	New Zealand	104·4
Belgium	105·9	England and Wales ...	104·3
Russian Poland (1888) ...	105·9	Finland (1887) ...	104·1

Australasian and other countries compared.

507. It will be observed that the proportion of boys born to girls is in Western Australia below that in six, in South Australia and Tasmania below that in seventeen, and in Victoria below that in eighteen countries out of Australasia; whilst the proportion in New South Wales and Queensland is above that in only three, and in New Zealand above that in only two.

Low proportion of boys born in England.

508. In England and Wales the proportion of births of boys to those of girls is not only lower than that in any other European country, but it has for years past had a tendency to diminish. The proportion given in the table (104·3) is for the 53 years ended with 1890, but in the ten years ended with that year it was only 103·8. The Registrar-General of England states he is unable to offer any explanation of that "curious fact."*

Twins and triplets.

509. In 1893, 338 twin births and 4 triplet births were registered, as against 302 twin births and 5 triplet births in 1892. In the ten years ended with 1890, 2,734 cases of twins and 20 cases of triplets were recorded, the total number of births in the same period having been 312,565. There were thus 309,791 confinements in the ten years, and it follows that 1 mother in every 113 gave birth to twins, and 1 mother

* See 43rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvi.

in every 15,490 was delivered of three children at a birth. During the previous decade, 1871 to 1880, 1 mother in every 111, on the average, gave birth to twins, and one in every 12,796 was delivered of three children at a birth.

Twin and triplets in Australasian Colonies.

510. It appears that only three of the Australasian Colonies besides Victoria distinguish the double and treble births in their returns. The following are the numbers of such births in each of the four colonies during each of the ten years ended with 1892 :—

TWINS AND TRIPLETS IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Victoria.		New South Wales.		Queensland.		New Zealand.	
	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.	Twins.	Triplets.
1883	183	...	287	2	103	...	...	...
1884	239	4	288	4	94	...	188	2
1885	237	1	306	2	115	...	161	1
1886	236	...	330	1	114	1	165	...
1887	285	3	310	1	105	...	185	3
1888	374	3	363	2†	130	1	192	1
1889	381	1	329	1	146	1	152	...
1890	353	3	398	1	154	1	190	2
1891	407	3	394	...	137	1	178	2
1892	302	5	328	6	142	1	172	1

Illegitimate births.

511. The illegitimate children born in 1893 numbered 1,997, or 1 to every 18 births registered, the proportion being the same as that of the preceding year. In the ten years 1881–90, out of 312,565 infants born, 14,916 were traced as having been born out of wedlock, which numbers furnish a proportion of 1 illegitimate child to every 21 births, as compared with an average during the ten years ended with 1880 of 1 to every 27 births.

Illegitimacy and concubinage, 1875 to 1893.

512. The following table gives a statement of the number of illegitimate births and their proportion to the total number registered; also the estimated number of women living in concubinage, and their proportion to the total number of single women at reproductive ages

* For the proportion of twins and triplets in various countries, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, paragraph 579.

† Including one case of quadruplets.

living in Victoria, according to the returns of 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also to those of 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

ILLEGITIMACY AND CONCUBINAGE, 1875 TO 1893.*

Year.	Illegitimate Births.		Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of public Prostitutes).	
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Births.	Estimated Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age living in Victoria.
1875	779	2·92	2,573	3·36
1880	1,254	4·80	4,143	4·39
1885	1,308	4·36	4,320	3·54
1890	1,913	5·09	6,320	4·65
1891	2,064	5·36	6,950†	4·88†
1892	2,116	5·59	7,124	4·78
1893	1,997	5·46	6,724	4·73
Mean of 19 years	1,448	4·69	4,762	4·13

513. All the Australasian Colonies now publish statistics of illegitimacy. According to these, which possibly may not in every case represent the whole truth, illegitimacy, over a series of years, was most rife in Victoria and New South Wales, next in Western Australia, next in Queensland, next in Tasmania, and least of all in South Australia and New Zealand, and in 1892 the same order prevailed. In most of the colonies, so far as figures are available, illegitimacy appears to have a tendency to increase. The following table shows the percentage of illegitimate to the total births in the various colonies during 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891 and 1892:— Illegitimacy in Australasian Colonies.

ILLEGITIMACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1875 TO 1892.‡

Year.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1875	2·92	4·20	3·43	...	...	1·36
1880	4·80	4·35	4·31	...	...	2·43
1885	4·36	4·60	4·08	2·42	4·55	3·20
1890	5·09	5·26	4·85	2·50	4·05	3·30
1891	5·36	5·36	4·65	2·93	3·72	3·49
1892	5·59	5·71	5·05	2·93	4·75	3·32
Mean of 18 years	4·60	4·61	4·15	2·57§	4·03§	2·79

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportion was 4·36 in 1887, and 3·95 in 1888. Since then the proportions do not appear to have been published.

* For similar results for each of the nineteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 583.

† Corrected since last issue.

‡ For similar results for each of the nineteen years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 584.

§ Mean of eight years.

Illegitimacy in United Kingdom.

514. Over a series of years the proportion of illegitimacy existing in England and Wales appears not to differ greatly from that prevailing in Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. The proportion in Scotland, however, is much higher than that in any of the Australasian Colonies, whilst the proportion in Ireland is about equal to that in South Australia and New Zealand. This will be observed by comparing the following table with the last one :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND, 1871 TO 1892.

Period.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.		
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
1871–80	5·0	8·7	2·4
1881–85	4·8	8·2	2·7
1886	4·7	8·2	2·7
1887	4·8	8·3	2·8
1888	4·6	8·1	2·9
1889	4·6	8·0	2·8
1890	4·4	7·6	2·7
1891	4·2	7·6	2·7
1892	4·2	7·4	2·5

Illegitimacy in various countries.

515. The following figures, taken from various sources, show certain countries arranged in order according to the extent of illegitimacy prevailing in each, the proportion of illegitimate births being also shown :—

ILLEGITIMACY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.	Country.	Illegitimate Births to every 100 Children Born.
Austria	14·7	England	4·7
Bavaria	13·9	Switzerland	4·6
Saxony	12·7	New South Wales ...	4·6
Sweden	10·2	Victoria	4·6
Denmark	9·6	Western Australia ...	4·2
German Empire ...	9·3	Queensland	4·2
Belgium	8·7	Tasmania	4·0
Hungary	8·4	Russian Poland (1888)...	3·7
Scotland	8·2	Holland	3·2
Norway	8·1	Ireland	2·8
France	8·1	New Zealand	2·8
Prussia	8·1	Russia in Europe (1888)	2·6
Italy	6·8	South Australia ...	2·6
Portugal	5·6	Greece	1·6
Spain	5·5		

516. According to the figures, more illegitimacy prevails in Austria, Bavaria, Saxony, and Sweden, and less in Greece, than in any other countries. In Victoria, illegitimacy appears to be less prevalent than in eighteen, and more so than in ten, of the countries. Position of Victoria in respect to illegitimacy.

517. It will be readily supposed that a larger proportion of illegitimacy prevails in Melbourne and suburbs than in any other district of Victoria, and that the proportion in the country districts is the smallest of all. In 1893, in the metropolitan district about 1 birth in 12, in the extra-metropolitan towns 1 birth in 21, but in country districts only one birth in 35 was registered as illegitimate. In the previous year the proportions were 1 in 12, 1 in 21, and 1 in 41 respectively.* Illegitimacy in town and country.

518. In order to ascertain the fruitfulness of the women of a country, it is usual to compare the legitimate births with the number of married women at the child-bearing age, which may be assumed to include all who have not passed their 45th year. Comparing the births with the total population, which is the ordinary means resorted to for the purpose of obtaining a knowledge of the reproductive strength of a community, is likely to mislead, as the population of different countries, or of the same country at different periods, varies considerably in regard to the sexes, ages, and conjugal condition of those forming its component parts. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from natural, births is published in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia. By comparing the former in 1891 with the number of married women at child-bearing ages returned at the census, as is done in the following table, the relative fecundity of the women of each of the colonies named is shown:— Fecundity of women in Australasian Colonies.

PROPORTION OF BIRTHS TO MARRIED WOMEN IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Married Women under 45 years of age.	Legitimate Births, 1891.	
		Total Number.	Number per 100 Married Women under 45.
1. Tasmania	15,150	4,786	31·59
2. Queensland	44,537	14,031	31·50
3. South Australia ...	33,486	10,425	31·13
4. Victoria	120,630	36,441	30·21
5. New South Wales ...	125,056	37,343	29·86
6. New Zealand	63,172	17,635	27·92

* Statistics of illegitimacy in 32 foreign cities are given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 589. In every one of these a larger amount of illegitimacy is shown than that prevailing in Melbourne.

Concubinage in Australasian Colonies.

519. Supposing the distinction between children born in and out of wedlock to be correctly stated in the marriage registers, it would be possible to ascertain approximately what number of single women were living in concubinage, the assumption being that the illegitimate births would bear the same proportion to such single women that the legitimate births do to the married women at the reproductive period of life. Statistics of illegitimacy are, however, always more or less unreliable. The very natural desire of a woman to conceal her shame and protect her offspring from the legal and social disabilities attending illegitimate birth may, and no doubt often does, impel her when registering her child's birth to keep back the fact of its having been born out of wedlock. It is certain that illegitimacy is always as rife as the returns indicate, but how much more common it may be there are no means of ascertaining. In the following table an attempt is made to state the probable number of single women living in concubinage in the six Australasian Colonies which published statistics of the illegitimacy prevailing during the census year. The figures, however, for the reasons given, must be taken only for what they may be worth:—

CONCUBINAGE IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

(Exclusive of Aborigines.)

Colony.	Single Women between 15 and 45 Years of Age.*	Illegitimate Births, 1891.	Single Women living in Concubinage (exclusive of public Prostitutes).	
			Total Number.	Number per 100 Single Women between 15 and 45.
1. Queensland ...	34,627	684	2,171	6·27
2. New South Wales...	114,426	2,115	7,083	6·19
3. Victoria... ...	142,443	2,064	6,832	4·80
4. Tasmania ...	15,425	185	586	3·80
5. New Zealand ...	68,030	638	2,285	3·36
6. South Australia ...	35,310	312	1,002	2·84

Concubinage in Australasian Colonies, 1881 and 1891.

520. Similar computations were made in 1881 for the same colonies except South Australia and Tasmania, which did not then separate the illegitimate births. The colonies referred to then stood in the same relative positions in regard to the single women (exclusive of public prostitutes, who, as is well known, rarely have children) living in concubinage as they did in 1891, but the proportions at the latter period were higher in Victoria and New South Wales (especially the last

* Including those never married, divorced, and widowed.

named), and very much lower in New Zealand, than they were at the former. The following are the figures at the two periods calculated according to a different, and perhaps more readily understood, method than those in the last column of the table:—

	1881.		1891.
In Queensland 1 single woman* was living immorally in every ...	15	...	16
„ New South Wales „ „ „ „ ...	20	...	16
„ Victoria „ „ „ „ ...	22	...	21
„ Tasmania „ „ „ „ ...	—	...	26
„ New Zealand „ „ „ „ ...	23	...	30
„ South Australia „ „ „ „ ...	—	...	35

Children to a marriage in Victoria.

521. One method of determining the fecundity of women is to find the average number of children born to a marriage, which may be ascertained approximately by dividing the legitimate births in any year by the number of marriages in the preceding year. The following is the result of such a calculation for Victoria during 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also during 1891, 1892, and 1893:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE, 1875 TO 1893.

Year.	Legitimate Births.	Marriages in Year prior to that named in first column.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.
1875	25,941	4,925	5·27
1880	24,894	4,986	4·99
1885	28,667	7,218	3·97
1890	35,665	9,194	3·88
1891	36,441	9,187	3·97
1892	35,715	8,780	4·07
1893	34,555	7,723	4·47
Sums and Mean during 19 years	557,002	128,250	4·34

Decrease in children to a marriage in Victoria.

522. The figures show a steady diminution in the proportion of children born until the last three years, during which there has been a slight revival. Comparing the last year with the first, there has been a falling-off of something less than a child to a marriage, or of four children to five marriages. It is evident that if the births increased with the marriages as they should do, the proportions would remain steady; but this is shown not to be the case. There are, however, many matters affecting the birth rates of infants respecting which it is not possible to obtain precise information.

Children to a marriage in Australasian Colonies.

523. According to this mode of reckoning, it would appear that there are, upon the average, fewer children to a marriage in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. The following are the

* Between 15 and 45 years of age.

proportions in each colony for 1880 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891 and 1892:—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880 TO 1892.

Year.	Average Number of Children to a Marriage.					
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1880 ...	4·99	5·00	4·89	4·61	...	5·54
1885 ...	3·97	4·68	4·39	4·60	4·62	5·18
1890 ...	3·88	4·90	4·69	4·90	4·78	4·87
1891 ...	3·97	5·01	4·61	4·60	5·21	4·81
1892 ...	4·07	4·46	4·87	4·42	4·79	4·54
Mean of 13 years	4·19	4·70	4·62	4·70	4·75*	5·16

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportion in 1887 was 5·03, and in 1888, 4·61; mean of the two years 4·82. The number of legitimate, as distinguished from the illegitimate, births does not appear to have been published for the other years.

Decrease in children to a marriage in each colony.

524. It seems that in all the colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Victoria there is a tendency for the average number of children to a marriage to decrease in numbers, the proportions in the last year not having been so high as in most of the earlier years shown in the table. In 1892, the proportions were below the average in all the colonies named in the table except Queensland and Tasmania.

Children to a marriage in various countries.

525. The following statement of the average number of children born to a marriage in certain countries has been derived from various sources. The figures are generally for a series of years. The country having the highest average is placed first in order, and the remainder in succession :—

CHILDREN TO A MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Children to each Marriage.		Children to each. Marriage.
Russia in Europe (1888)	5·70	Italy	4·56
Ireland	5·46	Scotland	4·43
New Zealand	5·21	Holland	4·34
Finland (1887) ...	5·03	Victoria	4·20
Russian Poland (1888) ...	4·89	Belgium	4·21
Western Australia ...	4·82	England	4·16
Tasmania	4·74	Sweden	4·01
New South Wales ...	4·72	Denmark	3·55
South Australia ...	4·72	Japan (1888–91) ...	3·50
Queensland	4·60	France	2·98

Position of Victoria in reference to births to a marriage.

526. Russia is at the head of the list, closely followed by Ireland† and New Zealand. Next in order to these are Finland, Russian Poland,

* Mean of eight years.

† The high proportion in Ireland may be due to the defective registration of marriages. See footnote to table following paragraph 422 *ante*.

and five Australasian Colonies, all of which, together with Italy, Scotland, and Holland, stand above Victoria, which, however, stands above England and five Foreign countries.

527. According to the registrations, births in Victoria * are always most numerous in the winter quarter, and next so in the autumn quarter. The proportion of births in the spring and summer quarters varies in different years, the advantage being generally in favour of the former. The following are the numbers and percentage for 1893, and the percentages for two previous decennial periods :— Births in each quarter.

BIRTHS IN EACH QUARTER.

Seasons.	Quarter ended on the last day of—	Year 1893.		Percentage in Ten Years.	
		Number of Births.	Percentage.	1881 to 1890.	1871 to 1880.
Summer ...	March ...	8,771	24·00	23·63	23·74
Autumn ...	June ...	9,553	26·14	25·49	25·10
Winter ...	September ...	9,592	26·24	26·73	27·15
Spring ...	December ...	8,636	23·62	24·15	24·01
	Year ...	36,552	100·00	100·00	100·00

528. The deaths registered in 1893 numbered 16,508, as against 15,851 in 1892. There was thus an increase in the year under notice of 657, or 4 per cent. Deaths, 1893.

529. The deaths in 1893 were fewer than in any previous year since 1888, except 1892. The greatest mortality was in 1889, when the deaths exceeded 19,000 ; in 1887 and 1888 they did not much exceed 16,000 ; in 1886 they numbered less than 15,000, but in only one prior year, viz., 1875, did they reach that number.† The high mortality in the last-named year, in which 15,287 deaths were recorded, was due to the prevalence of measles and scarlatina in an epidemic form. Deaths, 1893 and former years.

530. The births in 1893 exceeded the deaths by 20,044, or 121 per cent., the corresponding proportion being 139 per cent. in the previous year. In the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion averaged 107 per cent.; and in the ten years ended with 1880 it averaged 119 per cent.; whilst during the 29 years ended with 1893 the average was 118 per cent. The following were the births and deaths in 1865 and in Excess of births over deaths.

* A table showing the proportion of births occurring in each quarter in various countries was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 597.

† For the number of deaths during each year since the first settlement of Port Phillip, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet), to be published later on.

each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893, and the excess of the former over the latter :—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1865 TO 1893.

Year.	Births.	Deaths.	Excess of Births over Deaths.	
			Numerical.	Centesimal.
				Per cent.
1865 ...	25,915	10,461	15,454	148
1870 ...	27,151	10,420	16,731	161
1875 ...	26,720	15,287	11,433	75
1880 ...	26,148	11,652	14,496	124
1885 ...	29,975	14,364	15,611	109
1890 ...	37,578	18,012	19,566	109
1891 ...	38,505	18,631	19,874	107
1892 ...	37,831	15,851	21,980	139
1893 ...	36,552	16,508	20,044	121
Total in 29 years	851,130	390,616	460,514	118

Years in which births doubled deaths.

531. It may be remarked that the births more than doubled the deaths in all the years except 1875, 1876, 1882, and 1889.

Excess of births over deaths in Australasian Colonies.

532. Of the Australasian Colonies, New Zealand is the one in which the births almost invariably exceed the deaths by the highest proportion, although an exception to this rule took place in 1891, when the proportion was highest in Queensland, and in 1892, when the proportion was higher not only in that colony, but in South Australia and New South Wales. The position of Victoria in regard to the proportionate increase of births over deaths, although higher than that in most countries, is below that in any of the other colonies of the group. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in each of the Australasian Colonies during the respective years 1884 to 1893, both inclusive. The colonies are arranged in order, that with the highest mean percentage being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884-93.

Colony.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.										
	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Mean of 10 years.
New Zealand ...	246	224	215	212	231	220	205	180	177	169	208
South Australia	147	202	164	175	180	195	164	155	184	136	170
New South Wales	139	129	149	177	168	151	174	142	178	151	156
Queensland ...	56	87	126	162	158	135	173	185	183	153	142
Tasmania ...	130	128	134	119	135	127	127	122	140	152	131
Western Australia	55	100	82	122	126	161	189	106	99	123	116
Victoria ...	114	109	106	106	112	88	109	107	139	121	111

533. In 1893 the percentage of excess of births over deaths in Melbourne was below that in Brisbane, Sydney, or Wellington, but above that in Perth, Adelaide, or Hobart, as will be seen by the following figures:— Excess of births over deaths in Australasian capitals.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1893.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. Brisbane	127	5. Perth	95
2. Sydney	115	6. Adelaide	87
3. Wellington ...	115	7. Hobart	60
4. Melbourne ...	97		

534. The following table shows the percentage of excess of births over deaths in certain European countries* during each of the five years ended with 1891. The countries are arranged in order according to the means of the quinquennial period shown in the last column, the country with the highest mean being placed first, and the rest in succession:— Excess of births over deaths in European countries.

EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Countries.	Excess per cent. of Births over Deaths.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean of 5 years.
Norway	82	71	69	77	67	73
Sweden	80	73	63	68	...	71†
England and Wales ...	72	71	55	55	60	63
Russian Poland ...	64	...	...	...	...	63‡
Scotland	73	68	54	51	61	61
Holland	66	65	60	63	52	61
Denmark	61	68	60	55	52	59
Prussia	64	60	52	65	55	59
United Kingdom ...	66	66	51	52	55	58
German Empire ...	54	54	46	58	48	52
Russia in Europe ...	55	...	...	...	...	50‡
Japan	58	51	40	28	...	44†
Belgium	45	48	40	41	40	43
Italy	36	50	36	42	39	41
Switzerland	39	36	27	36	45	37
Hungary	37	47	25	28	...	34†
Austria	30	39	25	37	26	31
Ireland	28	30	23	26	16	25
Spain	21	19	7	...	...	15§
France	5	11	−5	−1	−2	2

NOTE.—The minus sign (−) implies that the deaths were more numerous than the births.

* Japan is also included.

† Mean of four years.

‡ Mean of three years, 1886 to 1888.

§ Mean of three years.

Excess of births over deaths in Australasia and elsewhere.

535. It will be observed that deaths bear a much larger proportion to births in all the countries named than they do in any of the Australasian Colonies, part of which difference is probably due to the Australian climate being more healthy and the circumstances of the colonies more favorable to longevity, and part to the fact that the countries named contain a larger proportion than the colonies of the young and the very old. In not one of those countries did the births double the deaths in any year of the period. On the other hand, in the Australasian Colonies, it is the exception for the births not to double the deaths, and in one of them (New Zealand), until the last three years, the births have been more than three times as numerous as the deaths. It will, moreover, be noticed that the deaths exceeded the births in France in 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Natural increase of population.

536. During the eleven years 1883–93, the population of Victoria increased at the average annual rate of 1·71 per cent. by excess of births over deaths, at which rate, irrespective of immigration, the population would double itself in 41 years. The rates varied from a minimum of 1·58 in 1889 to a maximum of 1·90 in 1892, as will be seen by the following figures:—

INCREASE OF POPULATION BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS, 1883 TO 1893.

	Per cent.		Per cent.		Per cent.
1883	1·62	1888	1·76	1892	1·90
1884	1·67	1889	1·58	1893	1·72
1885	1·65	1890	1·77		
1886	1·64	1891	1·76	Mean	1·71
1887	1·70				

Natural increase in Australasian Colonies.

537. Comparing the mean of the ten years ended with 1890 with similar means for the other Australasian Colonies during the same period the figures are as follow:—

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1881-90.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. New Zealand	2·34	5. Tasmania	1·92
2. South Australia	2·26	6. Western Australia	1·91
3. New South Wales	2·23	7. Victoria	1·64
4. Queensland	2·06		

Natural increase in various countries.

538. Sir Rawson W. Rawson, in his opening address delivered by him as President of the Statistical Society of London in 1885, gave the following as the mean annual rates of increase by excess of births over deaths in various countries, the averages extending generally over

the nineteen years ended with 1883. The countries have here been arranged in order according to the rate of increase shown in each country:—

MEAN ANNUAL RATE OF INCREASE BY EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Servia	1·69	Ireland	·86
Poland (Russian) ...	1·51	Finland	·85
England and Wales ...	1·37	Alsace-Lorraine ...	·80
Russia in Europe ...	1·37	Italy	·77
Norway	1·36	Greece	·76
Saxony	1·34	Connecticut	·76
Scotland	1·33	Austria	·74
German Empire ...	1·24	Switzerland	·71
Prussia	1·23	Rhode Island	·69
Thuringia	1·19	Vermont	·67
Denmark	1·16	Croatia and Slavonia ...	·66
Sweden	1·13	Massachusetts	·65
Holland	1·13	Spain	·48
Würtemburg	1·11	Hungary	·48
Baden	1·05	Roumania	·32
Belgium	·91	France	·16
Bavaria	·89		

Results in various countries compared.

539. According to the figures, the rate of natural increase (excess of births over deaths) in Victoria is about equal to that in Servia, and much higher in every one of the Australasian Colonies than in any of the other countries named. It will be noticed that England stands near the head of the list, Scotland lower, and Ireland very much lower; also that in France the rate of natural increase is much below that in any other country.

Deaths of males and females.

540. In Victoria, deaths of males in 1893 numbered 9,551, and deaths of females 6,957. These numbers furnish a proportion of nearly 73 females to every 100 males ; as against a proportion to every 100 males of 74 females in the ten years 1882–91, and of 75 females in the ten years 1872–81. Females in the total population were in the proportion to every 100 males of 93 during 1893, 90 during the last, and 88 during the preceding decennial period ; therefore at each period more males and fewer females died than their relative numbers in the population might have given reason to expect.

Annual death rate.

541. The following table shows the estimated mean population of either sex, the number of deaths of either sex, and the death rate of

males and females, and of both sexes, during 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE, 1860 TO 1893.

Year.	Estimated Mean Population.		Number of Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Mean Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1860 ...	331,979	202,475	7,134	4,927	21·49	24·33	21·49
1865 ...	347,083	264,135	6,158	4,303	17·74	16·29	17·11
1870 ...	392,159	321,036	6,114	4,306	15·59	13·41	14·61
1875 ...	419,779	367,558	8,563	6,724	20·40	18·29	19·42
1880 ...	446,445	403,898	6,610	5,042	14·81	12·48	13·70
1885 ...	504,000	452,880	8,300	6,064	16·47	13·39	15·01
1890 ...	589,310	529,190	10,369	7,643	17·60	14·44	16·10
1891 ...	600,860	546,070	10,666	7,965	17·75	14·59	16·24
1892 ...	606,990	555,720	9,098	6,753	14·99	12·15	13·63
1893 ...	607,570	562,760	9,551	6,957	15·72	12·36	14·11
Average of 34 years ...			...	...	16·79	14·41	15·69

NOTE.—In 1860 and 1875, especially in the former year, the death rate was swelled by epidemics of measles and scarlatina.

Male and female death rate compared.

542. It will be noticed that in all the years shown, except 1860, death bore more hardly upon males than upon females. The figures in the lowest line of the table show that, over a period of 34 years, the deaths of males per 1,000 of the same sex living exceeded by about $2\frac{2}{5}$ the deaths of females per 1,000 of that sex living.

Normal death rate.

543. In countries in which the climate is healthy, hygiene properly attended to, and the population in a normal condition as regards age, the ordinary mortality incident to human nature would probably cause the death rate to be in the proportion of about 17 per 1,000 persons living. It should, however, be borne in mind that these conditions rarely prevail in newly settled countries, and consequently the death rates based merely upon the total population, in common with birth and marriage rates, calculated upon a like basis, are not fair tests of the state of a community. If the proportion of very young or old people is high, the death rate will also be high ; but if, on the other hand, the number of the persons at the middle ages is excessive, the death rate will be low. It will be remarked that the mortality exceeded 17 per 1,000 nine times in the last 34 years, but over the whole period it has averaged less than 16 per 1,000. In the last seventeen years it has only thrice been so high as 16 per 1,000, whilst in seven of those years it was below 15 per 1,000, in two being even below 14 per 1,000.

544. The proportion which the deaths that occurred in each Australasian colony bore to the total population of that colony during 1865 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893, will be found in the following table:— Death rate in Australasian Colonies.

DEATH RATES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1865 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.						
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
1865 ...	16·97	16·49	21·42	14·30	...	13·40	15·13
1870 ...	14·61	13·38	14·59	13·94	...	13·88	11·13
1875 ...	19·42	18·42	23·80	19·45	17·88	20·00	15·92
1880 ...	13·70	15·47	13·59	14·85	13·24	16·12	11·46
1885 ...	15·21	16·48	20·19	12·73	17·61	15·89	10·74
1890 ...	16·10	12·90	14·61	12·40	12·00	14·74	9·66
1891 ...	16·24	14·24	12·77	13·26	16·96	15·00	10·35
1892 ...	13·63	12·20	12·66	11·38	16·63	13·53	10·06
1893 ...	14·11	13·25	13·34	13·44	15·12	13·47	10·23
Mean of 29 years	15·57	15·17	17·16	14·32	16·06*	15·23	11·48

545. In the 29 years over which the observations extend, the normal death rate of 17 per 1,000 persons living was reached in Queensland fourteen times, in Victoria five times, in New South Wales and South Australia four times, in Tasmania three times, and in New Zealand not at all. In the last 22 of those years it was reached six times in Western Australia. Queensland is the only one of the colonies in which, over a series of years, the death rate has exceeded 17 per 1,000. Normal death rate in colonies.

546. According to the average of a series of years, the death rate of Queensland was much higher, and that of New Zealand much lower, than that of any of the other colonies; next to Queensland in point of mortality stands Western Australia, and then follow—with death rates differing but slightly from one another—Victoria, Tasmania, and New South Wales; whilst the average death rate in South Australia is lower than that in any except New Zealand. In 1892 and 1893 the death rates were low in all the colonies, but the death rate of Victoria was Order of colonies in respect to death rates.

* Mean of nineteen years.

above that of any of the other colonies except Western Australia. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to their respective death rates in the year under review, and over a series of years, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and that with the lowest last:—

ORDER OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO DEATH RATES.

Order in 1893.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.
3. Tasmania.	3. Victoria.
4. South Australia.	4. Tasmania.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. New South Wales.	6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

Death rate in Australia and Australasia.

547. The death rate of the colonies situated upon the continent of Australia taken in combination, and the death rate of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are shown in the following table for the 21 years ended with 1893:—

DEATH RATE IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.		Year.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.		Continent of Australia.	Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1873 ...	14·43	14·20	1885 ...	15·98	15·02
1874 ...	15·73	15·36	1886 ...	15·27	14·44
1875 ...	19·08	18·63	1887 ...	14·43	13·78
1876 ...	17·12	16·37	1888 ...	14·49	13·64
1877 ...	15·23	14·77	1889 ...	15·39	14·37
1878 ...	15·72	14·94	1890 ...	14·25	13·51
1879 ...	14·06	13·84	1891 ...	14·75	14·04
1880 ...	14·47	14·01	1892 ...	12·77	12·36
1881 ...	14·62	14·01	1893 ...	13·62	13·06
1882 ...	15·82	15·01			
1883 ...	15·05	14·50	Means ...	15·17	14·05
1884 ...	16·35	15·30			

Normal death rate in Australia and Australasia.

548. It will be noticed that in 1875 and 1876 the mortality on the Australian continent exceeded 17 per 1,000, but in no other years; also that it exceeded that rate upon the continent combined with the colonies of Tasmania and New Zealand only in 1875. It will further be noticed that in 1892 and 1893 the rate for the continent, as well as that for the whole of Australasia, was lower than in any previous year.

549. The following table shows the death rates in as many British colonies outside Australasia as the particulars are available for. In many cases the average extends only over a short period, and in few, if any, of the colonies are the conditions affecting the duration of human life similar to those prevailing in the Australasian group :— Death rates in certain British Possessions.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Colonies.	Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Gibraltar	1888–9	21·8
Malta	1886	27·0
British India	1880–88	24·9
Ceylon	1886–8	24·8
Straits Settlements	1888–9	30·4
Hong Kong	1879–86	26·6
Mauritius	1886–8	31·4
Seychelles	1886	20·1
St. Helena	1871–5	13·2
Gambia	1882	51·5
Sierra Leone	1887–9	18·3
Nova Scotia	1871–5	12·1
Bermudas	1875–89	24·0
British Guiana	1871–83	33·7
West Indies—		
Bahamas	1888–9	22·8
Jamaica	1888–92	24·1
St. Lucia	1869–84	25·3
St. Vincent	1886–9	21·2*
Barbados	1886	25·7
Grenada	1888–9	23·9*
Tobago	1886	21·0
Antigua	1883–4	39·5
Montserrat	1883–6	20·4
Dominica	1882–3	17·3
Trinidad	1881–90	27·8*

550. In all the European countries of which the information is at hand, except Sweden, the mean annual death rates are higher than in Queensland, and much higher than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. Moreover, in all, with the exception of Sweden, the mean rate is above 17 per 1,000, and, with the exception of that country and Norway, in not one of those countries did the rate during any of the years named ever fall as low as 17 per 1,000; whilst in Hungary, on Death rates in European countries.

* Inclusive, it is believed, of still-births, which are recorded as deaths.

the other hand, the average rate amounts to nearly twice that proportion. In the following table the countries are arranged in the order of their mean death rates, as shown in the last column :—

DEATH RATES IN EUROPEAN* COUNTRIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Countries.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of Mean Population.					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	Mean of Five Years.
Hungary	32·0	29·8	32·3	33·1	...	31·8†
Austria	29·2	27·3	29·4	27·9	28·8	28·5
Italy...	27·6	25·6	26·4	26·2	26·2	26·4
German Empire ...	23·7	23·7	24·4	23·4	24·1	23·9
Prussia	22·8	23·2	24·1	22·9	23·4	23·3
France	21·8	20·5	22·6	22·6	22·6	22·0
Holland	20·4	20·1	20·5	20·7	21·0	20·5
Belgium	20·1	19·1	20·6	21·0	21·8	20·5
Switzerland	19·9	20·3	20·9	20·8	19·3	20·2
Japan	19·0	20·2	20·4	21·0	...	20·1†
Denmark	19·7	18·6	19·0	20·0	19·4	19·3
Scotland	18·0	18·4	19·7	20·7	18·5	19·1
England and Wales ...	18·1	18·2	19·5	20·2	19·0	19·0
United Kingdom ...	18·1	18·1	19·4	20·0	19·0	18·9
Ireland	17·9	17·4	18·2	18·4	19·4	18·3
Norway	16·9	17·4	17·9	17·5	17·7	17·5
Sweden	16·0	16·0	17·1	16·8	...	16·5†

NOTE.—In Russia in Europe in 1886 the death rate was 31·3, in Poland 23·3, and in Finland 21·8.

Death rates in town and country, 1893.

551. In every country the death rate is higher in towns than it is in extra-urban districts. This circumstance, although no doubt partly attributable to the superior healthfulness and immunity from contagion prevailing in the latter, is also to a great extent due to the fact that hospitals and charitable institutions, which are frequented by patients from the country as well as by town residents, are generally situated in the towns ; and further, that outside of charitable institutions many persons die who have come from the country on the approach of serious illness for the sake of the superior nursing and medical attendance to be obtained in town. In 1893, the death rate was much lower in Melbourne and suburbs than in the country towns, whilst in the former it was nearly twice as high and in the latter nearly two and a half times as high as in the country districts. The rate in Melbourne was considerably below, that for country towns was slightly

* Japan is also included.
† Mean of four years.

above, and that for rural districts was slightly below, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following are the figures :—

DEATHS IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1893.

Districts.	Estimated Mean Population.	Deaths, 1893.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.	
			1893.	Annual Mean, 1881–90.
Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne)	457,230	7,805	17·07	20·65
Extra-metropolitan Towns	193,810	4,175	21·54	19·90
Country districts ...	519,290	4,528	8·72	8·90
Total ...	1,170,330	16,508	14·11	15·20

552. The number of deaths per 1,000 of the estimated population of the metropolis and suburbs (Greater Melbourne), the extra-metropolitan towns, and the country districts of Victoria is given in the following table for 1875 and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893 :— Death rates in town and country, 1875 to 1893.

DEATH RATES IN URBAN AND COUNTRY DISTRICTS, 1875 TO 1893.*

Years.	Number of Deaths per 1,000 of the Estimated Population.			
	Greater Melbourne.†	Extra-Metropolitan Towns.	Country Districts.	Total of Victoria.
1875 ...	25·82	26·03	11·24	19·42
1880 ...	18·70	17·65	8·13	13·70
1885 ...	20·15	18·88	9·03	15·01
1890 ...	19·63	21·58	10·09	16·10
1891 ...	19·05	22·79	10·45	16·24
1892 ...	15·99	19·05	9·14	13·63
1893 ...	17·07	21·54	8·72	14·11

553. In thirteen of the last 21 years,* including eight of the last twelve, the death rate in Melbourne and suburbs was higher than that Normal death rate in town and country.

* For the death rates in urban and country districts during each of the nineteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 626.

† The death rate in Greater Melbourne would be considerably reduced if the deaths which occurred in the metropolitan hospitals, asylums, &c., the patients in which come from all parts of the colony, should be eliminated from the total. In 1891, it would be reduced to 15·75, in 1892 to 13·13, and in 1893 to 14·21 per 1,000 persons living.

in the other town districts; but in 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, and the other four years the death rate in the extra-metropolitan towns was the higher. A greater mortality in proportion to population prevailed in the urban than in the country districts in all the years. In the former the mortality was invariably above, and generally much above, the normal 17 per 1,000 persons living, whilst in country districts it was always very considerably below that rate. In 1893 the death rate in the town districts was higher, whilst that in the country districts was lower than in the previous year.

Death rates in town and country districts of England.

554. In England and Wales, during the ten years 1881–90, the death rate in urban districts was 20·3 per 1,000, and in country districts 17·3 per 1,000; the difference between these rates being not nearly so great as in similar divisions of Victoria.*

Death rates in Melbourne and suburbs.

555. The following table shows the mean population, the number of deaths, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in 1893, also the number of deaths to every 1,000 persons living during the period of ten years ended with 1890, in each of the different municipalities and other sub-districts forming the component parts of the district of Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne). In order to render the rates of the various districts comparable, as far as possible, the deaths in hospitals and similar institutions have been eliminated from the districts in which they occurred, and are shown separately near the foot of the table:—

DEATHS IN GREATER MELBOURNE.

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.†	
			1893.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Melbourne City	65,953	926	14·04	16·64
North Melbourne Town ...	20,763	314	15·12	18·76
Fitzroy City	29,190	430	14·73	17·55
Collingwood City	31,705	483	15·23	19·84
Richmond City	32,348	556	17·19	19·03
Brunswick Town	20,500	332	16·20	18·39
Northcote Town	6,799	109	16·03	15·86‡

* See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page li.

† In order to compare the death rate with density of population, see table following paragraph 67 *ante*.

‡ Average of 7 years.

Deaths in Greater Melbourne—*continued.*

Sub-Districts.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Deaths.		
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.*	
			1893.	Annual Mean, 1881 to 1890.
Prahran City	37,090	494	13·32	16·53
South Melbourne City	37,019	546	14·75	17·45
Port Melbourne Town	12,105	178	14·70	19·53
St. Kilda City	19,235	245	12·74	14·15
Brighton Town	9,656	137	14·19	14·76
Essendon Town	13,940	194	13·92	12·28†
Flemington and Kensington Borough	10,130	151	14·91	15·02†
Hawthorn City	18,675	223	11·94	14·06
Kew Borough	7,132	87	12·20	12·01
Footscray City	17,330	309	17·83	18·39
Williamstown Town	15,205	228	15·00	16·55
Oakleigh Borough	1,120	19	16·96	
Caulfield Shire	8,380	59	7·04	
Malvern Shire	8,875	78	8·79	
Boroondara Shire	6,430	51	7·93	15·33
Preston Shire	3,210	39	12·15	
Coburg Shire	5,560	58	10·43	
Remainder of district	12,788	181	14·15	
Shipping in Hobson's Bay and river	1,965	12	6·11	7·22
Total	453,103	6,439	14·08	16·96
Hospitals, Asylums, &c.‡ ...	4,127	1,366	2·99§	3·69§
Grand Total	457,230	7,805	17·07	20·65

556. It will be observed that in 1893 the death rates were below the average of the decennial period in all the sub-districts, except Northcote, Essendon, and Kew. In the majority of these a low rate of mortality prevailed, more especially in the shires of Caulfield, Boroondara, Malvern, and Coburg, and the city of Hawthorn. Death rates in 1893 and series of years.

557. The only sub-districts which, according to the average of ten years, had a higher death rate than 19 per 1,000‖ are the low-lying Places in which death rate was highest.

* See footnote (†) on preceding page.

† Average of 8 years.

‡ Includes the Melbourne, Alfred, Women's, and Children's Hospitals, and the Immigrants' Home (partly also in South Melbourne), all situated in Melbourne City; the Benevolent Asylum, which is on the boundary between North Melbourne and Melbourne City; the Homœopathic Hospital, which is in South Melbourne; the Home of the Little Sisters of the Poor, which is in Northcote; the Metropolitan Lunatic Asylum, which is in Kew; and the Yarra Bend Lunatic Asylum and the Austin Hospital for Incurables, which are in "Remainder of district."

§ Per 1,000 of the population of the whole of Melbourne and suburbs.

‖ It should be remembered that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., have been eliminated from the various sub-districts. If this had not been done, the death rates of several sub-districts would have been much higher than those shown in the table.

localities of Collingwood, Port Melbourne, and Richmond ; the next highest death rate prevailed in the densely populated suburb of North Melbourne, and next in Brunswick and Footscray. In 1893 the highest death rate was in Footscray, which, with Richmond City, were the only districts with a rate exceeding 17 per 1,000 ; then followed Oakleigh with nearly 17, and Brunswick and Northcote with over 16 per 1,000. Of the other sub-districts only Collingwood, North Melbcurne, and Williamstown had as high a mortality as 15 per 1,000.

Death rate in Greater Melbourne, excluding hospitals, &c.

558. The death rate of Greater Melbourne, taken as a whole, in the calculation of which the deaths in charitable institutions are included, was 17 per 1,000 persons living in 1893, or about $3\frac{3}{5}$ per 1,000 lower than the average during the period of ten years. It will be borne in mind that the deaths in hospitals, asylums, &c., are excluded from the returns of the individual districts ; if such deaths should also be excluded from the total, the deaths in Greater Melbourne would only number 6,439, or a proportion of 14·08 per 1,000 living, a similar proportion for the ten years ended with 1890 being 16·96.

Deaths in Australasian capitals, 1893.

559. In 1893, according to the following figures, the death rate of Melbourne was very much lower than that of Perth or Hobart, and slightly lower than that in Adelaide, but higher than that of any of the other Australasian capital cities. In 1881, or twelve years previously, the death rate in Adelaide was higher than in Melbourne or any other capital ; whilst that of Sydney was only slightly lower than in Melbourne ; but the returns indicate a marked decline in the mortality of those cities since 1881. There is reason to believe, however, that in some of the colonies the metropolitan radius, so far as the deaths are concerned, is smaller than that for which the population is returned. In such cases the death rate would obviously appear to be lower than it really is. It should, moreover, be mentioned that the death rate of Melbourne is swelled by the large number of country residents who are admitted to, and die in, the metropolitan hospitals. In the Wellington returns, and possibly in those of some other of the capital cities, it is the custom to eliminate such entries, and it is probable that in Melbourne such deaths bear a higher proportion to the total number

of deaths recorded than they do in any of the other capital cities named :—

DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN CAPITAL CITIES, 1893.

Capital Cities.*	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.	Deaths, 1893.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
Perth ...	11,770	278	23·62
Hobart ...	35,000	748	21·37
Adelaide ...	138,658	2,438	17·58
Melbourne ...	457,230	7,805	17·07
Sydney ...	416,370	6,483	15·57
Brisbane ...	104,560†	1,523	14·57
Wellington ...	37,656	495	13·15

560. According to the following figures, showing the death rates in the principal towns in the United Kingdom, and the figures just given (for 1893) showing the death rates in Australasian capital cities, the death rate is apparently lower in Wellington, Brisbane, and Sydney than in any of the British towns named ; in Melbourne than in any except one, and in Adelaide than in any except two of such towns. On the other hand, the death rate of Perth was higher than that in any of the towns named except seven, and the death rate in Hobart than in any of the towns named except fourteen :— Death rates in towns of United Kingdom.

DEATH RATES IN BRITISH TOWNS.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Dublin	30·6	Halifax	21·0
Manchester	28·7	Birkenhead	21·0
Preston	27·9	Twenty-eight large towns	20·8
Blackburn	25·5	Bristol	20·4
Newcastle	25·3	Norwich	20·4
Oldham	23·8	Bradford	19·9
Liverpool	23·7	Edinburgh	19·8
Glasgow	23·2	Sunderland	19·7
Huddersfield	23·0	Birmingham	19·7
Plymouth	22·7	London	19·6
Salford	22·2	Portsmouth	19·5
Cardiff	21·9	Leicester	19·5
Wolverhampton ...	21·7	Hull	19·2
Sheffield	21·6	Nottingham	18·7
Bolton	21·3	Derby	17·1
Leeds	21·1	Brighton	16·9

561. It will be noticed that the death rate is higher in Dublin than in any other large town in the United Kingdom. In this respect it contrasts very unfavorably with London, which is one of the towns in which the death rate is lowest. Manchester is one in which the Towns having highest and lowest death rates.

* With suburbs.
† Estimated.

death rate had always been, and continued to be, highest; but Liver pool, which some years previously stood at the head of the list, has now six towns above it, and stands immediately above Glasgow. In Birmingham the mortality is comparatively low, and approximates closely to that of London.

Death rates in Foreign towns.

562. The death rate in all the Australasian capitals will be found to be considerably lower than the average death rates of most of the 50 Colonial and Foreign towns named in the subjoined list:—

DEATH RATE IN 50 COLONIAL AND FOREIGN TOWNS, 1878–80.*

	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
Vera Cruz	70·5	New York	26·2
Valparaiso	64·6	Leipsic	26·1
St. Petersburg	51·4	Zurich	25·6
Havanna	45·7	Turin	25·6
Madras (1887)	40·3	Dresden	25·4
Rio Janeiro	39·4	Stockholm	24·7
Madrid	37·4	Lyons	24·7
Buda-Pesth	35·2	Hamburg	24·5
Alexandria	34·2	Bucharest	24·5
Naples	33·1	Brussels	23·9
Munich	32·8	Paris (1887)	23·4
Breslau	32·5	Rotterdam	23·3
Rouen	31·3	Berlin (1889)	23·1
Calcutta	31·1†	Boston (1890–91)	22·9
Mexico	30·9	Quebec	22·9
Milan	30·6	Venice	22·7
Buenos Aires	30·1	New Orleans	22·7
Montreal (1889)	29·6	Copenhagen	22·1
Vienna	29·0	Amsterdam (1887)	22·1
Palermo	28·5	Geneva	21·2
Marseilles	28·0	Baltimore	21·1
Chicago	27·2	Philadelphia	20·3
Rome	26·8	St. Louis	19·3
Bordeaux	26·7	Christiana	18·8
Bombay (1887)	26·3	San Francisco	18·1

Death rates in Victorian towns.

563. Of the six principal towns in Victoria next in importance to Melbourne, all, except Warrnambool, had a higher death rate than that city; but in not one of them was the death rate as high as in the majority of Colonial and Foreign towns just referred to. This will be seen by the following figures:—

DEATH RATES IN SEVEN VICTORIAN TOWNS, 1893.

	Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.		Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.
1. Stawell	23·68	5. Geelong	18·80
2. Bendigo (Sandhurst)	22·13	6. Melbourne	17·07
3. Castlemaine	22·11	7. Warrnambool	15·91
4. Ballarat	20·73		

* Except where other years are specially given. Many of the figures are taken from Mulhall's *Dictionary of Statistics* (1891), page 174.

† In 1889, the proportion was 34·36 per 1,000 living.

564. The mortality of Victoria is usually highest in the first five months and in the last month of the year. The relative mortality of the various months fluctuates, however, in different years. According to the average of the decennium ended with 1890, the months in which most deaths occur appear to be January, March, and December, and then April, February, May, in the order named; whereas in the preceding decennium fewer deaths occurred in December than in any of the other months just named. In the year under review the largest number of deaths occurred in July and August, in consequence of an epidemic of measles which commenced in May and ended in September, but rose to its greatest height in the first-named two months. The number of deaths in each month of 1893, and their proportion to the total number in the year, also the proportion of the deaths in each month of the decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 to the total number of deaths during the same periods, will be found in the following table:— Deaths in each month.

DEATHS IN EACH MONTH.

Months.	Year 1893.		Percentage in—	
	Number of Deaths.	Percentage.	Ten Years: 1881 to 1890.	Ten Years: 1871 to 1880.
January	1,467	8·89	10·05	10·29
February	1,388	8·40	8·69	9·09
March	1,474	8·93	9·46	10·17
April	1,396	8·46	8·77	9·73
May	1,230	7·45	8·52	8·55
June	1,210	7·33	7·51	7·44
July	1,564	9·47	7·78	7·89
August	1,478	8·95	7·93	7·37
September	1,358	8·23	7·17	6·81
October	1,299	7·87	7·04	7·09
November	1,238	7·50	7·62	7·12
December	1,406	8·52	9·46	8·45
Total	16,508	100·00	100·00	100·00

565. In Victoria the summer is the most trying portion of the year, especially to invalids and young children. It is not astonishing therefore that most deaths usually occur during that period. Next to the summer, the autumn quarter is usually the most fatal, then the spring, and lastly the winter; but in 1893, owing to the outbreak of measles just alluded to, most deaths occurred in the winter quarter whilst fewest took place in the autumn quarter. In the United Kingdom the greatest mortality occurs in the winter, and the least in the summer quarter. A statement of the relative mortality of the different seasons in Victoria, Deaths at different seasons.

according to the experience of the past year and the two last decennial periods ; in England and Wales, according to the experience of 31 years; in Scotland, according to the experience of ten years ; and in Ireland, according to the experience of five years ; together with the mean temperature in each quarter in Melbourne and Greenwich, will be found in the following table :—

RELATIVE MORTALITY OF EACH QUARTER IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, SCOTLAND, AND IRELAND.

Seasons.*	Mean Temperature in Shade.		Deaths per 100 at all Seasons.					
			Victoria.			England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.
	Melbourne, Victoria.	Greenwich, England.	Year 1893.	Average of Ten Years, 1881 to 1890.	Average of Ten Years, 1871 to 1880.	Average of Thirty-one Years.	Average of Ten Years.	Average of Five Years.
Summer	65°·2	60°·5	26·22	28·20	29·55	23·24	22·34	20·21
Autumn	53·8	44·3	23·24	24·80	25·72	24·65	24·71	23·45
Winter	50·2	40·0	26·65	22·90	22·07	27·49	27·95	30·19
Spring	60·3	52·8	23·89	24·10	22·66	24·62	25·00	26·15
Year	57·6	49·4	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00

Deaths of Chinese and Aborigines.

566. The Chinese who died in 1893 numbered 229—of whom 1 was a female ; and the Aborigines who died numbered 19—of whom 6 were females. Supposing the Chinese in Victoria to have numbered 9,000, and the Aborigines 700 ; deaths of the former formed a proportion of 25 and the latter of 27 per 1,000 of their respective numbers. In the same year the proportion of deaths of all races to every 1,000 of the population was 14·11.

Ages at death of Chinese and Aborigines.

567. In 1893 only 3 of the Chinese who died were under the age of 5 years, and only 18 others were under 45 years of age ; the great majority, or more than half, were between 45 and 65 ; whilst the oldest were said to be aged 80, 81, and 84 respectively. Of the Aborigines who died, three were under 5.

Deaths at each age, 1893 and 1881-90.

568. The following table shows the number of deaths at various periods of age registered in Victoria during the year 1893, and during

* The summer, autumn, winter, and spring seasons in Victoria approximate to the quarters ending on the last day of March, June, September, and December respectively ; and in the United Kingdom to those ending on the last day of September, December, March, and June respectively.

the decennial period 1881–90; also the proportion of the deaths at each age to the total at all ages :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE, 1893 AND 1881–90.

Ages.	Number of Deaths at each Age.			Percentage of Deaths at each Age.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
YEAR 1893.						
Under 5 years	3,360	2,809	6,169	35·18	40·38	37·37
5 years to 10 years ...	246	196	442	2·58	2·82	2·68
10 „ 15 „ ...	143	139	282	1·50	2·00	1·71
15 „ 20 „ ...	199	215	414	2·08	3·09	2·51
20 „ 25 „ ...	274	282	556	2·87	4·05	3·37
25 „ 35 „ ...	695	628	1,323	7·28	9·03	8·01
35 „ 45 „ ...	559	445	1,004	5·85	6·39	6·08
45 „ 55 „ ...	705	454	1,159	7·38	6·53	7·02
55 „ 65 „ ...	1,276	635	1,911	13·36	9·13	11·58
65 „ 75 „ ...	1,238	648	1,856	12·96	9·31	11·42
75 years and upwards ...	856	506	1,362	8·96	7·27	8·25
Total	9,551	6,957	16,508	100·00	100·00	100·00
TEN YEARS, 1881–90.						
Under 5 years	29,885	25,679	55,564	34·38	39·79	36·69
5 years to 10 years ...	2,445	2,312	4,757	2·81	3·58	3·14
10 „ 15 „ ...	1,499	1,432	2,931	1·73	2·22	1·94
15 „ 20 „ ...	2,153	2,273	4,426	2·48	3·52	2·92
20 „ 25 „ ...	3,309	3,075	6,384	3·81	4·76	4·22
25 „ 35 „ ...	6,217	5,693	11,910	7·15	8·82	7·86
35 „ 45 „ ...	5,914	4,960	10,874	6·81	7·68	7·18
45 „ 55 „ ...	9,608	5,472	15,080	11·05	8·48	9·96
55 „ 65 „ ...	11,711	5,307	17,018	13·47	8·22	11·23
65 „ 75 „ ...	8,616	4,596	13,212	9·91	7·12	8·72
75 years and upwards ...	5,558	3,745	9,303	6·40	5·81	6·14
Total	86,915	64,544	151,459	100·00	100·00	100·00

Proportion of deaths at different ages.

569. It will be noticed that in the period of ten years, over one-third of the males and nearly two-fifths of the females who died had not reached their fifth year; that a fourth of the males and not quite a third of the females were between 5 and 45 years of age; that nearly a fourth of the males, but only a sixth of the females, were between 45 and 65 years of age; and that about a sixth of the males and more than an eighth of the females were over 65 years of age; it will moreover be found that, on the average, the females who died were about 15 years younger than the males—about half the former being under and half over 17 years of age, whilst about half the latter were under and half over 32 years of age. Owing to the growing proportion of elderly people in the population, the proportions in 1893 are, it will be observed, higher at all age-periods over 55 than in the decennial period; also, as an accidental circumstance, that the proportions between 25 and 35 were higher in 1893 than during that period.

Proportion of deaths at each age to population.

570. Amongst the influences which tend to impair the efficacy of the ordinary death rate as a standard for comparing the hygienic conditions of one country with those of another, or those of the same country at different periods, the most important is the variation in the age constitution of the living population, a disturbing influence which can only be eliminated by ascertaining the death rates at various age-periods. The exact ages of the population of Victoria having been ascertained at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, accurate results for comparisons are obtainable for this colony. These are shown in the following table by taking into account at successive age-periods the numbers of the population and the deaths for the year 1893, and for the ten years 1881 to 1890:—

PROPORTION OF DEATHS TO POPULATION AT EACH AGE, 1881–90 AND 1893.

Ages.	Mean Population.		Deaths.		Deaths per 1,000 living at each age.	
	Ten years, 1881 to 1891. *	Year 1893.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1893.	Mean of ten years, 1881 to 1890.	Year 1893.
MALES.						
Under 5 years ...	66,730	106,824	2,989	3,360	44·79	31·45
5 to 10 „ ...	60,082	64,408	244	246	4·06	3·82
10 to 15 „ ...	56,580	57,537	150	143	2·65	2·48
15 to 20 „ ...	53,303	54,227	215	199	4·03	3·67
20 to 25 „ ...	52,124	60,123	331	274	6·35	4·56
25 to 35 „ ...	80,591	108,182	622	695	7·72	6·42
35 to 45 „ ...	52,622	54,032	591	559	11·23	10·35
45 to 55 „ ...	49,844	42,912	961	705	19·28	16·43
55 to 65 „ ...	35,220	39,604	1,171	1,276	33·25	32·22
65 to 75 „ ...	14,100	15,968	862	1,238	61·13	77·53
75 and upwards	4,053	3,753	556	856	137·18	228·08
All Ages ...	525,249	607,570	8,692	9,551	16·55	15·72
FEMALES.						
Under 5 years ...	65,082	104,478	2,568	2,809	39·46	26·89
5 to 10 „ ...	58,977	63,175	231	196	3·92	3·10
10 to 15 „ ...	55,848	57,244	143	139	2·56	2·43
15 to 20 „ ...	54,483	56,438	227	215	4·17	3·81
20 to 25 „ ...	52,870	61,176	307	282	5·81	4·61
25 to 35 „ ...	71,983	93,881	569	628	7·90	6·70
35 to 45 „ ...	45,362	46,966	496	445	10·93	9·48
45 to 55 „ ...	36,867	38,035	547	454	14·84	11·94
55 to 65 „ ...	22,606	27,840	531	635	23·49	22·81
65 to 75 „ ...	9,142	10,728	460	648	50·32	60·40
75 and upwards	2,907	2,799	375	506	129·00	180·78
All Ages ...	476,127	562,760	6,454	6,957	13·56	12·36

* The figures in this column, being derived from the numbers returned at the censuses of 1881 and 1891, both of which were taken at the beginning of April, represent the mean of a decennial period commencing and ending three months later than that for which the deaths are given in the next column but one, viz., that ended with the 31st December, 1890.

571. Comparing the figures in the last two columns it is found that, as regards both males and females, whilst in 1893 the total mortality at all ages was less than the average of the decade 1881–90, this diminution was confined to all ages under 65 both in the case of the males and the females, the death rate of males and of females of 65 and upwards having been higher in 1893 than in the decennial period.

Death rate at each age, 1893, compared with average.

572. In the next table the death rates of males and females at different ages in Victoria, England and Wales, Germany, and France are compared—the observations being in all cases for periods of ten years :—

Death rates in Victoria, England, Germany, and France.

DEATH RATE AT EACH AGE IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Ages.	Annual Deaths per 1,000 of the Population.							
	Victoria.		England and Wales.		Germany.		France.	
	1881 to 1890.		1881 to 1890.		1871 to 1881.		Average of 10 Years.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females
All ages ...	16·55	13·56	20·3	18·0	28·45	25·29	23·80	23·19
Under 5 years	44·79	39·46	58·7	49·7	81·4	73·2	84·55	75·45
5 to 10 „	4·06	3·92	5·2	5·2	8·8	8·7	10·49	11·04
10 to 15 „	2·65	2·56	3·0	3·2	3·9	4·2	5·36	6·41
15 to 20 „	4·03	4·17	4·4	4·5	5·3	4·9	10·34	8·41
20 to 25 „	6·35	5·81	5·8	5·7	8·2	7·0		
25 to 35 „	7·72	7·90	7·9	7·5	9·3	9·6	10·02	9·69
35 to 45 „	11·23	10·93	12·5	10·7	13·5	12·0	10·96	11·03
45 to 55 „	19·28	14·84	19·7	15·2	21·4	16·0	14·76	14·88
55 to 65 „	33·25	23·49	34·0	28·2	38·7	32·9	29·19	27·27
65 to 75 „	61·13	50·32	71·2	62·0	83·4	77·3	60·69	63·49
75 to 85 „	125·19	110·75	146·5	133·0	186·9	180·0	160·22	153·76

573. It will be noticed that the mortality of males at the age-period 20 to 25 and at all age-periods over 45, and that of females at the age-periods 25 to 45 and 65 to 75, is higher in Victoria than in England ; it is higher than in France in the case of males at from 35 to 75, but lower in the case of females at all age-periods, although the excess at the age-period 45 to 55 is very slight ; and it is lower than in Germany, in the case of both males and females, at all periods of life.

Death rate in Victoria and other countries compared.

574. It is very commonly believed that the conditions of life in Victoria are more fatal to children than those conditions in older

Death rate of children less in Victoria than elsewhere.

countries; but the figures in the table prove the fallacy of this opinion so far as England, France, and Germany are concerned—the low mortality in Victoria, as compared with that obtaining in either of those countries, being especially marked at the age-periods under ten years.

Death rate of males and females in Victoria and other countries.

575. According to the table, the death-rate during a term of ten years of females exceeds that of males at from 15 to 20 and from 25 to 35 in Victoria; at from 10 to 20 in England and Wales; at from 10 to 15 and from 25 to 35 in Germany; and at from 5 to 15, from 35 to 55, and from 65 to 75 in France; moreover, in England and Wales, at from 5 to 10, the death rates of males and females are equal. At every other period of life the death rate of males exceeds that of females in the countries named.

"Ordinary" and "Adjusted" death rates.

576. For the two decades ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively, and for the years 1892 and 1893 the "Adjusted death rates"* of males and females, are, in the following table, placed side by side with the "Ordinary death rates," or those obtained by comparing the deaths with every 1,000 of the population of the same sex irrespective of age:—

"ORDINARY" AND "ADJUSTED" DEATH RATES, 1871 TO 1893.

Period.	Death Rate.			
	Ordinary.†	Adjusted.‡	Ordinary in excess of Adjusted Rate.	Adjusted in excess of Ordinary Rate.
MALES.				
1871 to 1880	16·45	16·48	...	·03
1881 to 1890	16·55	15·97	·58	...
1892	14·99	14·07	·92	...
1893	15·72	13·84	1·88	...
FEMALES.				
1871 to 1880	14·15	14·64	...	·49
1881 to 1890	13·56	13·85	...	·29
1892	12·15	12·06	·09	...
1893	12·36	11·48	·88	...

Results of the two methods in 1881-90 and 1871-80.

577. Comparing the death rates in 1881–90 with those in the previous decade, it is found that, according to the "Ordinary" and less reliable method of computation, there was an apparent increase in the mortality of males, amounting to ·10 per 1,000, but a decrease in that of females, amounting to ·59 per 1,000; whereas according to the "Adjusted," or more correct method, there was a decrease in the case

* For the method of calculating the "Adjusted death rate" see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 655 *et seq.*

† Per 1,000 of the actual population.

‡ Per 1,000 of the standard population.

of both sexes, viz., of ·51 per 1,000 in the case of the males, and of ·79 per 1,000 in the case of females.

578. Comparing the death rates in 1893 with those in the previous year an increased mortality per 1,000 of ·73 by the ordinary, but a decreased mortality of ·23 by the adjusted method is shown in regard to the males, and an increased mortality per 1,000 of ·21 by the ordinary but a decreased mortality of ·58 by the adjusted method is shown in regard to the females. Results of the two methods in 1892 and 1893.

579. The average mortality of both males and females at all ages is much lower in Victoria than in England, Germany, or France, but the difference is not so great when the new method of comparison is used ("Adjusted" death rate) as it is when the old one is used ("Ordinary" death rate). Thus, according to the old method, deaths of males per 100,000 living are, in England, 380, in Germany, 1,190, and in France, 725, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 265 more in England, 775 more in Germany, and 718 more in France. And, according to the old method, deaths of females per 100,000 living are, in England, 440, in Germany, 1,173, and in France, 963, more than in Victoria; but, according to the new method, only 226 more in England, 749 more in Germany, and 782 more in France. The following are the figures:— Death rates by the two methods in Victoria, England, Germany, and France.

ORDINARY AND ADJUSTED DEATH RATES IN VICTORIA, ENGLAND, GERMANY, AND FRANCE.

Country.	Period.	Ordinary Death Rate.		Adjusted Death Rate.	
		Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Victoria ...	1881–90	16·55	13 56	15·97	13·85
England ...	,,	20·30	18·00	18·62	16·11
Germany ...	1871–81	28·45	25·29	23·72	21·34
France	10 years	23·80	23·19	23·15	21·67

580. The mortality of infants in 1893, in proportion to the number born, was considerably below the average. The total number under 1 year of age who died in 1893 was 4,302, and as the births numbered 36,552, it follows that 1 infant died to every 8·5 births, or 11·8 infants to every 100 births. In the 27 years 1866 to 1892, the proportion of infants dying before completing their first year was 12·44 to every 100 births.* Infantile mortality, 1893.

581. It has already been stated that more boys are born than girls, but the balance of the sexes is to a certain extent maintained by more Mortality of male and female infants.

* See table following paragraph 588 *post*.

male than female infants dying. This is shown in the following table, which contains a statement, for two recent decades and for each of the last seven years, of the number of births of boys and girls, and of the deaths of each before completing their first year, together with the proportion of deaths of infants of either sex to the births of the same sex:—

MORTALITY OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS, 1871 TO 1893.*

Period.	Annual Births.		Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.			
			Annual Number.		Number per 100 Births.	
	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
1871–80 ...	13,728	13,144	1,782	1,482	12·98	11·28
1881–90 ...	16,006	15,251	2,158	1,805	13·48	11·83
1887 ...	16,876	16,167	2,354	1,942	13·95	12·01
1888 ...	17,617	16,886	2,390	2,011	13·57	11·91
1889 ...	18,713	17,646	2,989	2,560	15·97	14·51
1890 ...	19,175	18,403	2,372	2,040	12·37	11·09
1891 ...	19,598	18,907	2,575	2,285	13·14	12·09
1892 ...	19,405	18,426	2,196	1,845	11·32	10·01
1893 ...	18,823	17,729	2,338	1,964	12·42	11·08

Mortality of male greater than of female infants.

582. According to a previous paragraph,† the births of male infants in a series of years were in the proportion of about 105 to 100 female infants, and the numbers in this table point to a proportion of 120 deaths of the former to 100 of the latter. It will be noticed that in every one of the years deaths of male infants very much exceeded those of female infants; and as the numbers living were about equal (the excess, if any, being slightly in favour of male infants), the greater tendency of boys than of girls to die before completing one year of life may be considered to be invariable.

Proportion of infants dying to births.

583. In proportion to every 1,000 born, the number of male infants dying varied from 118 in 1873 to 151 in 1875 and 1882, and 160 in 1889, and that of female infants dying from 103 in 1876 to 134 in 1875, and 145 in 1889—the mean number dying per 1,000 births during the ten years ended with 1880 being 130 of the former and 113 of the latter; and in the ten years ended with 1890, 135 and 118 respectively. In 1893, deaths of male infants occurred in the proportion of 124, and deaths of female infants in the proportion of 111 to every 1,000 of either sex born.

Deaths of infants at different ages.

584. In classifying the deaths of infants, those are distinguished which occur at under 1 month of age, at from 1 to 3 months, at from

* For detailed particulars relating to each year, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 579.

† See paragraph 503 *ante*.

3 to 6 months, and at from 6 to 12 months. The numbers of these during 1893, and the ten years ended with 1890, are shown in the following table, together with the proportion of deaths at each of those periods of age and the number at each such period to every 100 births. It will be noticed that in 1893 the mortality of both male and female infants was below the average up to the age of 6 months, but slightly above it between 6 and 12 months :—

AGE AT DEATH OF MALE AND FEMALE INFANTS.

Ages.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.				
	Year 1893.			Average of 10 Years, 1881-90.*	
	Number.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.	Percentage at each Age.	Number per 100 Births.
BOYS.					
Under 1 month ...	698	29·86	3·71	30·99	4·20
1 to 3 months ...	365	15·61	1·94	17·92	2·37
3 to 6 months ...	532	22·75	2·82	22·26	3·01
6 to 12 months ...	743	31·78	3·95	28·83	3·90
Total ...	2,338	100·00	12·42	100·00	13·48
GIRLS.					
Under 1 month ...	517	26·32	2·92	27·41	3·24
1 to 3 months ...	331	16·85	1·87	18·68	2·21
3 to 6 months ...	459	23·37	2·59	23·01	2·73
6 to 12 months ...	657	33·46	3·70	30·90	3·66
Total ...	1,964	100·00	11·08	100·00	11·84

More deaths of male than female infants at all ages.

585. During the period of ten years, the mortality of male infants in proportion to the number born exceeded that of female infants at each of the age-periods. This was more especially the case in the first month of life, when the excess of the former was nearly a third; in the next two months this excess was reduced to about a fourteenth, in the next three months to about a tenth, and in the next six months to about a fifteenth.

Periods at which infants die.

586. In the same period of ten years, nearly a third of the male and nearly two-sevenths of the female infants who died before they were a year old did so in the first month after birth; about two-elevenths of both males and females in the next two months; between a fourth and fifth of both males and females in the next three months; between a third and a fourth of the males, and not quite a third of the females, in the next six months.

* For corresponding average for 1871-81, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., table following paragraph 635.

Probable mortality of infants.

587. As a practical result of these calculations, it may be mentioned that of every 20,000 newly-born boys and girls in equal numbers, 420 of the former and 324 of the latter may be expected to die before they are a month old; 237 more boys and 221 more girls may be expected to die between one and three months of age; 301 more boys and 273 more girls between three and six months; 390 more boys and 366 more girls between six and twelve months. At the end of a year it is probable that 1,348 of the boys and 1,184 of the girls will have died, and 8,652 of the former and 8,816 of the latter, or 17,468 of mixed sexes, will be still living.

Infantile mortality in Australasian Colonies.

588. The following table shows the number of births, the number of deaths of infants under one year, and the proportion of the latter to the former, in each of the colonies of the group, for 1892, also for one quinquennial and two successive decennial periods (except in regard to Western Australia, for which the information is given at the foot of the table for the seven years ended with 1892). All the calculations were made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Period.*	Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Annual Births.	Annual Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.		Number.	Proportion to 100 Births.
	VICTORIA.			NEW SOUTH WALES.			QUEENSLAND.		
1866–70	26,210	3,383	12·91	18,529	1,945	10·50	4,524	575	12·71
1871–80	26,871	3,265	12·15	23,411	2,566	10·96	6,681	866	12·96
1881–90	31,257	3,963	12·68	34,718	4,130	11·90	11,913	1,506	12·64
1891 ...	38,505	4,861	12·62	39,458	4,691	11·89	14,715	1,489	10·12
1892 ...	37,831	4,041	10·68	40,041	4,245	10·60	14,903	1,591	10·68
Mean of 27 Years.	29,210	3,634	12·44	27,905	3,170	11·36	8,822	1,099	12·50
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.			TASMANIA.			NEW ZEALAND.		
1866–70	7,013	1,092	15·57	2,936	294	10·01	9,354	907	9·70
1871–80	8,270	1,227	14·84	3,248	339	10·44	14,810	1,481	10·00
1881–90	10,682	1,319	12·01	4,515	477	10·56	19,055	1,666	8·74
1891 ...	10,737	976	9·09	4,971	470	9·45	18,273	1,667	9·12
1892 ...	10,570	1,022	9·67	4,965	492	9·91	17,876	1,594	8·92
Mean of 27 Years.	9,218	1,220	13·23	3,787	392	10·35	15,614	1,454	9·31

NOTE.—In Western Australia the proportions for the last seven years were as follow:—1886, 15·48; 1887, 15·68; 1888, 12·38; 1889, 8·79; 1890, 8·97; 1891, 11·98; 1892, 14·07; or an average of 12·48 for the seven years.

* For information relating to individual years prior to 1891, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 586.

589. For many years the returns of South Australia showed a very high infantile death rate, much higher than that in any of the other Australasian Colonies. It has since, however, been stated that the apparently high rate referred to had no existence in reality, but was due to the ages of young children and infants having been incorrectly classified through a misunderstanding on the part of the registering officers. Latterly this has been rectified, with the result that for several years past the infantile death rate of South Australia, as officially stated, has compared favorably with that of the other colonies.*

Apparently high infantile death rate in South Australia explained.

590. In the following lists the colonies are placed in order according to their respective rates of infantile mortality, the colony with the highest rate being placed first, and the rest in succession. The rate in 1892 was highest in Western Australia, Victoria with Queensland standing second. Over a series of years Victoria occupied the fourth position, being below South Australia, Western Australia, and Queensland :—

Order of colonies in respect to infantile mortality.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO INFANTILE MORTALITY.

Order in 1892.	Order over a Series of Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. Victoria.	2. Western Australia.†
2. Queensland.	3. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.	4. Victoria.
4. Tasmania.	5. New South Wales.
5. South Australia.	6. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.	7. New Zealand.

591. Of all the countries respecting which the information is procurable, infantile mortality is highest in the German States, Austria, Russia, and Italy. In France it is just below the average of the whole of the countries, and in England and Belgium it is next below that in France; then follow Denmark and Sweden; Victoria, Queensland, and Western Australia stand just below Sweden; South Australia, New South Wales, and Tasmania below these and

Infantile mortality in various countries.

* See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 640.

† According to an average of seven years only.

Scotland; whilst New Zealand and Ireland stand below all the other countries :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
Wurtemburg ...	31·25	Sweden	13·19
Bavaria	30·84	Victoria	12·68
Saxony	28·22	Queensland ...	12·64
Baden	26·17	Western Australia ...	12·26
Austria	25·63	Scotland	12·20
Russia in Europe ...	25·50	South Australia ...	12·01
Alsace-Lorraine ...	21·27	New South Wales ...	11·90
Italy	20·97	Tasmania	10·56
Prussia	20·78	Norway	10·49
Holland	19·32	Ireland	9·50
Switzerland ...	18·79	New Zealand ...	8·74
France	16·60		
England	14·92	Mean of the countries named	17·50
Belgium	14·82		
Denmark	13·75		

NOTE.– The information respecting all the countries except the Australasian Colonies and Ireland is based upon the average of the nineteen years ended with 1883. That respecting the Australasian Colonies, except Western Australia, which is for five years, is based on the average of the ten years ended with 1890, and that respecting Ireland is for the year 1890. All the figures have been derived from official documents.

Infantile mortality in Melbourne and country.

592. The infantile mortality of large towns is naturally always above that in country districts. Thus the deaths at under 1 year of age in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) during the 21 years ended with 1893 averaged 16½ per 100 births, whilst in the extra-metropolitan districts of Victoria the mortality of infants at the same period of life averaged less than 10 per 100 births. The following table shows the death rate of infants in the metropolis and in the other districts of the colony during the eight years 1873 to 1880 and in each subsequent quinquennial period, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN AND OUTSIDE OF GREATER MELBOURNE, 1873 TO 1893.

Period.	Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.		Births.	Deaths at under 1 Year of Age.	
		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.		Total Number.	Number to 100 Births.
	GREATER MELBOURNE.			VICTORIA, OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE.		
1873 to 1880	66,787	11,252	16·85	147,138	14,946	10·16
1881 to 1885	51,883	8,847	17·05	88,375	8,196	9·16
1886 to 1890	77,962	13,411	17·20	94,345	9,171	9·72
1891 ...	18,018	2,862	15·88	20,487	1,999	9·76
1892 ...	17,399	2,237	12·86	20,432	1,805	8·83
1893 ...	15,338	2,210	14·41	21,214	2,092	9·86
Sums and means	247,387	40,819	16·50	391,991	38,209	9·75

593. In Brisbane and Adelaide the rate of infantile mortality is higher, and in Hobart and Wellington lower, than in Melbourne and Sydney—the rate in these two being nearly identical. In the four last-named cities the rate of infantile mortality compares favorably with that in the majority of the following towns, which are arranged in order according to the extent to which infantile mortality prevails in each:— Infantile mortality in English and Australasian towns.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND AUSTRALASIA, 1877 TO 1886.

	Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.		Deaths under 1 Year of Age to 100 Births.
Preston	21·8	Sheffield	16·3
Leicester	20·1	Bradford	16·2
Blackburn	18·7	Hull	16·1
Liverpool	18·3	Twenty-eight English Towns	16·1
Salford	17·8	Newcastle	16·0
Bolton	17·7	Wolverhampton ...	15·9
Nottingham	17·5	Halifax	15·9
Manchester	17·4	Sunderland	15·7
Brisbane (1883 to 1887)	17·4	Plymouth	15·7
Norwich	17·3	London	15·2
Adelaide (1884 to 1887)	17·2	Brighton	14·8
Leeds	17·2	Bristol	14·5
Cardiff	16·9	Hobart (1883 to 1887) ...	14·5
Huddersfield	16·9	Derby	14·3
Oldham	16·9	Wellington (1883 to 1887)	14·2
Melbourne (1878 to 1888)	16·9	Portsmouth	13·8
Sydney (1878 to 1888) ...	16·8	Birkenhead	13·7
Birmingham	16·4		

594. In, or in connexion with, the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 858 children were born alive during the year ended with 30th June, 1893, and of these 27, or about 3 per cent., died whilst under the care of the institution. In the previous year, 3 per cent.; in 1890–91, 3 per cent.; in 1889–90, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; in 1888–9, 4 per cent.; in 1887–8, 3 per cent.; in 1886–7, 4 per cent.; in 1885–6, $4\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.; in 1884–5 and 1883–4, 9 per cent.; in the year 1882–3, 7 per cent.; in 1881–2 (eighteen months), $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and in the year 1880, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the infants born in the Women's Hospital, or outside under the supervision of its medical officers and committee, died before the mother had been discharged. It is satisfactory to find that the proportions in the last eight years were the lowest recorded in the institution; at the same time it may be pointed out that, in consequence of the bad class of cases which come to maternity hospitals for treatment, the infants who die in such institutions, in proportion to the numbers born, are, all over the world, in excess of a similar proportion outside. Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

595. In the year 1893 deaths of male children under 5 years of age numbered 3,360, and deaths of female children under that age numbered Deaths of children under 5.

2,809—the former being in the proportion of about 35 per cent., and the latter of about 40 per cent., to the total number of deaths at all ages. These proportions are above the average of recent years, the increase being doubtless due to the measles epidemic already alluded to. Comparing the average of the last decade with that of the previous one, a marked falling-off took place in the mortality of children relatively to that of persons of all ages, which is accounted for by the fact that the proportion of children to the total population has been diminishing from year to year, and is now very much lower than it was in the earlier period referred to. The following table shows the annual number of such deaths at each year of age, and their proportion to the deaths at all ages, in each of the last three years and during the two decennial periods ended with 1880 and 1890 respectively:—

Deaths of Children under Five Years of Age, 1871 to 1893.

Period.	Years of Age at Death (last birthday).					Total Deaths under 5 Years.	
	0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	Number.	Proportion per 100 deaths at all ages.
Males.							
1871–80 ...	1,783	508	206	148	119	2,764	39·41
1881–90 ...	2,158	464	161	114	92	2,989	34·28
1891 ...	2,575	498	145	122	103	3,443	32·33
1892 ...	2,196	438	142	99	71	2,946	32·38
1893 ...	2,338	613	211	117	81	3,360	35·18
Females.							
1871–80 ...	1,482	482	198	139	106	2,407	46·06
1881–90 ...	1,805	423	151	105	84	2,568	39·61
1891 ...	2,286	463	146	103	77	3,075	38·57
1892 ...	1,845	392	151	81	66	2,535	37·55
1893 ...	1,964	517	166	92	70	2,809	40·38

More boys die than girls.

596. During the ten years ended with 1890, deaths of male children under 5 numbered 29,884, and deaths of female children under 5 numbered 25,679, and thus the former exceeded the latter by 4,205, or by 16 per cent. The deaths of male children in all the years bore a much smaller proportion to the total deaths of males than the deaths of female children did to the total deaths of females, a circumstance

mainly due to the small proportion of adults in the female as compared with that in the male population. During the same period the mortality of boys under 5 amounted to over 34 per cent., and that of girls under 5 amounted to nearly 40 per cent. of the whole mortality of their respective sexes. In none of the years to which the table relates did the former exceed 45 per cent., or the latter exceed 53 per cent., of that mortality.

Number of children under 5 and their deaths.

597. The average number of male and female children at each year of age under 5 living, during the period of ten years ended with 1890, are compared in the next table with the average number of deaths of children of the same sexes at those ages which occurred annually during that period:—

NUMBER AND DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE, 1881 TO 1890.

Age last Birthday.	Males.				Females.			
	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.	Mean Number Living, 1881 and 1891.	Mean Annual Deaths, 1881 to 1890.	Per-centage of Deaths at each age.	Deaths per 1,000 Children Living.
0 ...	14,229	2,158	72·20	151·66*	13,891	1,805	70·29	129·94*
1 ...	13,123	464	15·52	35·36	12,778	423	16·47	33·10
2 ...	13,453	161	5·39	11·97	12,938	151	5·88	11·67
3 ...	13,005	114	3·81	8·77	12,818	105	4·09	8·19
4 ...	12,727	92	3·08	7·23	12,506	84	3·27	6·72
Total...	66,537	2,989	100·00	44·92	64,931	2,568	100·00	39·55

Proportion of children dying annually.

598. During the period to which the table refers, the mean number of children of both sexes under 5 living was 131,468, and the mean number of deaths of such children was 5,557, whence it results that 42 in every 1,000 children under 5, or about 1 in 24, died annually, as compared with 44 per 1,000 in the previous 11 years. In every 1,000 boys the proportion who died annually was 45, or 1 in 22, whilst in every 1,000 girls it was 40, or 1 in 25, whereas in the previous eleven years the proportion per 1,000 was 47 for males and 41 for females.

Proportion of infants dying annually.

599. Of every 1,000 boys under 1 year of age, 152, and of every 1,000 girls under 1 year of age, 130, died annually in the decade under

* These results, being based upon infants living at any one time instead of annual births, are naturally in excess of those given for the corresponding period in the last two columns of table following paragraph 581 *ante*

notice; the corresponding proportions for the previous ten years being 146 and 125 respectively. These are higher proportions than those quoted in the table showing the comparison of deaths of children under 1 with the births, the proportions in which were 135 deaths of male infants and 118 deaths of female infants to every 1,000 births of infants of those sexes respectively during the recent decade, and 130 and 113 respectively during the previous one.*

More boys died than girls.

600. In proportion to their respective numbers in the population, more boys than girls died at every year of age, the difference per 1,000 living being as much as 22 at under 1,† but only about 2 at from 1 to 2, and less than 1 at subsequent ages.

Boys and girls dying under 1.

601. According to the figures, deaths of boys under 1 year of age furnish a larger proportion to the total deaths of boys under 5 than deaths of girls under 1 do to the total deaths of girls under 5, but the reverse is the case at each of the years of age after the first.

Proportion of deaths of children at each age.

602. Of the whole number of children who died before they attained the age of 5, nearly three-fourths, viz., 72 per cent. of the boys, and 70 per cent. of the girls, were under 1 year of age; less than a sixth of the boys and about a sixth of the girls were between 1 and 2; about 1 in 18 of the boys and about 1 in 17 of the girls were between 2 and 3; 1 in 26 of the boys and 1 in 24 of the girls were between 3 and 4; 1 in 32 of the boys and 1 in 30 of the girls were between 4 and 5.

Probable mortality of children under 5.

603. It results from actuarial calculations, based upon the figures in this and a previous table,‡ that of every 20,000 boys and girls in equal numbers born in Victoria, 1,348 boys and 1,184 girls may be expected to die before they complete a year of life, 301 more boys and 287 more girls before they complete 2 years, 99 more boys and 99 more girls before they complete 3 years, 72 more boys and 69 more girls before they complete 4 years, and 59 more boys and 56 more girls before they complete 5 years. At the end of that period it is probable that 1,879 of the boys and 1,695 of the girls will have died; and 8,121 of the boys and 8,305 of the girls will be still living. This result is more favorable than that deduced from the mortality of the decade 1871–80, which showed the number of survivors at the

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* See table following paragraph 581 *ante*.

† See also paragraph 597 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 584, from which probable deaths at under 1 year of age have been deduced; also paragraph 587 *ante*. Probability of death at other ages under 5 has been calculated from the numbers in the last table.

end of the first five years of life to be 8,015 for boys and 8,195 for girls, or 16,210 for children of mixed sexes.

604. The persons who died at the age of 80 or upwards numbered 682 in 1893, as against 695 in 1892 and 831 in 1891. Those in 1893 consisted of 403 males and 279 females. Sixty-six of the males and 38 of the females had passed the age of 90, and 5 males and 2 females had passed the age of 100. The following are the exact registered ages of such persons in the last 23 years :— Deaths of octogenarians.

DEATHS OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1893.

Years of Age.	Year 1893.		Eleven Years, 1882–92.		Eleven Years, 1871–81.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
80	70	39	599	411	253	144
81	48	35	354	251	135	98
82	50	34	463	269	119	97
83	41	25	333	217	101	75
84	31	22	385	260	115	79
85	29	30	287	206	91	70
86	25	18	215	174	63	61
87	14	19	195	160	65	46
88	16	6	147	135	48	38
89	13	13	96	96	35	26
90	15	12	107	92	26	37
91	7	3	61	61	10	16
92	9	7	54	57	18	18
93	13	4	35	41	9	8
94	2	5	29	27	14	8
95	7	3	22	21	16	9
96	3	2	15	8	11	4
97	3	...	12	12	3	4
98	...	...	13	12	5	2
99	2	...	11	10	8	...
100	2	...	12	8	2	5
101	...	1	4	5	1	2
102	1	1	6	4	3	...
103	2	...	3	2	1	2
104	...	...	3	3	2	1
105	...	...	1	2	2	...
106	...	...	4	1	...	1
107	...	...	...	2	...	...
108	...	...	1	...	...	...
109	...	...	1	...	...	...
110	...	...	...	...	...	1
111	...	...	1	...	...	...
114	...	...	...	...	...	1
Unspecified ...	...	...	...	...	135*	98*
Total	403	279	3,469	2,547	1,291	951

* These figures are those relating to the years 1871 and 1872, in which the exact ages of octogenarians were not noted.

Deaths of octogenarians, 1882 to 1892.

605. In the 11 years ended with 1892, 3,469 males and 2,547 females died in Victoria at the age of 80 or upwards. The deaths of males and females at all ages during the same period numbered 99,655 and 73,984 respectively, therefore 1 male in every 29 males who died, and 1 female in every 29 females who died, had lived to be upwards of 80 years of age. In the same period, 395 of the males, or 1 in 252, and 368 of the females, or 1 in 201, had lived to be 90 years of age or upwards; and 36 of the males, or 1 in 2,768, and 27 of the females, or 1 in 2,740, had lived to be upwards of 100 years of age. Owing to the rapidly increasing proportion of old people in the population, these proportions are much higher than those prevailing in the preceding period of 11 years ended with 1881, when only 1 male in every 56 males and 1 female in every 58 females who died were upwards of 80 years of age; only 1 male in 496, and 1 female in 413, were upwards of 90 years; and only 1 male in 5,912, and only 1 female in 3,776 were upwards of 100 years.

Average age at death.

606. The average age at death in 1893 was 32 years. For males the average was 34·34 years, or about 34 years and 4 months, and for females it was 28·78 years, or about 28 years and 9 months; the females being thus on the average about $5\frac{1}{2}$ years younger than the males. Owing to the measles epidemic, which lowered the average age at which death occurred, these proportions were below those in the previous two years. The following figures show the average age at death according to the means of the 23 years 1852–74, the mean of each of the three succeeding quinquennial periods, and each of the four years ended with 1893:—

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH IN VICTORIA.

	Males. Years.	Females. Years.
23 years—1852 to 1874	21·70 ...	15·01
5 years—1875 to 1879	27·98 ...	22·22
5 years—1880 to 1884	32·15 ...	26·59
5 years—1885 to 1889	32·59 ...	27·10
1890	33·57 ...	27·57
1891	35·86 ...	29·98
1892	35·45 ...	30·19
1893	34·34 ...	28·78

607. It should be explained that the average age of death, as given above, would not give a correct idea of the average duration of life, even if the ages of the population were in a normal condition. In an increasing population the former must be always considerably below the latter, in consequence of the undue proportion of children, which tends to lower the average age. A knowledge of the average duration of life can only be accurately obtained from a life table based upon actuarial calculations of a complex character. According to a life table constructed by Mr. A. F. Burridge, F.I.A., of London, based upon the mortality experienced in the ten years 1870–81, the average duration of life (technically called "expectation of life" or "mean after life-time") of males in Victoria is 46·37 years. Mr. Burridge did not publish a table for females in Victoria separately, but he gave a table for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland combined, according to which the "expectation of life" in the three colonies is 46·47 years for males and 49·64 years for females.* In England and Wales, according to the most recent life table, the "expectation of life" is 41·92 years for males and 45·25 years for females, so that, if the figures relating to the two countries hold good, an Australian male may expect to live 4·55 years longer than an Englishman, and an Australian female 4·39 years longer than an Englishwoman.

Expectation of life in Victoria and England.

608. The system of classifying the causes of death in Victoria was changed in 1886 in accordance with a system which had been adopted in England a few years previously. This new mode of classification was based upon one devised by a committee composed of members of the Royal College of Physicians, London, and was published by them, first in 1869, and afterwards, in a revised form, in 1885. The system of classification, now adopted, has superseded that of the late Dr. Farr, which, until the new system was introduced, had been the mode used for classifying the causes of death both in England and Wales and in the Australasian Colonies. A full account of the difference

New classification adopted in Victoria.

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* See *Journal of the Institute of Actuaries*, Vol. XXIV., page 351. Prior to this (Vol. XXIII., page 325), Mr. Burridge published a life table for both sexes, based, however, upon the results of only one year (1879). According to this table the "expectation of life" in Victoria would be—males 49·20, females 52·33 years.

between the two systems was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886–7.*

Nosological Index.

609. A Nosological Index was compiled by the present writer over 30 years since, under the sanction of the then Registrar-General, Mr. W. H. Archer, F.I.A., to be used in connexion with Dr. Farr's classification, in order to facilitate the bringing of all the circumstances resulting in death under classified heads, also for the guidance of deputy-registrars in receiving, and of medical men in supplying, information respecting the causes of death, and of officers of charitable and other public institutions in preparing statistical tables of the deaths and sickness occurring therein. The adoption of a new system of classification has made it necessary that the Nosological Index should be completely altered to suit the change. This has been done according to the best knowledge possessed by the Department of the Government Statist, Melbourne, the place to be assigned to each disease or cause of death having been carefully considered by experienced officers and compared with the revised nomenclature proposed by the Royal College of Physicians. At the same time the opportunity has been taken greatly to increase the number of entries in the Index.†

Victorian Index in use throughout Australasia.

610. From the date of its publication until the adoption of the new classification in 1886 the former Index had been in general use in the registration departments of all the Australasian Colonies, some of which received such a supply of copies as they required from the Victorian Government, and others reprinted the work. Most of the colonies have now adopted the new system. To all the colonies adopting this system the revised Index is found as indispensable as the former one proved itself to be during a period of twenty-five years in connexion with the system which has been abandoned.

Causes of death classified.

611. The following table shows the causes of death in classified arrangement; the total number and the number of Chinese and Aborigines who died from each cause during 1893, also the total number

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* Paragraph 635 *et seq.*

† A copy of the new Nosological Index was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 853 *et seq.* Copies can be obtained at a small cost from the Government Printer, Melbourne.

who died from each cause during the ten year periods ended with 1890 and with 1880:—

Causes of Death in Classified Arrangement.

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.*	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871–80.	1881–90.	Total.†	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		All Causes	122,570	151,459	16,508	229	19
		Classes.					
I.	...	Specific Febrile or Zymotic Diseases: — Zymotici (*ζύμη*, leaven). Diseases of the whole body, dependent on morbid poisons.	28,430	23,270	2,262	14	5
II.	...	Parasitic Diseases:—Parasitici (*παράσιτος*, parasite). Diseases dependent on animal or vegetable parasites.	734	764	77	1	...
III.	...	Dietic Diseases:—Dietici (*δίαιτα*, way of life; diet). Diseases produced by errors of diet.	1,979	2,163	147	7	...
IV.	...	Constitutional Diseases:—Cachectici (*κακεξία*, bad habit of body). This class, according to the nomenclature of the Royal College of Physicians, is designated "Diseases of the whole body—not classed." The term used by Dr. Farr in the old classification, however, is retained; Dr. Farr's definition being as follows:—"Sporadic diseases affecting several organs in which new morbid products are often deposited; sometimes hereditary."	17,205	24,011	2,876	46	1
V.	...	Developmental Diseases:—Metamorphici (*μεταμόρφωσις*, change of form). Special diseases, the incidental result of the formative and nutritive processes.	6,042	10,617	1,231	29	4
VI.	...	Local Diseases: — Monorganici (*μόνος*, alone, without others; *ὄργανον*, organ). Sporadic diseases, in which the functions of particular organs or systems are disturbed or obliterated, with or without inflammation.	51,209	69,213	7,922	97	9
VII.	...	Violent Diseases or Deaths:—Thanatici (*θάνατοι*, violent deaths). Diseases which are the evident and direct results of physical or chemical forces, acting either by the will of the sufferer, of other persons, or accidentally.	8,607	9,678	997	15	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and Not Specified Causes. This group includes several diseases which were formerly classed under specific heads, such as dropsy, debility, tumor, abscess, &c.	8,364	11,743	996	20	...

* The definitions given in this column are chiefly those of the lat Dr. Farr.
† The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column.

Causes of Death in Classified Arrangement—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871–80.	1881–90.	Total.*	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		Sub-Classes.					
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases	15,459	10,949	1,390	5	4
	2	Diarrhœal diseases	11,036	10,375	688	5	1
	3	Malarial diseases	213	72	5	1	...
	4	Zoogenous diseases	1	8	1	...	...
	5	Venereal diseases	377	425	43	1	...
	6	Septic diseases	1,344	1,441	135	2	...
II.	...	Parasitic diseases	734	764	77	1	...
III.	...	Dietic diseases	1,979	2,163	147	7	...
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases	17,205	24,011	2,876	46	1
V.	...	Developmental diseases	6,042	10,617	1,231	29	4
VI.	1	Diseases of the nervous system ...	13,532	15,999	1,521	16	1
	2	Diseases of the organs of special sense	?	80	16	...	...
	3	Diseases of the circulatory system	6,804	10,651	1,425	28	1
	4	Diseases of the respiratory system	15,534	21,285	2,221	38	4
	5	Diseases of the digestive system ...	11,240	14,949	1,956	8	1
	6	Diseases of the lymphatic system and ductless glands	44	105	15	2	...
	7	Diseases of the urinary system ...	1,875	3,767	526	3	...
	8	Diseases of the organs of generation	295	339	40	...	...
	9	Diseases of parturition	1,267	1,213	98	...	1
	10	Diseases of the organs of locomotion	290	375	55	1	...
	11	Diseases of the integumentary system	328	450	49	1	1
VII.	1	Accident or negligence	7,447	8,274	810	7	...
	2	Homicide	190	290	52	1	...
	3	Suicide	951	1,101	134	7	...
	4	Execution	19	13	1	...	...
VIII.	...	Ill-defined causes, or unspecified ...	8,364	11,743	996	20	...
		Diseases, etc.					
I.	1	Small-pox	2	7	...	...	...
		Chicken-pox	13	14	3	...	...
		Measles	2,080	534	659	1	4
		Epidemic rose rash	...	8	1	...	...
		Scarlet fever	4,101	430	21	...	...
		Influenza	276	398	206	1	...
		Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	117	...	...
		Mumps	...	7	4	...	...
		Diphtheria †	3,040	2,566	120	...	...
		Cerebro-spinal fever	...	7	...	...	...
		Simple continued fever ... / Typhoid (or enteric) fever	3,973	5,585	259	3	...
		Others	...	1	...	...	...
	2	Cholera (simple)	523	834	90	...	...
		Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	495	2	1
		Dysentery	2,846	1,237	103	3	...
	3	Remittent fever	169	42	1	...	...
		Ague	44	27	2	...	...

* The Chinese and Aborigines are included in this column. † See also Croup (VI., 4.).

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871–80.	1881–90.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.—*continued.*					
I.	3	Beri-beri	...	3	2	1	...
	4	Glanders	1	...	...	...	...
		Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	1	...	...
	5	Syphilis	286	332	29	1	...
		Gonorrhœa, stricture of the urethra	91	93	14	...	...
	6	Phagedæna	?	5*	2	...	...
		Erysipelas	619	426	26	2	...
		Pyæmia, septicæmia †	264	370	26	...	...
		Puerperal fever ‡	461	640	81	...	...
II.	...	Thrush	327	220	12	...	...
		Others from vegetable parasites ...	?	1*	...	...	...
		Hydatids	379	537	65	1	...
		Others from animal parasites ...	28	6	...	...	...
III.	...	Starvation, want of breast-milk ...	1,322	1,192	82	6	...
		Scurvy §	?	6*	1	...	...
		Intemperance	646	950	63	...	...
		Other dietic diseases	11	15	1	1	...
IV.	...	Rheumatic fever, rheumatism of heart	817	799	29	...	...
		Rheumatism			66	...	...
		Gout	133	197	32	...	...
		Rickets	?	16	2	...	...
		Cancer, malignant disease ‖ ...	2,957	4,864	734	13	1
		Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	50	...	...
		Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	231	...	...
		Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,572	32	...
		Other forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c.	780	594	59	...	...
		Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis ¶	100	114	16	...	...
		Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia**	?	136*	28	...	...
		Diabetes mellitus ††	146	268	56	...	...
		Other constitutional diseases ...	?	27*	1	1	...
V.	...	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	487	...	1
		Atelectasis ‡‡	?	191*	48	...	...
		Cyanosis	203	275	34	...	...
		Spina bifida	108	105	4	...	...
		Imperforate anus ...	289	334	12	...	...
		Cleft palate, harelip ...			3	...	...
		Other congenital defects			27	...	...
		Old age	2,727	5,852	616	29	3

* For five years only.
† A few cases of mumps and other miasmatic diseases probably included under this head prior to 1886.
‡ See also accidents of childbirth (Class VI., Sub-class 9), *post.*
§ Included with purpura (IV.) prior to 1886.
‖ Including lupus prior to 1886.
¶ Including scurvy prior to 1886.
** Distributed over other heads prior to 1886, viz., anæmia, with dropsy (VIII.), chlorosis with disorders of menstruation (VI., 8), and leucocythæmia with other diseases of the circulatory system (VI., 3) prior to 1886.
†† Includes diabetes insipidus prior to 1886, and diabetes undefined.
‡‡ Included with debility (VIII.) prior to 1886.

Causes of Death in Classified Arrangement—*continued.*

(10 years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871-80.	1881-90.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		Diseases, etc.—*continued.*					
VI.	1	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	128	1	...
		Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	369	5	...
		Softening of brain	†	393*	65	1	...
		Hemiplegia, brain paralysis	1,596	2,661	40	1	...
		Paralysis, undefined ...			164	3	...
		Insanity (general paralysis of insane)			150	4	...
		Chorea	20	21	2	...	...
		Epilepsy	588	851	69	...	...
		Convulsions	3,390	3,471	336	...	...
		Laryngismus stridulus	?	15*	2	...	...
		Idiopathic tetanus ...	2,805	2,802	10	...	...
		Paraplegia, diseases of spinal cord			58	...	1
		Other diseases of nervous system			128	1	...
	2	Otitis, otorrhœa †	?	61*	9	...	...
		Epistaxis and diseases of nose † ...	?	14*	2	...	...
		Ophthalmia and diseases of eye †...	?	5*	5	...	...
	3	Endocarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	272	...	...
		Pericarditis			132	3	...
		Hypertrophy of heart ‡	?	90*	14	...	...
		Angina pectoris ‡	?	51*	17	...	...
		Syncope ‡	?	619*	261	11	...
		Aneurism	785	670	83	...	...
		Senile gangrene §	?	69*	7	...	...
		Embolism, thrombosis ...	5,642	7,747	26	...	...
		Phlebitis			7	...	...
		Varicose veins			5	...	...
		Other diseases of the circulatory system			601	14	1
	4	Laryngitis	359	518	26	...	1
		Croup ‖	1,897	2,004	62	...	...
		Other diseases of larynx and trachea	?	26*	1	...	...
		Asthma, emphysema	392	635	104	7	...
		Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	743	14	...
		Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	993	11	2
		Congestion of the lungs	1,812	1,955	147	5	...
		Pleurisy	811	1,127	119	1	1
		Others	598	571	26	...	...
	5	Stomatitis ¶	3	64	7	...	...
		Dentition	1,469	1,273	139	...	...
		Sore throat, quinsy	153	130	9	...	...

* For five years only.

† Included with other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

‡ Included with other diseases of the circulatory system prior to 1886.

§ Included with mortification (VIII.) prior to 1886.

‖ Including diphtheric croup.

¶ The great majority of cases of stomatitis for years prior to 1886 are included with diseases of stomach.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CLASSIFIED ARRANGEMENT—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871-80.	1881-90.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		DISEASES, ETC.—*continued.*					
VI.	5	Dyspepsia	1,971	3,861	22	...	1
		Hæmatemesis			15	1	...
		Melæna			14	...	...
		Diseases of stomach ...			129	...	...
		Enteritis	2,134	2,838	1,008	...	...
		Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	44	...	...
		Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	74	2	...
		Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	5	...	...
		Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	12	...	...
		Hernia	191	304	31	...	...
		Fistula	17	22	1	...	...
		Peritonitis	771	1,014	133	...	...
		Ascites	184	113	12	1	...
		Gallstones	3,623	4,176	12	...	...
		Cirrhosis of liver ...			87	2	...
		Other diseases of liver ...			165	2	...
		Other diseases of the digestive system	3	80	37	...	...
	6	Diseases of lymphatic system ...	?	36*	5	1	...
		Disease of spleen	44	39	3	1	...
		Bronchocele	?	15	2	...	...
		Addison's disease†	?	15*	5	...	...
	7	Nephritis	218	536	139	...	...
		Bright's disease	749	1,837	205	3	...
		Uræmia†	?	156*	41	...	...
		Suppression of urine	29	76	8	...	...
		Calculus	48	104	17	...	...
		Hæmaturia†	?	15*	...	...	...
		Diseases of bladder and prostate ...	203	520	93	...	...
		Other diseases of the urinary system	628	523	23	...	...
	8	Ovarian disease	44	125	18	...	...
		Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	132	16	...	...
		Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	...	...	...
		Pelvic abscess‡	?	13*	4	...	...
		Perineal abscess‡	?	8*	1	...	...
		Diseases of the testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	14	1	...	...
	9	Abortion, miscarriage ...	1,267	1,213	19	...	...
		Puerperal mania ...			6	...	...
		Puerperal convulsions ...			7	...	...
		Placenta prævia, flooding			19	...	...
		Phlegmasia dolens ...			1	...	...
		Other accidents of childbirth			46§	...	1
	10	Caries, necrosis‖	...	123*	27	...	...
		Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	7	...	...
		Other diseases of the organs of locomotion	203	120	21	1	...

* For 5 years only. † Included with other diseases of urinary system prior to 1886.
‡ Included with abscess (VIII.) prior to 1886. § Including cases undefined.
‖ Included with "Other diseases," in same sub-class prior to 1886.

Causes of Death in Classified Arrangement—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871 to 1880, and 1881 to 1890; and Year 1893.)

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.				
			Ten Years.		Year 1893.		
			1871-80.	1881-90.	Total.	Chinese.	Aborigines.
		Diseases, etc.—*continued.*					
VI.	11	Carbuncle	37	53	8	...	...
		Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	61	17	1	1
		Lupus*	?	11†	1	...	...
		Ulcer, bedsore	86	107	3	...	...
		Eczema	185	218	11	...	...
		Pemphigus			3	...	...
		Other diseases of the integumentary system			6	...	...
VII.	1	Fractures, contusions	3,152	3,564	332	5	...
		Wounds	262	274	31	...	...
		Burn, scald	885	941	111	1	...
		Sunstroke	218	233	9	...	...
		Lightning	25	26	1	...	...
		Poison	178	204	17	...	...
		Bite of snake or insect‡ ...	37	38	8	...	...
		Drowning	1,937	2,064	204	1	...
		Suffocation	625	648	82	...	...
		Otherwise	128	282	15	...	...
	2	Murder and Manslaughter ...	190	290	52	1	...
	3	Gunshot wounds	69	203	36	...	...
		Cut, stab	185	181	22	1	...
		Poison	188	183	25	...	...
		Drowning	217	206	15	...	...
		Hanging	256	278	29	5	...
		Suicide by other means	36	50	7	1	...
	4	Judicial hanging	19	13	1	...	...
VIII.	...	Dropsy§	613	457	18	3	...
		Debility, atrophy, inanition‖ ...	6,987	10,309	931	14	...
		Mortification	131	92	11	...	...
		Tumour	269	325	9	...	...
		Abscess	38	95	1	...	...
		Hæmorrhage	326	465	5	...	...
		Sudden (causes unascertained)			7	...	...
		Causes not specified ...			14	3	...

Causes of death in order of fatality.

612. The next table shows the same causes of death, arranged in the order of their fatality, during 1893, with the numbers who died from each cause in that year, and during the decennial periods ended

* Included with cancer (IV.) prior to 1886.

† For five years only.

‡ At least five of the deaths in the ten years 1881-90 were cases of insect-bite, but in most of those years such cases were not distinguished; in 1893 all the cases except one were of snake-bite.

§ Including anæmia (IV.) prior to 1886.

‖ Including atelectasis (V.) prior to 1886.

with 1890 and 1880; also the order of fatality of the different causes during those periods:—

Causes of Death in Order of Fatality.

(10 Years: 1871–80, and 1881–90; and Year 1893.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1893.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1893.
1	1	1	Phthisis	10,155	14,090	1,572
19	15	2	Enteritis	2,134	2,838	1,008
5	5	3	Pneumonia	5,077	7,875	993
4	2	4	Heart disease, &c., exclusive of aneurism and pericarditis, endocarditis, and valvular disease	5,642	8,576	938
3	4	5	Accidents	7,447	8,274	810
6	6	6	Bronchitis	4,588	6,574	743
12	9	7	Cancer, malignant disease ...	2,957	4,864	734
20	46	8	Measles	2,080	534	659
16	7	9	Old age	2,727	5,852	616
2	3	10	Diarrhœa	7,667	8,304	495
17	12	11	Premature birth	2,715	3,860	487
48	25	12	Endocarditis, pericarditis, valvular disease	377	1,405	404
15	13	13	Apoplexy	2,750	3,520	369
26	17	14	Hemiplegia, paralysis, insanity ...	1,596	2,661	354
10	14	15	Convulsions	3,390	3,471	336
9	10	16	Liver diseases not classed ...	3,623	4,176	264
8	8	17	Typhoid (or enteric) and simple continued fever	3,973	5,585	259
28	24	18	Tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus)	1,394	1,714	231
52	52	19	Influenza	276	398	206
36	23	20	Bright's disease	749	1,837	205
14	16	21	Diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system	2,805	2,787	186
22	11	22	Dyspepsia, and other diseases of the stomach	1,971	3,861	180
25	22	23	Childbirth, and puerperal fever ...	1,728	1,853	179
24	21	24	Congestion of the lungs ...	1,812	1,955	147
27	27	25	Dentition	1,469	1,273	139
54	45		Nephritis	218	536	139
30	31	26	Suicide	951	1,101	134
35	32	27	Peritonitis	771	1,014	133
18	19	28	Inflammation of brain or its membranes	2,383	2,265	128
41	34		Malformation	600	905	128
11	18	29	Diphtheria	3,040	2,566	120
32	30	30	Pleurisy	811	1,127	119
21	26	31	Whooping-cough	1,974	1,392	117
46	40	32	Asthma, emphysema	392	635	104
13	28	33	Dysentery	2,846	1,237	103
31	38	34	Rheumatic fever and rheumatism	817	799	95
55	48	35	Diseases of bladder and prostate...	203	520	93
44	37	36	Cholera (simple)	523	834	90
33	39	37	Aneurism	785	670	83
29	29	38	Starvation, want of breast milk ...	1,322	1,192	82
45	41	39	Ileus, obstruction of intestine ...	424	621	74

Causes of Death in Order of Fatality—*continued.*

(10 Years: 1871–80, and 1881–90; and Year 1893.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years: 1871–80.	Ten Years: 1881–90.	Year 1893.		Ten Years: 1871–80.	Ten Years: 1881–90.	Year 1893.
43	36	40	Epilepsy	588	851	69
47	44	41	Hydatids	379	537	65
...	53	41	Softening of brain *	?	393†	65
38	33	42	Intemperance	646	950	63
23	20	43	Croup (including diphtheritic croup)	1,897	2,004	62
34	42	44	Forms of tuberculosis, scrofula, &c., not classed	780	594	59
64	58	45	Diabetes mellitus	146	268	56
57	57	46	Murder and manslaughter ...	190	290	52
37	29	47	Tabes mesenterica	723	1,192	50
62	59	48	Ulceration of intestines ...	160	231	44
...	63	49	Uræmia	?	156†	41
83	77	50	Diseases of the digestive system not classed	3	80	37
65	62	51	Gout	133	197	32
56	56	52	Hernia	191	304	31
51	55	53	Syphilis	286	332	29
...	65	54	Anæmia, chlorosis, leucocythæmia	?	136†	28
...	69	55	Caries, necrosis	?	123†	27
42	43	56	Diseases of the respiratory system not classed	598	571	26
49	49	56	Laryngitis	359	518	26
40	51	56	Erysipelas	619	426	26
53	54	56	Pyæmia, septicæmia	264	370	26
39	47	57	Diseases of the urinary system not classed	628	523	23
7	50	58	Scarlet fever	4,101	430	21
55	70	58	Diseases of the organs of locomotion not classed	203	120	21
58	61	59	Eczema	185	218	11
		59	Pemphigus			3
		59	Integumentary diseases not classed			6
73	68	60	Ovarian disease	44	125	18
72	74	61	Calculus	48	104	17
77	80	61	Phlegmon, cellulitis	20	61	17
60	66	62	Diseases of the uterus and vagina	170	132	16
66	71	62	Purpura, hæmorrhagic diathesis...	100	114	16
...	77	62	Diseases of the eye and ear (and nose ?)	?	80†	16
68	75	63	Gonorrhœa, stricture of urethra...	91	93	14
50	60	64	Thrush	327	220	12
67	64	64	Intussusception of intestine ...	93	139	12
59	72	64	Ascites	184	113	12
...	91	65	Idiopathic tetanus	?	15†	10
63	67	66	Sore throat, quinsy	153	130	9
75	78	67	Suppression of urine	29	76	8
74	81	67	Carbuncle	37	53	8
69	66	68	Arthritis, ostitis, periostitis ...	87	132	7
83	79	68	Stomatitis	3	64	7

* Included with diseases of spinal cord and other diseases of nervous system prior to 1886.

† For 5 years only.

Causes of Death in Order of Fatality—*continued.*

(10 Years : 1871–80, and 1881–90 ; and Year 1893.)

Order of Fatality.			Causes of Death.	Number of Deaths.		
Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1893.		Ten Years: 1871-80.	Ten Years: 1881-90.	Year 1893.
73	76	69	Stricture or strangulation of intestine	44	83	5
...	85	69	Diseases of the lymphatic system	?	36*	5
...	91	69	Addison's disease	?	15*	5
...	93	70	Pelvic abscess	?	13*	4
...	96	70	Mumps	?	7*	4
70	73	71	Ulcer, bedsore...	86	107	3
73	84	71	Disease of spleen	44	39	3
80	92	71	Chicken-pox	13	14	3
73	86	72	Ague	44	27	2
77	89	72	Chorea	20	21	2
...	90	72	Rickets	?	16*	2
...	91	72	Bronchocele	?	15*	2
...	91	72	Laryngismus stridulus	?	15*	2
...	98	72	Phagedæna	...	5*	2
..,	99	72	Beri-beri	?	3*	2
61	83	73	Remittent fever	169	42	1
...	86	73	Constitutional diseases not classed	...	27*	1
...	87	73	Diseases of the larynx and trachea not classed	?	26*	1
79	88	73	Fistula	17	22	1
81	91	73	Dietic diseases not classed ...	11	15	1
75	92	73	Diseases of testes, penis, scrotum, &c.	29	14	1
78	93	73	Judicial hanging	19	13	1
...	94	73	Lupus	?	11*	1
...	95	73	Cow-pox and other effects of vaccination	?	8*	1
...	95	73	Epidemic rose rash	?	8*	1
...	95	73	Perineal abscess	?	8*	1
...	97	73	Scurvy	?	6*	1
71	82	...	Disorders of menstruation ...	52	47	...
...	91	...	Hæmaturia	?	15*	...
76	96	...	Parasitic diseases not classed ...	28	7*	...
84	96	...	Small-pox	2	7	...
...	96	...	Cerebro-spinal fever	?	7*	...
...	100	...	Miasmatic diseases not classed ...	...	1	...
85	...	...	Glanders	1	...	...
			Deaths from well-defined causes	114,206	139,716	15,512
			Deaths from "atrophy and debility" and other ill-defined and unspecified causes	8,364	11,743	996
			Deaths from all causes ...	122,570	151,459	16,508

Death rate from various causes in Victoria and England.

613. The fatality of the different circumstances which cause death in this colony, as compared with the fatality resulting from similar causes in England and Wales, is shown by the following table, in which

* For 5 years only.

the number of persons dying from each cause in either country is compared with the number of persons living in the same country. The total of each class and order is given, as also are some of the principal diseases. The Victorian results relate to the year 1893, the decennial periods ended with 1890 and 1880, and the results for England and Wales to the five years ended with 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM EACH GROUP OF CAUSES AND CERTAIN DISEASES IN VICTORIA AND ENGLAND AND WALES.

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1893.	Average of 10 Years: 1881–90.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1886 to 1890.
		All causes	1,410·54	1,512·50	1,538·01	1,889·54
		CLASSES.				
I.	...	Specific febrile or zymotic diseases	193·28	232·38	356·74	250·22
II.	...	Parasitic diseases... ...	6·58	7·63	9·21	2·78
III.	...	Dietic diseases	12·56	21·60	24·83	6·72
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases ...	245·74	239·78	215·89	326·92
V.	...	Developmental diseases ...	105·19	106·02	75·82	158·92
VI.	...	Local diseases	676·90	691·18	642·57	986·16
VII.	...	Violent deaths	85·19	96·64	108·00	63·50
VIII.	...	Ill-defined and not specified causes	85·10	117·27	104·95	94·32
		SUB-CLASSES AND DISEASES.				
I.	1	Miasmatic diseases ...	118·77	109·34	193·98	158·34
		Measles	56·31	5·33	26·10	46·84
		Scarlet fever	1·80	4·29	51·46	24·06
		Influenza	17·60	4·05	...	3·44
		Diphtheria*	10·25	25·62	38·15	16·96
		Whooping-cough ...	10·00	13·90	24·77	44·36
		Typhoid or enteric fever, &c.	22·13	55·77	49·85	19·58
	2	Diarrhœal diseases ...	58·79	103·61	138·48	68·10
		Diarrhœa	42·30	82·92	96·21	66·70
		Dysentery	8·80	12·35	35·71	
	3	Malarial diseases	·43	·72	2·67	·64
	4	Zoogenous diseases ...	·09	·08	·01	·28
	5	Venereal diseases ...	3·67	4·24	4·73	8·36
	6	Septic diseases	11·53	14·36	16·87	14·50
		Puerperal fever (see also Childbirth and Puerperal fever *infra*)	6·92	6·39	5·78	7·64

* Deaths from diphtheritic croup are not included with those from diphtheria, but under the head of croup, which is classed as a disease of the respiratory system, Class VI., Sub-Class 4.

Annual Death Rate from each Group of Causes and certain Diseases in Victoria and England and Wales—*continued.*

Class.	Sub-Class.	Causes of Death.	Number of Annual Deaths per 100,000 of Mean Population.			
			Victoria.			England and Wales.
			Year 1893.	Average of 10 Years: 1881–90.	Average of 10 Years: 1871 to 1880.	Average of 5 Years: 1886 to 1890.
		Sub-Classes and Diseases.				
IV.	...	Constitutional diseases—				
		Rheumatism, rheumatic fever, and gout	10·85	9·95	11·92	12·22
		Cancer, malignant disease	62·72	48·57	37·10	63·16
		Phthisis	134·32	140·71	127·42	163·54
		Other tubercular and scrofulous diseases	29·05	34·95	36·35	68·68
V.	...	Developmental diseases—				
		Of children (premature birth or malformation)	52·55	47·58	41·60	61·34
		Of old age	52·64	58·44	34·22	97·58
VI.	...	Diseases of the systems—				
	1	Nervous (brain diseases, &c.)	129·96	159·77	169·80	254·92
	2	Organs of special sense (nose, ear, and eye diseases)	1·37	?	?	2·28
	3	Circulatory (heart diseases, &c.)	121·76	106·36	85·37	168·58
	4	Respiratory (lung diseases, &c.)*	189·78	212·56	194·92	376·54
	5	Digestive (stomach, bowel, liver diseases, &c.)	167·13	149·28	141·04	109·92
	6	Lymphatic, and ductless glands	1·28	1·05	·55	2·28
	7	Urinary (kidney, bladder diseases, &c.)	44·94	37·62	23·53	44·66
	8	Generative (diseases of ovary, uterus, and vagina, &c.)	3·42	3·39	3·70	5·50
	9	Childbirth (see also Childbirth and puerperal fever *infra*)	8·37	12·11	15·90	6·60
	10	Locomotive (arthritis, ostitis, &c.)	4·70	3·75	3·64	8·62
	11	Integumentary (carbuncle, phlegmon, ulcer, &c.)	4·19	4·49	4·12	6·26
VII.	1	Accident or negligence ...	69·21	82·63	93·45	54·38
	2	Homicide	4·44	2·89	2·38	1·10
	3	Suicide	11·45	10·99	11·93	7·94
	3	Execution	·09	·13	·24	·08
I. VI.	6 9	Childbirth and puerperal fever	15·29	18·50	21·68	14·24

NOTE.—See notes to table following paragraph 611 *ante*.

* There is some difficulty in making comparisons in the case of diphtheria, as diphtheritic croup, which is generally classed with croup, may sometimes be classed with diphtheria. See footnote on page 346.

Diseases more fatal in Victoria than in England.

614. By means of the results shown in this table, it is found that, over a series of years, the mortality from the following causes is greater in Victoria than in England and Wales :—Influenza, diphtheria,* typhoid fever, diarrhœal diseases, malarial diseases, dietic diseases (including want of breast milk and alcoholism), parasitic diseases (including thrush, hydatids, &c.) ; diseases of the stomach, bowels, and liver ; violent deaths of all kinds ; and the consequences of childbirth. From every other specified cause shown, also from all causes combined, the death rate is, on the average, higher in England and Wales than in Victoria.

New nosology prevents returns from being strictly comparable.

615. It should be explained that under the altered nosological classification, which has now been in force for eight years, the increased number of distinct diseases specified, and the numerous changes made in the grouping of diseases, have rendered it difficult in some instances to compare correctly the number of deaths resulting from many diseases now stated separately, with the deaths which resulted from the same diseases before the change took place, when they were grouped with other complaints in such a way as to be now not distinguishable. Such discrepancies have, as far as possible, been pointed out in the footnotes to a previous table, by means of which it will generally be found possible to institute a fair comparison.

Specific febrile or zymotic diseases.

616. Per 100,000 of the population, 193 deaths in 1893 were set down to specific febrile or zymotic diseases. The proportion was much below the average of the decade 1881–90, and very much below the average of the decade 1871–80, during which period, in consequence of the prevalence of epidemics, the rate of mortality from this class of complaints was considerably higher than in England according to the average of the five years 1886 to 1890. Of the 193 deaths per 100,000 persons referred to, 119 were set down to miasmatic, 59 to diarrhœal, 11 to septic, 4 to venereal diseases, and only a small fraction to malarial and zoogenous diseases. Measles, which caused only 1 death in 1892, caused as many as 659 deaths, or 56 per 100,000 persons living, in 1893, the proportion being much higher than that at either of the former periods named or that in England and Wales. Influenza, which caused about 10 deaths per 100,000 persons living in 1892, caused nearly 18 such deaths in 1893 ; typhoid fever caused 22 such deaths, as against 26 in 1892, 31 in 1891, 54 in 1890, and 53 according to the average of twenty years. The rate, however, although so much reduced, was still

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* See footnote (*) on previous page.

higher than that which prevails in England. Diphtheria in 1893 was not nearly so fatal as in the four preceding years; the mortality therefrom being only about 10 per 100,000, as compared with 21 in 1892, 28 in 1891, 66 in 1890, and 48 in 1889; the average during the ten years 1881–90 was only 26, and that of the previous decade 38. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases in 1893 (59 per 100,000) was less than that in 1892, 1891, or 1890, not much more than half that in the decade 1881–90, and considerably less than half that in the decade 1871–80. The mortality from most of the other zymotic diseases was considerably below the average.

Zymotic diseases, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

617. The following is a statement of the number of deaths from zymotic diseases under the old classification, which now corresponds as nearly as possible with the zymotic, parasitic, and dietic classes of diseases together, and of the proportion of such deaths to the total mortality and to the population over a series of years in all the Australasian Colonies. The colonies are placed in order according to the death rate from diseases of this class prevailing in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO MORTALITY FROM ZYMOTIC, PARASITIC, AND DIETIC DISEASES, 1878–87.

Colony.	Deaths from Zymotic, Parasitic, and Dietic Diseases, 1878–87.		
	Total Number.	Percentage of Total Deaths.	Annual Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
1. Queensland ...	13,190	28·11	49·5
2. Western Australia ...	1,099	20·34	34·2
3. South Australia ...	8,425	20·53	29·3
4. New South Wales ...	22,909	18·13	27·7
5. Victoria	23,776	17·71	26·2
6. Tasmania	2,793	14·59	22·7
7. New Zealand ...	11,544	20·25	22·3

Results compared in different colonies.

618. It will be observed that in Victoria, during the 10 years 1878 to 1887, the mortality from zymotic, parasitic, and dietic diseases was less in proportion to the mortality from all causes than it was in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Tasmania, and less in proportion to population than in any of them except Tasmania and New Zealand.

Queensland was much above the other colonies in these respects, and was the only one of the colonies in which the death rate from this class of complaints was higher than that in England. In New South Wales, on the other hand, the proportion was only slightly higher than in Victoria.

Small-pox in various countries.

619. Small-pox has never prevailed as an epidemic amongst the people of Victoria. On several occasions persons sickening from or affected by that complaint have arrived in vessels, and before the nature of the malady was discovered it has been caught by others; but in every case the patients have been promptly isolated by order of the Government, and the disease has soon disappeared. No death from small-pox has occurred in the last five years, and since the registration system was first introduced, in 1853, only 26 deaths from it have been recorded, five of which occurred in 1884. Material for giving some statistics of deaths from small-pox in other countries is at hand in the valuable paper contributed by Dr. E. Raseri to the International Statistical Institute at its session held at Rome in the month of April, 1886. The following are the figures referred to, which relate generally to the mean of the four years 1881 to 1884:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SMALL-POX IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES*

	Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Small-pox Annually per 10,000 Persons Living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	13·07	Holland	·57
Spain	8·46	Sweden	·41
Austria (principal towns)...	8·43	Switzerland	·33
Austria	7·05	Prussia	·29
Belgium	4·09	Germany (principal towns)	·23
Belgium (principal towns)	3·15	Ireland	·20
Russia	2·96	Massachusetts	·18
Italy	1·63	Denmark (towns) ...	·08
Switzerland (principal towns)	·80	Scotland (eight towns) ...	·05
Sweden (principal towns) ...	·69	Scotland	·03
England and Wales ...	·67		

Vaccinations.

620. Although cases of small-pox have rarely occurred in Victoria, parents are required by law to cause their children to be vaccinated.† In 1893 the number of cases of successful vaccination performed in

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* For an account of the mortality from small-pox amongst the Australian aborigines, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 228.

† An interesting report on the efficacy of vaccination was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 615.

Victoria was 25,697 ; and, as the number of births was 36,552, it appears that 70 per cent. of the children born were vaccinated. Part of the remainder are accounted for by death—2,902, or 8 per cent., of those born having died before they were six months old. The average proportions of vaccinations to infants born is 75 per cent., as is seen by reference to the following figures, which indicate the proportions during each of the eighteen years ended with 1893 :—

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS, 1876 TO 1893.

	Vaccinations per 100 Births.		Vaccinations per 100 Births.
1876	80	1887	78
1877	87	1888	67
1878	82	1889	70
1879	82	1890	68
1880	73	1891	66
1881	100*	1892	71
1882	75	1893	70
1883	67		
1884	74	Mean of 18 years	75
1885	69		
1886	70		

621. Dr. Raseri† gives the following as the proportions of successful vaccinations to births in different countries, generally during the years 1880 to 1884. To these have been added the proportions in such of the Australasian Colonies as the information is available for :— Vaccinations in various countries.

PROPORTION OF VACCINATIONS TO BIRTHS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Vaccinations per 100 Births.		Vaccinations per 100 Births.
Ireland	89	Poland (1887)	77
Scotland	88	Italy	73
Norway	87	Germany	71
England and Wales... ...	86	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	69
Hungary	86	New Zealand (1886 to 1887) ...	68
Holland	82	France	64
Sweden	80	Russia in Europe (1887) ...	59
Austria	78	Tasmania (1878 to 1887) ...	55
Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	77	New South Wales(1878 to 1887)	25

622. It appears by the figures that the proportion of infants vaccinated is larger in Ireland than in any other country, and next so in Scotland ; and that whilst in Victoria more than three-fourths of the Vaccinations in Australasia and elsewher

* In this year, owing to an alarm occasioned by an outbreak of small-pox, first in Sydney and subsequently on board vessels arriving at Melbourne, the vaccinations exceeded the births by 100.

† *Bulletin*, &c., page 189.

children born during the period named were vaccinated, in South Australia and New Zealand little more than two-thirds, in Tasmania little more than half, and in New South Wales only one-fourth of the infants were vaccinated.

Cost of vaccination.

623. The number of public vaccinators in Victoria is 205, and the amount paid in 1893 for vaccinations, including fees to deputy registrars and travelling allowances of vaccinators, was £5,022 5s. 6d.

Zymotic diseases affecting children.

624. The five zymotic diseases which chiefly affect children are measles, scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa, to which may be added croup, which is classed as a complaint of the respiratory system. The following table shows the number of deaths from such diseases which occurred during the years 1891, 1892, and 1893; the annual means of the seven years 1864–70, and of the decades 1871–80 and 1881–90, being also given :—

DEATHS FROM ZYMOTIC DISEASES CHIEFLY AFFECTING CHILDREN 1864 TO 1893.*

Year or Period.	Annual Number of Deaths from—						
	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Croup.	Whooping-cough.	Diarrhœa.	Total.
1864–70 ...	161	326	410	148	185	801	2,031
1871–80 ...	208	410	304	190	197	767	2,076
1881–90 ...	54	43	257	200	139	830	1,523
1891 ...	4	25	326	170	168	655	1,348
1892 ...	1	26	246	117	179	549	1,118
1893 ...	659	21	120	62	117	495	1,474

NOTE.—Croup is included in this table, although not now classed as a zymotic disease, since a large number of deaths are set down to diphtheria and croup conjointly.

Children's zymotic diseases, 1893.

625. As compared with the previous year, a decrease took place in 1893 in the mortality from scarlet fever, diphtheria, croup, whooping-cough, and diarrhœa, but a large increase in that from measles. Taken as a whole, these diseases in 1893 caused 356 more deaths than in 1892, or a larger number than in the two previous years.

Measles.

626. An epidemic of measles occurred in 1893 which caused 659 deaths. Prior to this the latest visitation of measles in an epidemic

* For the numbers in each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 616.

form had been in 1884 and 1885, which resulted in 302 deaths, or 357 less than the number in 1893. Epidemics of this complaint also occurred in 1880–81, 1874–5, and 1866–7, when the resulting deaths numbered 314, 1,797, and 1,057 respectively. Between the epidemic periods the deaths from measles are but few, only 153, or an average of 22 per annum having been reported in the seven years ended with 1892. Per 10,000 of the population, the proportion of deaths from measles was ·82 in the ten years ended with 1887, that proportion being lower than in any of the following European countries, but very slightly higher than that in the other Australasian Colonies, except South Australia, as is shown by the following figures :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM MEASLES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.

	Deaths from Measles per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Measles per 10,000 Persons Living.
Spain (principal towns)	11·44	Switzerland (principal towns)	2·46
Spain	8·84	Sweden	2·40
Italy	7·04	Austria (principal towns)	2·32
Scotland (eight towns)	5·34	Ireland	1·81
Belgium	5·24	Massachusetts	1·16
Austria	4·60	Russia in Europe	1·09
England and Wales	4·01	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1·00
Denmark (towns)	3·66	Switzerland	·88
Scotland	3·58	Victoria (1878 to 1887)	·82
Prussia	3·51	New Zealand „	·64
Sweden (principal towns)	3·27	New South Wales „	·63
Germany (principal towns)	3·15	Tasmania „	·54
Holland	2·88	Queensland „	·27
Belgium (principal towns)	2·80		

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of measles, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 661.

627. On the occasion of the earlier visitations of measles in 1866–7 and 1874–5, the epidemic was accompanied or followed by one of scarlet fever, which proved to be even more fatal than the former complaint ; but no such calamity has attended the last three outbreaks of measles, during the whole period of which, especially the last outbreak, the mortality from scarlet fever was exceedingly low. The fatality attending this complaint has very much diminished of late years, the deaths from it—notwithstanding the increased population—having numbered only 430 in the ten years 1881–90, or an average of 43 per

Scarlet fever.

annum ; as against 5,101, or an average of 510 per annum, in the preceding ten years ; and 2,284, or an average of 326 per annum, in the seven years ended with 1870. In 1893, scarlet fever caused 21 deaths, or ·18 per 10,000 of the population, as against ·43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 5·15 in the ten years ended with 1880. Whilst the death rate from this complaint in the ten years 1881–90 was lower than the average prevailing in any of the following countries except Queensland, that in the decade preceding those years was higher than in most of the countries named :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SCARLET FEVER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Scarlet Fever per 10,000 Persons Living.
Sweden (principal towns)	6·10	Spain	2·00
Austria	5·86	Russia in Europe	1·79
Prussia	5·30	Belgium (principal towns)	1·58
England and Wales	5·29	Switzerland (principal towns)	1·49
Germany (principal towns)	5·09	Spain (principal towns)	1·46
Sweden	4·85	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	1·27
Scotland (8 towns)	4·77	Holland	1·15
Austria (principal towns)	4·45	Switzerland	1·01
Scotland	4·44	New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	·89
Ireland	3·00	New Zealand „	·75
Italy	2·94	Victoria „	·58
Belgium	2·90	Tasmania „	·49
Denmark (towns)	2·64	Queensland „	·13
Massachusetts	2·54		

NOTE.—A useful circular on scarlet fever, issued by the Central Board of Health, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 238.

Diphtheria and croup.

628. In consequence of the similarity of the complaints, and the number of deaths set down to a combination of both, it is misleading to consider the deaths caused by diphtheria apart from those caused by croup. Taking the two affections together, they were to every 10,000 of the population in the proportion of only 1·56 in 1893 as against 3·12 in 1892, 4·32 in 1891, 9·11 in 1890, 7·32 in 1889, 4·54 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 6·19 in the ten years ended with 1880 The proportion, over a series of recent years, is lower than that for any of the foreign countries of which information is at hand, except Ireland,

* These proportions, except those for the Australasian Colonies, have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper already alluded to, page 193.

England, Holland, and Belgium, as will be seen by the following figures:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Diphtheria and Croup per 10,000 Persons Living.
Austria	16·63	Sweden (principal towns) ...	9·74
Prussia	15·45	Italy	9·18
Spain (principal towns) ...	11·83	Switzerland (principal towns)	8·49
Germany (principal towns) ...	11·54	Belgium	7·72
Massachusetts	11·13	Spain	6·85
Austria (principal towns) ...	10·36	Denmark (towns)... ...	6·28
Sweden	9·79	Switzerland	6·09
South Australia (1878 to 1887)	5·93	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	4·17
Scotland (8 towns)	4·99	Belgium (principal towns)...	3·79
New South Wales (1878 to 1887)	4·77	Holland	3·76
Queensland ,, ...	4·75	England and Wales ...	3·05
Russia in Europe	4·67	Ireland	2·70
Scotland	4·55	New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	2·42
Tasmania (1878 to 1887) ...	4·46		

NOTE.—A circular giving the symptoms of diphtheria and directions for its management in the absence of medical assistance, was issued by the Central Board of Health during the early part of 1888, and was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 664.

Whooping-cough.

629. Deaths from whooping-cough in 1893 were in the proportion of 1·00, in 1892 of 1·54, in 1891 of 1·46, in the ten years ended with 1890 of 1·39, and in the ten years ended with 1880 of 2·48 per 10,000 persons living. All these proportions, as well as those in the other Australasian Colonies, are lower than those generally prevailing in most of the foreign countries named in the following table:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM WHOOPING-COUGH IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Whooping-cough per 10,000 Persons Living.
Austria	10·63	Austria (principal towns) ...	2·74
Scotland (8 towns)	9·64	Spain (principal towns) ...	2·68
Belgium	7·18	Italy	2·45
Denmark	6·62	New Zealand (1878 to 1887)	2·42
Scotland	6·23	Switzerland	2·31
Prussia	5·40	South Australia (1878 to 1887)	2·19
England and Wales	4·67	New South Wales ,,	1·93
Holland	3·82	Sweden	1·80
Germany (principal towns) ...	3·48	Victoria (1878 to 1887) ...	1·79
Belgium (principal towns) ...	3·37	Queensland ,, ...	1·51
Ireland	3·18	Tasmania ,, ...	1·44
Spain	3·14	Massachusetts	1·16
Sweden (principal towns) ...	2·98	Russia in Europe	·23
Switzerland (principal towns)...	2·74		

NOTE.—A circular on whooping-cough and its treatment, issued by the Central Board of Health, was republished in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 666.

Typhoid fever.

630. Typhoid fever caused 259 deaths in 1893, as against 301 in the previous year. The rate of mortality from this complaint in 1893

* Except those for the Australasian Colonies, the figures have been taken and re-arranged from Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

was only 2·21 per 10,000 persons living, which is the lowest recorded during a period of 28 years; although four years previously (in 1889) it was as high as 8·35. During the last 28 years the death rate from typhoid fever has fluctuated considerably, but, nevertheless, there were four pretty well-marked maximum periods, viz., 1866–7, 1877–8, 1883, and 1889, when the rates rose to over 6½ per 10,000 persons living. The minimum periods are not so well marked; but the principal ones appear to be 1871–3, 1880–81, and 1891–3, when the average rate was below 4 per 10,000; and 1885, when it was a little above that proportion. Typhoid fever caused in 1893 1·57 per cent. of the total deaths from all causes, and about 9¼ per cent. of those occurring at between 10 and 25 years of age. The following table shows the number of deaths from typhoid fever, and their proportion to the population, during each of the past 28 years:—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER, 1866 TO 1893.*

Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.		Year.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
1866	528	8·39	1881	351	4·04
1867	455	7·06	1882	472	5·30
1868	295	4·45	1883	661	7·26
1869	360	5·24	1884	456	4·89
1870	416	5·83	1885	424	4·43
1871	269	3·65	1886	530	5·38
1872	323	4·29	1887	631	6·21
1873	282	3·68	1888	541	5·13
1874	470	6·04	1889	910	8·35
1875	455	5·78	1890	611	5·46
1876	375	4·71	1891	356	3·10
1877	532	6·58	1892	301	2·59
1878	532	6·48	1893	259	2·21
1879	438	5·25			
1880	297	3·49	Mean ...	447	5·19

NOTE.—A useful circular issued under the direction of the Central Board of Health, describing the symptoms of typhoid fever, the precautions necessary to be taken to prevent its spread, and mode of treatment in the absence of medical aid, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 242.

Typhoid fever in Australasian Colonies.

631. According to the average of the ten years ended with 1890, the death rate from typhoid fever ranged from 2·5 per 10,000 persons living in New Zealand to 5·7 in Victoria and 9·6 in Queensland. The following table shows the mortality from that complaint in the Australasian Colonies during the periods 1873–80 and 1881–90, also for each of the six years ended with 1892, except in the case of Western

* In the new classification, simple continued fever is entered as a separate complaint from typhoid fever, but as no such distinction was observed in former years, cases occurring in 1886 and subsequent years, which might possibly have been placed under the former head, have, for the sake of comparison, been still placed under the latter.

Australia, for which the information is given for the last six years only :—

DEATHS FROM TYPHOID FEVER* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1892.

Period.	Deaths from Typhoid Fever Annually.							
	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.	Number	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.		SOUTH AUSTRALIA.	
1873 to 1880	423	5·25	337†	4·12†	108	5·79	88	3·89
1881 to 1890	559	5·69	448	4·77	301	9·61	128	4·18
1887 ...	631	6·21	434	4·32	245	7·07	153	4·92
1888 ...	541	5·13	441	4·26	228	6·31	120	3·84
1889 ...	910	8·35	571	5·35	385	10·28	137	4·37
1890 ...	611	5·46	311	2·82	131	3·40	99	3·13
1891 ...	356	3·10	269	2·35	126	3·11	80	2·52
1892 ...	301	2·59	332	2·81	127	3·05	88	2·70
			WESTERN AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880			...	...	38	3·53	184	4·74
1881 to 1890			...	...	62	4·76	140	2·48
1887			13	3·12	112	8·37	168	2·82
1888			7	1·65	84	6·12	139	2·30
1889			5	1·16	113	8·06	121	1·98
1890			2	·42	49	3·41	149	2·40
1891			12	2·34	83	5·57	124	1·97
1892			55	9·83	46	3·01	141	2·20

632. In 1892 the death rate from typhoid fever was below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which it was very much above it; in the previous year, moreover, the rate was below the average in all the colonies except Tasmania. In Queensland in 1892 the rate per 10,000 persons living was only 3·05, as compared with an average extending over the ten years ended with 1890 of 9·61.

Deaths from typhoid fever in the colonies, 1892 and previous years compared.

633. In England and Wales the mortality from typhoid or enteric fever‡ has been considerably reduced of late years, and it is now lower than in any of the Australasian Colonies, although only slightly lower than in New Zealand. During the ten years ended with 1880 the mean death rate therefrom was 4·30, but in the ten years ended with 1890 only

Typhoid fever in England and Wales.

* Including simple continued and ill-defined fever. It is possible that in some of the colonies a few cases of remittent fever may be returned under one or other of these heads. For mortality in each year since 1872, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 623.

† Years 1875 to 1880.

‡ The English figures quoted are those of enteric, or typhoid, and simple continued fever, which probably correspond with the fevers tabulated as typhoid in Victoria.

2·23 per 10,000 persons living, the latter being but slightly higher than even the minimum rate (2·21) recorded in Victoria during the last 28 years.*

Typhoid and typhus in various countries.

634. In the returns of most European countries deaths from typhoid fever are not distinguished from those caused by typhus, the latter being a complaint which it is said does not exist in the Australasian Colonies. In England and Wales these fevers have been returned separately since 1869, and it is probable the following figures, so far as they relate to that country, apply to typhoid only, whilst those for most of the other countries, it is believed, refer to the two descriptions of fever combined :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TYPHOID AND TYPHUS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	9·37	Sweden (principal towns) ...	3·95
Spain (towns)	8·35	Denmark (towns) ...	3·85
Austria	7·31	Scotland	3·77
Belgium	6·17	Scotland (8 towns) ...	3·62
Spain	5·63	Ireland	3·57
Massachusetts	5·30	Germany (principal towns)	3·56
Prussia	5·14	Sweden	2·87
Belgium (principal towns) ...	4 69	England and Wales ...	2·70
Austria (15 towns) ...	4·49	Switzerland	2·30
Switzerland (17 towns) ...	4·31	Russia in Europe ...	2·07
Holland	4·24		

Influenza.

635. Influenza has prevailed in Victoria, as well as in most other countries, during the last four years. In this colony, whilst it proved fatal to persons of all ages, it pressed most hardly upon the old and the very young. The following is a statement of the deaths at various ages set down to this complaint in the four years ended with 1893 :—

DEATHS AT EACH AGE FROM INFLUENZA IN VICTORIA, 1890 TO 1893.

Ages.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	Total in Four Years.	
					Number.	Percentage.
Under 5 Years ...	36	160	17	30	243	16·03
5 to 15 „ ...	12	27	7	11	57	3·76
15 to 25 „ ...	15	48	11	18	92	6·07
25 to 35 „ ...	23	81	13	20	137	9·04
35 to 45 „ ...	11	89	10	14	124	8·18
45 to 55 „ ...	19	105	8	21	153	10·09
55 to 65 „ ...	30	205	26	33	294	19·39
65 to 75 „ ...	12	196	11	37	256	16·89
75 and upwards ...	6	124	8	22	160	10·55
Total ...	164	1,035	111	206	1,516	100·00

* See paragraph 630 *ante*.

† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The fevers referred to are there termed "Febbre tifoide e tifo erantematico."

636. It may be remarked that, besides the deaths set down to influenza, many deaths were registered as from bronchitis, pneumonia, and other diseases of the respiratory system which originated in attacks of influenza, and were complications of that complaint. Complaint supervening on influenza.

637. Deaths from venereal diseases averaged annually 38 in the ten years ended with 1880, and 43 in the ten years ended with 1890, and numbered 43 in 1893, being in the ratio per 10,000 of the population of ·47 during the first period, of ·42 during the second period, and of ·37 in the last year. If deaths from syphilis be considered apart from those caused by other venereal diseases, the annual numbers at the same periods would be 29, 33, and 29, and the proportions ·36, ·33, and ·25, which contrast favorably with those in six of the ten following countries. It should be mentioned that in a considerable proportion of cases occurring in Victoria the disease was congenital:— Venereal diseases.

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM SYPHILIS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Italy	1·65	Scotland	·63
Sweden (towns) ...	1·16	Massachusetts ...	·32
Scotland (eight towns)	1·01	Switzerland	·24
Denmark (towns) ...	·94	Ireland	·16
England and Wales ...	·84	Holland	·11

638. Venereal disease has long prevailed amongst the Australian Aborigines, and was no doubt first communicated to them by Europeans. The late Mr. Curr † gave it as his opinion that "it was first introduced into Australia by the whites many years ago, and has never since ceased to commit terrible ravages among our tribes. Probably this disease alone would suffice to exterminate them." Venereal disease amongst the Aborigines.

639. In 1893, parasitic diseases, chief amongst which are thrush and hydatids, caused 6½ deaths per 100,000 of the population, which was 1 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890, Parasitic diseases.

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* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.

† *The Australian Race*, Vol. I., page 227.

and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ below the average of the ten years 1871 to 1880. These diseases are more prevalent in Victoria than in England.

Hydatids.

640. Hydatid disease, which is said to be communicated to man by reason of the ova of the tape-worm in dogs (Tænia Echinococcus) being taken into the stomach, generally in water, and to prove fatal to 25 per cent. of the human victims it attacks, during the 21 years ended with 1893 has caused 1,058 deaths, or an average of 50 per annum. Per 100,000 of the population, deaths from this disease ranged from 3·79 in 1873 to 7·19 in 1879, the average for the first eight years being 5·18, for the ten succeeding years 5·50, and for the whole period 5·36. The following are the figures for the last 21 years:—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS, 1873 TO 1893.

Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.		Year.	Deaths from Hydatid Disease.	
	Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.		Total Number.	Number per 100,000 Living.
1873 ...	29	3·79	1885 ...	47	4·92
1874 ...	41	5·27	1886 ...	51	5·18
1875 ...	47	5·97	1887 ...	51	5·02
1876 ...	36	4·52	1888 ...	53	5·03
1877 ...	37	4·57	1889 ...	61	5·61
1878 ...	37	4·50	1890 ...	53	4·75
1879 ...	60	7·19	1891 ...	58	5·06
1880 ...	48	5·64	1892 ...	63	5·42
1881 ...	48	5·50	1893 ...	65	5·55
1882 ...	58	6·52			
1883 ...	56	6·16	Mean ...	50	5·36
1884 ...	59	6·33			

Hydatids in Australasian Colonies.

641. According to the returns of the eleven years ended with 1892, as embodied in the following table, hydatids in a fatal form appear to be much more common in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies. It should be mentioned, however, that medical men sometimes enter the cause of death simply as "disease of the liver, lungs, kidney, &c." In such cases inquiry should be made as to whether the "disease" referred to was hydatid disease or not, which may possibly not be done so rigidly in the other colonies as it is in

Victoria, and for this reason the mortality from the complaint may appear to be relatively higher here than it really is :—

DEATHS FROM HYDATIDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1882 ...	58	6·52	12	1·50	3	1·26
1883 ...	56	6·16	10	1·19	4	1·50
1884 ...	59	6·33	20	2·26	8	2·71
1885 ...	47	4·92	28	3·02	3	·97
1886 ...	51	5·18	23	2·37	Nil	...
1887 ...	51	5·02	27	2·69	1	·29
1888 ...	53	5·03	22	2·12	Nil	...
1889 ...	61	5·61	24	2·25	3	·80
1890 ...	53	4·75	35	3·18	2	·52
1891 ...	58	5·06	33	2·89	3	·74
1892 ...	63	5·42	33	2·79	Nil	...
Means ...	55·5	5·45	24·3	2·39	2·5	·80

Year.	Number of Deaths from Hydatids.					
	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Total.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1882 ...	12	4·14	4	3·35	7	1·37
1883 ...	6	2·01	4	3·35	1	·19
1884 ...	13	4·21	6	4·79	3	·55
1885 ...	5	1·60	2	1·56	3	·53
1886 ...	18	5·78	2	1·53	4	·68
1887 ...	9	2·89	3	2·24	3	·50
1888 ...	13	4·16	2	1·46	5	·83
1889 ...	11	3·51	5	3·56	2	·33
1890 ...	8	2·53	Nil	...	3	·48
1891 ...	12	3·78	3	2·01	3	·48
1892 ...	12	3·68	8	5·23	13	2·02
Means ...	10·8	3·48	3·5	2·64	4·3	·72

NOTE.—In Western Australia only 1 death in 1888, but not one in the other years, was set down to this disease.

642. Hydatid disease is much more fatal in all the Australasian Colonies than it is in England and Wales, where there were only 46 deaths from it in 1891, or a proportion of ·16 per 100,000 persons living, as compared with a mean of ·20 in the five years 1881 to 1885.* Hydatids in England.

* For further information respecting hydatid disease, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraphs 253 and 254.

Dietic diseases.

643. Dietic diseases, consisting principally of want of breast milk and alcoholism, caused in 1893 between 12 and 13 deaths per 100,000 persons living, the proportion being nearly $1\frac{2}{3}$ less than in 1892, and 9 below the average of the ten years ended with 1890. Over a series of years these diseases have been over three times as fatal in Victoria as in England.

Intemperance.

644. In 1893, 63 deaths were set down to intemperance—of which 8 ended with delirium tremens—as against 71 in 1892, 90 in 1891, and an average of 95 during the ten years 1881-90, and of 65 in the ten years preceding that period. These figures furnish annual proportions per million persons living of 54 for 1893, 61 for 1892, 77 for 1891, 95 for the decennium 1881 to 1890, and 81 for the decennium 1871 to 1880, and would appear to indicate that the mortality from this cause was decreasing. As a matter of fact, however, returns of the mortality from intemperance are of doubtful value, as comparatively few deaths are set down to alcoholism pure and simple, although a large number of complaints are no doubt brought on or aggravated, and many lives are doubtless shortened, from that cause, which, however, is not mentioned in the returns. By the following figures, taken from Dr. Raseri's paper*—which must only be accepted for what they may be worth—the mortality from alcoholism would appear to be as high in Victoria as that prevailing in most of the countries and towns named:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM ALCOHOLISM IN VARIOUS TOWNS AND COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Alcoholism per 1,000,000 Persons Living.
Denmark (towns)	274	Massachusetts	65
Sweden (principal towns)	99	Scotland	61
Paris	95	Italy	47
Switzerland	88	England and Wales	46
Scotland (8 towns)	83	Berlin	40
Connecticut	80	Vienna	36
Belgium	76	Sweden	34
London	74	Ireland	30
Russia in Europe	70	Holland	21

Constitutional diseases.

645. Of complaints classed under the head of "Constitutional Diseases," the most prominent are phthisis and other tubercular diseases, and cancer; also rheumatism, gout, and diabetes mellitus. Under this class there were, in 1893, 246 deaths per 100,000 of the population, or 1 more than in 1892, 6 above the average of the decade 1881–90, and 30 above the average of the decade 1871–80. Of the 246 deaths per 100,000 referred to, 134 resulted from phthisis, or pulmonary

* Page 186.

consumption; 63 were set down to cancer; 29 to tabes mesenterica, acute hydrocephalus, and other tubercular or scrofulous diseases; and 20 to other constitutional diseases.

646. Phthisis, or pulmonary consumption, caused 1,572 deaths in 1893, or 9 less than in the previous year. Except during the prevalence of epidemics, phthisis is the occasion of more deaths in Victoria than any other disease;* next to phthisis, diarrhœa† is usually the most fatal disease on the list (although in 1892 eight and in 1893 nine causes of death stood before it), but this complaint causes barely two-thirds (but only one-third in 1892 and 1893) of the number of deaths set down to phthisis. It should, moreover, be borne in mind, as showing the baneful effects of phthisis as compared with those of the other diseases named, that the deaths ascribed to diarrhœa are for the most part those of infants and young children, whilst the majority of the victims of phthisis are at the adult period of life. The following table shows the number of deaths from phthisis, and their proportion to the total population, in 1860 and each subsequent fifth year, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :— Phthisis.

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN VICTORIA, 1860 TO 1893.

Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.		Year.	Deaths from Phthisis.	
	Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡		Total Number.	Number per 10,000 Persons Living.‡
1860 ...	772	14·46	1890 ...	1,631	14·58
1865 ...	741	12·12	1891 ...	1,483	12·93
1870 ...	888	12·45	1892 ...	1,581	13·60
1875 ...	1,027	13·04	1893 ...	1,572	13·43
1880 ...	1,175	13·82			
1885 ...	1,384	14·46	Total in 34 years	36,587	13·42

NOTE.—Deaths registered as occurring from hæmoptysis are included in this table.

647. During the whole period of thirty-four years the deaths from this complaint were in the proportion of 13·42 to every 10,000 persons living; during the first ten of those years that proportion was about 12·68, in the second ten it was 12·64, in the third ten it was 14·25, and in the last four it was 13·63. In regard to the increased rate since 1870, it will be borne in mind that the proportions living at the ages at which phthisis is most fatal, viz., between 15 and 45, have also increased.§ It will be observed that the death rate from phthisis in Death rate from phthisis.

* See table following paragraph 612 *ante*.

† During recent years heart diseases (undefined) have sometimes caused more deaths than diarrhœa.

‡ For figures of mean population used in making these calculations, see table "Breadstuffs Available for Consumption" in Part "Production" *post*.

§ In 1871, the proportion of persons living between the ages referred to was 45 per cent., and in 1891 48½ per cent., of the whole population.

1893 (13·43 per 10,000) was lower than in the previous year, or than that in 1890, 1885, 1880, or 1860.

Deaths of males and females from phthisis.

648. Phthisis in Victoria generally affects males more heavily than females. In 1893, 969 of the former, and 603 of the latter, died of that complaint; the males being in the proportion of 15·95, but the females of only 10·71, per 10,000 of their respective sexes living.

Ages at death from phthisis.

649. The following table gives the number of deaths from phthisis at each age in 1893 ; also the proportion which such deaths bore to the total deaths from all causes in 1893 and in the decennial period 1881–90 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS, 1893 AND 1881–90.—AGES AT DEATH.

Ages.	Number who died from Phthisis, 1893.			Percentage of Deaths from Phthisis to those from all Causes.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	1893.	Ten Years: 1881-90.
Under 5 years ...	20	11	31	·50	·40
5 to 10 „ ...	12	10	22	4·98	2·40
10 „ 15 „ ...	13	9	22	7·80	7·91
15 „ 20 „ ...	40	74	114	36·31	21·96
20 „ 25 „ ...	83	107	190	34·17	31·91
25 „ 35 „ ...	250	11	461	34·85	31·42
35 „ 45 „ ...	162	79	241	24·00	22·16
45 „ 55 „ ...	120	45	165	15·61	15·33
55 „ 65 „ ...	182	39	221	11·59	9·06
65 „ 75 „ ...	77	15	92	4·89	3·32
75 years and upwards	10	3	13	·96	·74
Total... ...	969	603	1,572	9·52	9·30

Phthisis most fatal to adults.

650. From a comparison of the figures in the last two columns, it will be observed that, in proportion to the total deaths, the mortality from phthisis in 1893, at all the age-periods except 10 to 15, was considerably above the average. In the year under review, about one-third of the deaths in the colony between the ages of 15 and 35, about one-fourth of those between 35 and 45, and nearly a sixth of those between 45 and 55, were caused by phthisis.

Phthisis in Melbourne and country.

651. Of the 1,572 deaths from phthisis in 1893, 846 occurred in Melbourne and suburbs (Greater Melbourne) and 726 in other parts of the colony. In proportion to population, the deaths from phthisis have always been much more numerous in the metropolis than in the remainder of the colony, as is shown by the following figures, which are

the results for 1861, 1865, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS PER 10,000 PERSONS LIVING IN AND OUTSIDE GREATER MELBOURNE, 1861 TO 1893.

Year.	Greater Melbourne.	Extra-Metropolitan Districts.
1861	23·44	10·63
1865	22·11	8·57
1870	22·49	8·56
1875	21·46	9·25
1880	23·95	8·92
1885	23·92	9·12
1890	20·02	10·59
1891	17·27	9·68
1892	19·21	9·63
1893	18·50	10·18
Mean of 33 years	21·81	9·17

652. In England and Wales, in the twenty-five years ended with 1891, the death rate from phthisis, per 10,000 persons living, ranged from 25·39 in 1867 to 15·68 in 1888, the mean of the first five years of the period having been as high as 23·96, whilst that of the last five years was as low as 16·07.* The latter proportion, though considerably lower than that of Greater Melbourne, is still much higher than that of Victoria taken as a whole. It may be remarked that there is no doubt the death rate from phthisis in the metropolis has for years past been swelled by the presence of persons who started from Europe whilst suffering from the disease in an advanced stage, and who were induced to take the voyage under the hope that benefit might be derived from the Australian climate, but have landed in Melbourne only to die there. Death rate from phthisis in England.

653. Of the 229 Chinese who died in Victoria in 1893, 32, or 14 per cent., fell victims to phthisis. In the ten years ended with 1890 16 per cent. of the deaths of Chinese were from phthisis. Phthisis among Chinese.

654. Although none of the 19 deaths of Aborigines in 1893 were set down to phthisis, it is stated on good authority that phthisis is the chief cause of the death of the Australian Aborigines, who, when once affected, very seldom recover. Phthisis among Aborigines.

655. The rate of mortality from phthisis is generally higher in Victoria than in any other of the Australasian Colonies. In Queensland, Phthisis in Australasian Colonies.

* See 53rd Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xl., where it is stated that nearly one-third of the apparent decrease in the death rate from phthisis is due to a large number of deaths formerly classed as resulting from that complaint being now set down to bronchitis, which disease consequently appears to have become more fatal than formerly. Thus the death rate from diseases of the respiratory system (except croup) rose from 33·94 in 1886-70 to 36·39 in 1886-90 per 10,000 living.

however, during the seven years ended with 1889, the rate in Queensland was much higher than that in Victoria, which was owing to the high mortality from phthisis which prevailed amongst the Polynesian labourers resident in the former.* Since 1889 the rate in Queensland has fallen, and has been below that in Victoria, although still above that in any other colony:—

DEATHS FROM PHTHISIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1892.

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.*	
1873 to 1880 ...	1,055	13·10	671	8·22	233	12·52
1885	1,384	14·46	1,078	11·58	593	19·20
1890	1,631	14·58	1,029	9·34	515	13·35
1891	1,483	12·93	1,053	9·21	501	12·38
1892	1,581	13·60	1,018	8·62	423	10·17

Period.	Deaths from Phthisis.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880 ...	223	9·84	110	10·25	328	8·44
1885	307	9·80	145	10·97	514	9·08
1890	294	9·29	138	9·60	520	8·38
1891	329	10·36	134	9·00	495	7·86
1892	307	9·41	129	8·44	524	8·16

NOTE.—In Western Australia, the deaths from phthisis in the last eight years were as follow:—29 in 1885, 24 in 1886, 46 in 1887, 42 in 1888, 39 in 1889, 43 in 1890, 49 in 1891, and 47 in 1892; the proportions per 10,000 of the population being respectively 8·51, 6·45, 11·03, 9·93, 9·06, 8·97, 9·56, 8·40; average of eight years 8·99.

Tubercular diseases.

656. Deaths from tubercular diseases, viz., tabes mesenterica, tubercular meningitis (acute hydrocephalus), phthisis, and "other forms of tuberculosis,"† taken as a whole, numbered 13,052 in the ten years 1871 to 1880, 17,590 in the ten years 1881 to 1890, 1,962 in 1891, 1,972 in 1892, and 1,912 in 1893. These numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 16·38 deaths annually at the first

* It is pointed out by the Registrar-General of Queensland, in his Annual Reports, that the death rate from phthisis as well as from other complaints in that colony is considerably swelled by the high mortality amongst the Polynesians. Nearly half the deaths from phthisis in 1884 and 1885, nearly two-fifths in 1886 and 1887, nearly one-third in 1889, nearly one-fourth in 1890, more than one-third in 1891, and nearly one-third in 1892, were of Polynesians, although they form a very small section (about 2½ per cent.) of the total population. Excluding the Polynesians from the calculation, the death rate from phthisis in Queensland in 1886 was only 9·2, in 1887 only 10·2, in 1888 only 8·75, in 1889 only 8·87, in 1890 only 10·47, in 1891 only 7·94, and in 1892 only 7·24 per 10,000. The general death rate of Polynesians in Queensland during 1890 was 48, during 1891 it was 62, and during 1892 it was 43 per 1,000.

† For an interesting report on the causes and methods of prevention of tuberculosis, see *Victorian Year-Book* for 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 647.

period, 17·57 at the second, 17·11 at the third, 16·96 at the fourth, and 16·34 at the last, which are all lower than the proportions relating to any of the subjoined countries except Spain:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULAR DISEASES IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Tubercular Diseases per 10,000 Persons Living.
Austria (principal towns) ...	72·20	Denmark (towns) ...	30·42
Austria	38·39	Spain (towns) ...	29·24
Belgium (towns)	35·11	Scotland	25·93
Germany (principal towns)	34·40	Italy	25·54
Massachusetts	34·25	Ireland	22·43
Switzerland (towns) ...	32·50	Switzerland	21·79
Sweden (towns)	31·61	England and Wales ...	21·09
Scotland (8 towns) ...	31·12	Holland	19·73
Prussia	30·88	Spain	12·32
Belgium	30·48		

657. Next to phthisis, the most fatal of the constitutional diseases is cancer. This complaint caused 734 deaths in 1893, or 50 more than in the previous year. Cancer in a fatal form has apparently been fast increasing of late years, for during the ten years ended with 1880 it caused only one death in every 41 from all causes, but in the ten years ended with 1890 the proportion had risen to 1 in 29; moreover since 1861 the death rate from it has increased steadily from less than 2 to about 6 per 10,000 of the population. The following table shows the annual number of deaths from cancer, and the number per 10,000 persons living, in the three decades ended with 1890, and in each of the last four years:— Deaths from cancer in Victoria.

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1861 TO 1893.

Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.			
	Total Number.			Number per 10,000 Persons Living.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	
1861 to 1870 ...	68	70	138	2·23
1871 to 1880 ...	158	138	296	3·73
1881 to 1890 ...	253	233	486	4·95
1890	338	288	626	5·60
1891	407	292	699	6·09
1892	359	325	684	5·88
1893	406	328	734	6·27
Total in 33 years ...	5,955	5,363	11,318	4·07

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The diseases referred to are there termed "Tubercolosi diffusa, Tisi polmonare, Tubercolosi meningea, ed Idrocefalo."

Proportions of the sexes who died of cancer.

658. Cancer is a complaint which generally affects females more than males.* In the thirty-three years to which the table relates, 90 of the former have died of it to every 100 of the latter, whereas the proportion of females to males at ages at which cancer is most prevalent (*i.e.*, above 30 years of age) has over the whole period† been considerably below the proportion named. In the year 1893, 81 females died of cancer to every 100 males, females over the age of 30 in the total population being in the proportion of about 80 to every 100 males.

Deaths from cancer at each age.

659. The number of males and females of different ages who died of cancer during the five years ended with 1891, and the proportion of those at each age to the total at all ages were as follow :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER AT EACH AGE, 1887 TO 1891.

Age.	Males.		Females.	
	Number of Deaths.	Proportions per cent.	Number of Deaths.	Proportions per cent.
Under 5 years ...	12	·74	5	·36
5 to 15 „ ...	12	·74	7	·51
15 to 25 „ ...	17	1·05	18	1·30
25 to 35 „ ...	49	3·03	72	5·21
35 to 45 „ ...	105	6·49	188	13·60
45 to 55 „ ...	344	21·26	331	23·94
55 to 65 „ ...	592	36·59	418	30·26
65 to 75 „ ...	372	22·99	251	18·16
75 and upwards ...	115	7·11	92	6·66
Total in 5 years ...	1,618	100·00	1,382	100·00

Periods at which cancer occurs.

660. It will be observed that at the three periods between 15 and 45 years of age the actual number of females who died of cancer was greater than that of males, but that the latter preponderated at all the other groups ; also that, in the case of both sexes, the three periods at which the highest proportions occurred were those between 45 and 75.

Cancer in Australasian Colonies.

661. Judging from the following figures it would appear that, whilst formerly cancer was more prevalent in Tasmania than in any other Australasian Colony, it has of late years been most prevalent in Victoria. It will, moreover, be observed that in all the colonies except

* The difference may not really be so great as it appears to be from the figures. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I., paragraph 699.

† At the age referred to, females in the population were in the proportion of 42 at the census of 1861, of 59 at the census of 1871, of 74 at the census of 1881, and of 80 at the census of 1891, to every 100 males.

Western Australia (where the rate has fluctuated considerably) and Tasmania, the death rate from cancer has increased:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Cancer.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1882 to 1884	423	4·64
	1885	445	4·65
	1890	626	5·60
	1891	699	6·09
	1892	684	5·88
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1884	221	2·65
	1885	267	2·87
	1890	392	3·56
	1891	516	4·51
	1892	510	4·32
Queensland	1882 to 1884	73	2·69
	1885	53	1·71
	1890	117	3·03
	1891	134	3·31
	1892	130	3·13
South Australia	1882 to 1884	95	3·16
	1885	100	3·19
	1890	129	4·08
	1891	156	4·92
	1892	148	4·54
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1884	10	3·08
	1885	17	4·99
	1890	15	3·15
	1891	20	3·90
	1892	16	2·86
Tasmania	1882 to 1884	64	5·14
	1885	60	4·54
	1890	79	5·50
	1891	68	4·57
	1892	69	4·51
New Zealand	1882 to 1884	165	3·12
	1885	177	3·13
	1890	295	4·75
	1891	295	4·68
	1892	307	4·78

662. In England and Wales there has for years past been a progressive increase in the death rate from cancer. This rate, in the five years ended with 1890, was much higher than that prevailing in

Deaths from cancer in England and Wales.

any Australasian Colony. The following figures are taken from the reports of the Registrar-General, who, however, indicated that he entertained doubts as to whether the increase shown by the figures was not partly due to improved diagnosis and more careful statement of the cause*:—

DEATHS FROM CANCER IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 Persons Living.
1861 to 1865 ...	3·68	1886 to 1890 ...	6·32
1866 to 1870 ...	4·04	1891 to 1892 ...	6·91
1871 to 1875 ...	4·46		
1876 to 1880 ...	4·95	Mean ...	5·12
1881 to 1885 ...	5·48		

Deaths from cancer in various countries.

663. According to the following figures, cancer would appear to be less fatal in Victoria and Tasmania than in any of the countries named except Prussia, Ireland, and Austria; less fatal in South Australia than in any except Prussia; and, apparently, less fatal in New Zealand, Western Australia, Queensland, and New South Wales than in any one of the countries referred to:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM CANCER IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.†

	Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Cancer per 10,000 Persons Living.
Austria (15 principal towns)	11·20	England and Wales ...	5·35
Denmark (towns) ...	10·98	Massachusetts ...	5·30
Sweden (towns) ...	8·71	Scotland (8 towns) ...	5·27
Switzerland	8·46	Scotland	5·26
Italy	6·13	Austria	4·23
Holland	5·82	Ireland	3·69
		Prussia	3·13

Seat of cancer

664. Any part of the body is liable to be affected by cancer. The affected part is seldom mentioned in the Victorian returns, but the Registrar-General of Ireland‡ succeeded in obtaining information as to the seat of the complaint in 1,810 out of 2,145 fatal cases which occurred in Ireland during 1890. The figures are re-arranged in the following table, the sexes being distinguished, and the number placed

* See 46th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xviii; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. I.. paragraph 699.
† See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193.
‡ See 27th Report of the Registrar-General of Ireland, page 17.

in the order of the frequency of their occurrence in different parts of the body:—

SEAT OF CANCER IN MALES AND FEMALES.

Males.			Females.		
Parts affected.	Deaths from Cancer.		Parts affected.	Deaths from Cancer.	
	Number.	Proportions per cent.*		Number.	Proportions per cent.*
Stomach ...	276	36·36	Stomach ...	255	24·26
Liver	73	9·62	Breast ...	236	22·46
Lips	66	8·69	Uterus ...	166	15·79
Face	55	7·25	Liver ...	106	10·09
Rectum ...	51	6·72	Intestines ...	45	4·28
Tongue ...	41	5·40	Rectum ...	45	4·28
Throat ...	37	4·87	Face ...	39	3·71
Jaw	30	3·95	Leg	33	3·14
Intestines ...	28	3·69	Throat ...	28	2·66
Hand	21	2·76	Pylorus ...	18	1·71
Neck	20	2·64	Neck ...	14	1·33
Leg	18	2·37	Tongue ...	12	1·14
Penis	11	1·45	Hand ...	10	·95
Eye	10	1·32	Eye	9	·86
Pylorus ...	10	1·32	Lips ...	9	·86
Head	4	·53	Jaw	9	·86
Breast	4	·53	Foot ...	9	·86
Foot	4	·53	Head ...	8	·76
Total ...	759	100·00	Total ...	1,051	100·00
Parts unspecified	179	...	Parts unspecified	156	...
Grand Total ...	938	...	Grand Total ...	1,207	...

665. It appears from the figures that in both sexes the stomach is the part most liable to cancer, next the liver in men, also in women after the breast and uterus. The much greater frequency of cancer on the lips, tongue, throat, and jaw in men than in women would seem to point to smoking as a probable exciting cause. It would be interesting to know whether cancer of these parts occurs more commonly to smokers than to non-smokers. Parts most frequently affected.

666. Developmental diseases,† Class V., caused 105 deaths in 1893 to every 100,000 of the population. Of these 52 were due to diseases peculiarly affecting infants, such as premature birth and malformations, and 53 to old age. The rate of mortality from the whole class in 1893—viz., 105 per 100,000—appears to have been 1 below the average of the ten years 1881–90, and 29 above that of the ten years ended with 1880; the increase, as compared with the last-named period, being to a large extent confined to deaths from old age. The death rate from Developmental diseases.

* These ca'cu'ations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne.

† This class of diseases differs from that under the old nosology; dentition, paramenia and childbirth, and atrophy and debility not being now classed as developmental diseases.

this class of complaints is always much higher in England than in Victoria.

Local diseases.

667. Local diseases, Class VI., or diseases of special organs or systems, usually cause a much higher mortality than any other class of complaints; thus, in 1893, 7,922 deaths, or 48 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, were ascribed to them, as against 49 per cent. in the ten years 1881 to 1890. The deaths from diseases placed in this class in 1893 were in the proportion to every 100,000 of the population of 677, or 14 below the average of the decade. Nearly a fifth of these diseases were due to affections of the brain and nerves; between a sixth and a fifth to those of the circulatory system, including heart disease; between a fourth and a third to lung and throat diseases—viz., croup, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, &c.; close upon a fourth to diseases of the digestive organs; $6\frac{2}{3}$ per cent. to diseases of the urinary organs; $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. to accidents of childbirth; and the remainder to diseases of the generative, locomotive, and integumentary systems; of the organs of special sense; and of the lymphatic and ductless glands. In the year under review the death rates from complaints of the nervous and respiratory systems and from accidents of childbirth were lower, and those from complaints of the circulatory, digestive, lymphatic, urinary, and locomotive systems were higher, than the average of either of the decenninal periods named; whilst the rate from complaints of the generative system was higher, and that from complaints of the integumentary system was lower, than the average of the decade 1881–90, but lower and higher respectively than the average of the decade 1871–80. In England the death rate from local diseases is, on the average, fully 40 per cent. higher than the death rate from that class of complaints in Victoria.

Diseases of respiratory system.

668. The mortality from diseases of the respiratory system in 1893, although somewhat higher than that in 1892, was considerably below the average. The proportion in 1893 was 190 deaths to every 100,000 persons living, while it was 181 in 1892, 213 in the ten years 1881–90, and 195 during the ten years 1871–80. The diseases in this group cause, on the average, half as many deaths again as phthisis (which is not included amongst "lung diseases," being classed as a "constitutional disease" *). The victims are, for the most part, both young children and old people, the majority dying in the winter quarter (July to September). In the year under review the actual number of deaths from these causes was 2,221, being equal to not quite one-seventh of the total mortality; and of these pneumonia caused 993, bronchitis 743, congestion of the lungs 147, and croup 62. Of those who died from these

* See paragraph 645 *ante*.

complaints, 960 were under five years—500, or more than half of these, being under 1 year—and 841 were over 50 years of age. If deaths from phthisis be added to those from diseases of the respiratory system, it will be found that altogether 3,793 deaths in 1893 (or 104 more than in 1892) were from diseases particularly affecting the organs of respiration, which is between one-fourth and one-fifth of the total mortality.

Bronchitis and pneumonia in various countries.

669. Bronchitis and pneumonia, with congestion of the lungs, caused 11,477 deaths in the ten years ended with 1880, 16,404 in the ten years ended with 1890, and 1,883 in 1893, which numbers furnish proportions per 10,000 of the population of 14·40 deaths annually for the first period, of 16·38 annually for the second period, and of 16·09 for 1893. The complaints referred to are, according to the following figures, much less fatal here than in any of the countries named, it being assumed that congestion of the lungs is included with bronchitis and pneumonia in the returns of the various countries :—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881 TO 1884.*

	Per 10,000 Persons Living.		Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	53·15	Germany (principal towns)	27·87
Italy	45·31	Denmark (towns) ...	27·47
Scotland (eight towns) ...	38·06	Belgium (principal towns)	27·06
Austria (principal towns) ...	37·95	Ireland	26·76
Holland	36·32	Switzerland (principal towns)	26·69
Scotland	34·13	Spain	24·12
Belgium	32·87	Sweden (principal towns)	24·10
England and Wales ...	32·25	Massachusetts	21·03
Switzerland	31·52	Prussia	16·63
Austria	28·09		

Deaths in childbed.

670. The death rate from a given complaint is usually ascertained by comparing the number of deaths from it with the number of persons living, but the death rate of women in childbed is better realized by comparing the number of deaths of parturient women with the total number of births. Such deaths are classified in two ways. If the death is supposed to occur merely from the consequences of childbearing without specific disease, it is set down under the head of Childbirth, Class VI., Sub-class 9; but, if it should arise from Puerperal Fever, it is placed under that head, Class I., Sub-class 6. In 1893 the proportion of deaths of child-bearing women to the number of children born was higher than that recorded in 1892, but was lower than that in 1891 or than the average of either of the decennial periods ended with 1890, 1880, or than that of the septennial period ended with 1870. The

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193. The complaints referred to are there termed "Bronchite e Polmonite."

proportions which prevailed in each of those periods, and in the last three years, are shown in the following table:—

DEATHS OF WOMEN IN CHILDBIRTH, 1864 TO 1893.*

Period.	Number of Mothers who died annually of—			Deaths of Mothers to every 10,000 Children born alive.
	Childbirth.	Puerperal Fever (Metria).	Total.	
1864–70	108	20	128	49·06
1871–80	127	46	173	64·38
1881–90	121	64	185	59·19
1891	125	67	192	49·86
1892	114	61	175	46·26
1893	98	81	179	48·97

Deaths in childbed in Victoria and United Kingdom.

671. The proportion of women dying in childbed during the period of twenty-seven years ended with 1890 was 1 to 171 births of living children, and in 1893 the proportion was 1 to every 204 such births. In the decennial period ended with 1890, the proportion was 1 to every 169 births; in that ended with 1880, it was as high as 1 to every 155 births; and in the septennial period 1864–70 it was as low as 1 to every 204 births. The average proportions for the two latest periods are much higher than those in England and Wales, where, in the ten years ended with 1889, 206 births occurred to each recorded death of a mother.† In Scotland, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 149 births in 1874, and 1 to every 197 births during 1889; and in Ireland, during the ten years 1869–78, 1 woman died in childbirth to every 151 births, and in 1890, 1 to every 152.

Deaths from childbirth in Women's Hospital.

672. In the Midwifery Department of the Melbourne Women's Hospital, 935 women were confined, and 858‡ infants were born alive, during the year ended 30th June, 1893. Ten deaths of mothers occurred during or shortly after parturition, or 1 death of a mother to every 94 deliveries, or to every 86 births, as compared with 1 such death to 84 deliveries, or 79 births in 1891–2; to 170 deliveries, or 159 births, in 1890–91; to 89 deliveries, or 83 births, in 1889–90; and 1 to every 76 deliveries, or 71 births, in 1888–9. The average in the hospital during the five years referred to (viz., 1 to every 89 births) was more than twice that for the whole colony, where a proportion of

* For number in each year see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 657.

† There is reason to believe that the mortality from Childbirth and Metria in England is much understated, as the sending out of letters of inquiry in 1882—an exceptional proceeding—respecting certain ill-defined causes of death had the effect of increasing the recorded mortality from childbirth and Metria 10 per cent. If this correction be applied to the average above stated, the proportion would be 1 death of a mother to as few as 185 births.—See 45th Annual Report of the Registrar-General of England, page xvii.

‡ There were 5 cases of twins.

1 to every 206 births prevailed during the corresponding period; but it should be mentioned that, all over the world, maternity hospitals are subject to receive a worse class of cases than the average of those dealt with outside, women not unfrequently being brought in such a state as to render their recovery from the first almost hopeless; therefore, in all such institutions, the death rate of the inmates is higher than that which prevails amongst child-bearing women in the general population.

673. In proportion to the number of confinements, deaths of lying-in women appear to be on the average more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian Colony.* In 1891, however, the proportion was higher in Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, and in 1892 it was higher in Tasmania and New Zealand than it was in Victoria. The following table contains a statement of the deaths recorded as having occurred from Childbirth and Metria in the Australasian Colonies according to the average of two periods since 1872, and in each of the last two years, also the proportion of such deaths to every 10,000 children born alive in each colony :— Deaths in childbed in Australasian Colonies.

DEATHS FROM CHILDBIRTH AND PUERPERAL FEVER (OR METRIA) IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1892.

Period.	Deaths from Childbirth and Puerperal Fever.					
	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children born alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children born alive.	Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Children born alive.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880...	186	69·50	128†	51·17†	39	55·91
1881 to 1890...	185	59·28	148	42 70	64	54·14
1891 ...	192	49·86	165	41·82	92	62·52
1892 ...	175	46·26	153	38·21	61	40·94
Mean of 20 yrs.	185	62·25	128	45·82	56	54·61
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880...	42	49·33	21	63·60	76	48·06
1881 to 1890...	48	44·09	15	33·89	106	55·78
1891 ...	61	56·81	18	36·21	95	51·99
1892 ...	46	43·63	24	48·34	103	57·62
Mean of 20 yrs.	46	46·80	18	46·61	93	52·59

NOTE.—In Western Australia 6 deaths of child-bearing women occurred in 1887, 3 in 1888, 4 in 1889, 3 in 1890, 6 in 1891, and 10 in 1892, or at the rates of 36·7, 19·8, 25·1, 19·2, 33·6, and 54·11 per 10,000 births, respectively.

* It is certain that in most, if not all, countries many deaths occurring from circumstances connected with Childbirth are not certified to by medical men as due to that cause. For remarks on this subject, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 719.

† Average of years 1875-80.

Low death rate from childbirth in colonies, 1892.

674. The above figures show that, in proportion to the children born alive, the number of deaths of child-bearing women in 1892 was below the average in all the colonies except Tasmania and New Zealand. In those colonies the rates were above the average.

Deaths from child-bearing in various countries.

675. Comparing the deaths of child-bearing women in Victoria with every 10,000 of the population, the proportions annually were 2·17 for the decennial period 1871 to 1880, 1·85 for the decennial period 1881 to 1890, 1·50 for 1892, and 1·53 for 1893. These and the following figures show that in regard to the mortality of women in childbed as compared with many other countries Victoria stands below the average, and especially so, as it would appear, that deaths from diseases of pregnancy, as well as from circumstances attendant upon child-bearing, are included in the following list, which they are not in the figures for Victoria:—

ANNUAL DEATH RATE FROM DISEASES OF PREGNANCY AND CHILD-BEARING IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1881–4.*

	Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Pregnancy and Child-bearing per 10,000 Persons Living.
Spain (principal towns) ...	3·77	Massachusetts	1·80
Spain	3·56	Denmark (towns) ...	1·76
Belgium	2·32	Belgium (principal towns)	1·72
Prussia	2·20	Ireland	1·65
Italy	2·13	England and Wales ...	1·60
Scotland (eight towns) ...	2·10	Holland	1·43
Switzerland	2·06	Sweden	1·29
Switzerland (principal towns)	2·02	Sweden (principal towns)	1·27
Scotland	1·87	Germany (principal towns)	1·23

Violent deaths.

676. Deaths from external causes, Class VII., in proportion to population, were formerly twice as numerous in Victoria as in England and Wales; but in recent years, as the number of individuals engaged in mining operations has decreased, and greater precautions are taken for the prevention of accidents, the rate in the former has fallen considerably. Over a series of twenty-seven years, the average annual number of violent deaths per 100,000 of the population was 136, but during the ten years 1871–80 it was only 108, in the subsequent ten years it fell to 97, and in 1893 to as low as 85. The last-named rate is higher by a third than the rate prevailing in England and Wales, where it averages only 63½. The greater frequency of violent deaths in Victoria than in England appears in all classes of such deaths, those from accidents and executions being generally, in proportion to population, about a third more numerous, suicides half as numerous again, and homicides twice as numerous.

* See Dr. Raseri's paper, page 193; the complaints referred to are there termed "Malattie di gravidanza, parto e puerperio."

677. The number of violent deaths recorded in Victoria during 1893 was 997, of which 810, or 81 per cent., were ascribed to accident; 52, or 5 per cent., to homicide; and 134, or 14 per cent., to suicide. Deaths from accidents were formerly more numerous than those from any single disease, and more recently than those from any specific disease except phthisis and diarrhœa.* Forty-one per cent. of the deaths from accidents in 1893 were due to fractures, 25 per cent. to drowning, and 14 per cent. to burns and scalds. Allowing for increase of population, homicides were 18 above, and suicides 5 above, the average of the ten years ended with 1890. The following table shows the number of deaths and the exact modes of death under the heads of accident and suicide, also the number of deaths from homicide and execution, during the year 1893, and the ten years ended with 1890, the sexes of those who died being distinguished :— Violent deaths, 1893 and previous years.

VIOLENT DEATHS.

Causes of Death.	Year 1893.			Ten Years : 1881 to 1890.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Accidents—						
Fractures and contusions	293	39	332	3,175	389	3,564
Gunshot wounds ...	19	4	23	138	12	150
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	7	1	8	94	30	124
Burns and scalds ...	57	54	111	400	541	941
Sunstroke	7	2	9	161	72	233
Lightning	1	...	1	23	3	26
Poison	8	9	17	142	62	204
Snake, insect-bite ...	5	3	8	32	6	38
Drowning	175	29	204	1,691	373	2,064
Suffocation ...	45	37	82	402	246	648
Others	10	5	15	222	60	282
Total	627	183	810	6,480	1,794	8,274
Homicide	31	21	52	163	127	290
Suicide—						
Gunshot wounds ...	36	...	36	196	7	203
Cuts, stabs, &c. ...	20	2	22	159	22	181
Poison	14	11	25	122	61	183
Drowning	8	7	15	153	53	206
Hanging	27	2	29	258	20	278
Otherwise	4	3	7	41	9	50
Total	109	25	134	929	172	1,101
Execution	1	...	1	13	...	13
Grand Total ...	768	229	997	7,585	2,093	9,678

* See table following paragraph 612 *ante*. In 1893, the exceptions were phthisis, enteritis, and pneumonia.

Violent deaths in proportion to total deaths.

678. During the ten years ended with 1890, 80,559 males and 59,157 females died of specified causes; and it results from these figures and those in the foregoing table that, of the males, 1 in every 11 died a violent death; 1 in every 13 died of an accident; 1 in every 494 was a victim to homicide; 1 in every 87 committed suicide; and 1 in every 6,197 was executed. Of the females, 1 in every 28 died a violent death; 1 in every 33 died of an accident; 1 in every 466 died by the hand of another; 1 in every 344 committed suicide; but, happily, not one was executed.

Violent deaths of males and females.

679. Males are much more subject to violent deaths than females. Of those who so died in 1893, 768, or 77 per cent., belonged to the male, and 229, or 23 per cent., to the female sex. These proportions correspond closely with those which prevailed during the ten years ended with 1890.

Violent deaths—proportion of males and females.

680. Omitting fractions, it may be roughly stated that, where 1 female dies a violent death in Victoria, 4 males die violent deaths; where 1 female dies of an accident, 4 males die of accidents; where 1 female commits suicide, 5 males do so; and about one-third more males are murdered than females. Up to the end of 1893 only 1 woman had been executed in the colony since its first settlement*; but in the $42\frac{1}{2}$ years since Victoria has been an independent colony as many as 141 males have been executed.

Burns and scalds.

681. The only violent deaths which habitually affect females more than males are those resulting from burns and scalds.† All other circumstances which occasion such deaths, as a rule, bear more hardly upon males than upon females.

Suicidal deaths.

682. One hundred and thirty-four persons took their own lives in 1893, as compared with the same number in 1892, and 119 in 1891. During the ten years ended with 1890 the mean annual number of deaths by suicide was 110.

Modes of suicide in Victoria.

683. Hanging is the most common mode by which men commit suicide, shooting the next, cutting or stabbing and drowning, with almost equal frequency, the next, and taking poison the next. In 1893, however, most men committed suicide by shooting, next by hanging, next by stabbing, and next by poisoning, but very few by drowning. Females most frequently take their lives by drowning or by taking poison, next by stabbing or hanging, but only seven times in the 172 cases which occurred during the ten years ended with 1890 by shooting.

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* Two more women were executed in 1894.

† In 1893 more males than females died of burns or scalds, the numbers being 57 and 54. The circumstance was quite exceptional.

It may be mentioned that suicide by shooting is much more common now than formerly, the cases in that decennial period being nearly three times as numerous as in the preceding one.

Modes of suicide in England.

684. The Registrar-General of England, in his 46th Report, gives the following table, showing the proportion, during the ten years ended with 1880, of suicides effected by different methods in England and Wales. With the exception of shooting, the relative frequency of each method follows substantially the same order as that obtaining in Victoria:—

MODES OF COMMITTING SUICIDE IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Methods.	Number by each Method per 1,000 by all Methods.	
	Males.	Females.
Hanging or strangulation	400	268
Drowning	165	333
Cut or stab	212	149
Poison	79	172
Shooting	68	2
Jump from height	20	36
Railway train	24	7
Otherwise	32	33
Total	1,000	1,000

Suicides of Chinese.

685. Suicide frequently occurs amongst the Chinese. Seven men of this race committed that act in 1893, but only one in the previous year. Of the eight referred to, all but two hanged themselves. In 1893 the estimated number of Chinese males in the colony was 7,417; so that those who committed suicide during that year were in the proportion of 1 to 1,060. In the general male population the proportion of persons committing self-destruction averages 1 in about 5,650.

Suicides in Australasian Colonies.

686. According to the results in the following table, it would appear that, in proportion to population, suicide over a series of years is more common in Victoria than in any other Australasian Colony except Queensland. It should, however, be stated that the death records frequently do not upon the surface show that the death has been suicidal, and close examination, with sometimes further inquiry, is therefore necessary to determine that fact. It is hence likely that the full extent to which suicide prevails in some of the colonies is not ascertained. The following are the average annual suicides and their proportion to every 100,000 of the population during the twenty years ended with 1892, divided into two periods of eight and ten years, also

during each of the last two years, recorded in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, for which the information is obtainable for only five of those years:—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873 TO 1892.

Period.	Deaths from Suicide.					
	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.	Annual Number.	Per 100,000 Persons Living.
	VICTORIA.		NEW SOUTH WALES.		QUEENSLAND.	
1873 to 1880	99	12·3	58	9·3	25	13·2
1881 to 1890	110	11·2	95	10·1	47	15·0
1891 ...	119	10·4	119	10·4	73	18·0
1892 ...	134	11·5	127	10·7	65	15·6
Mean of 20 years ...	106	11·6	83	9·8	40	14·5
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.		TASMANIA.		NEW ZEALAND.	
1873 to 1880	19	8·2	7	6·4	32	8·4
1881 to 1890	28	9·2	7	5·3	53	9·3
1891 ...	31	9·8	9	6·0	56	8·9
1892 ...	27	8·3	9	5·9	59	9·2
Mean of 20 years ...	24	8·8	7	5·8	45	8·9

NOTE.—In Western Australia, there were recorded 5 suicides in 1888, 1889, and 1890, 6 in 1891, and 11 in 1892; the proportions per 100,000 of the population being 11·9, 11·7, 10·4, 11·7, and 19·65 respectively.

Proportion of suicides in different colonies.

687. It will be observed that, according to the records of the ten years 1881–1890, the suicides which take place annually in Queensland are on the average equivalent to 1½ per 10,000 persons living; those in Victoria, New South Wales, and Western Australia* are somewhat above, and those in South Australia and New Zealand somewhat below, 1 per 10,000; whilst those in Tasmania averaged only one-half that proportion. In 1892 suicides were above the average in all the colonies except Victoria and South Australia.

Suicides in various countries.

688. By the following figures, which have been derived from various sources, it appears that suicide is more common in seven countries out of Australasia than in Queensland, in ten than in Western Australia, Victoria, New South Wales, New Zealand, or South Australia, whilst there are only ten out of the twenty-four

* According to the average of only five years.

countries named in which suicide is less common than it is in Tasmania :—

DEATHS FROM SUICIDE IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES.

	Deaths from Suicide in each Year per 100,000 Persons Living.		Deaths from Suicide in each Year per 100,000 Persons Living.
Saxony	31·1	Bavaria	9·1
Denmark	25·8	Sweden	8·1
Schleswig-Holstein ...	24·0	England and Wales ...	7·9
German Empire ...	20·8	Norway	7·5
France	20·5	Tasmania	5·3
Switzerland	20·2	Hungary	5·2
Austria	15·9	Italy	4·5
Queensland	15·0	Finland	4·5
Hanover	14·0	Scotland	4·0
Prussia	13·3	Netherlands	3·6
Belgium	13·0	United States... ...	3·5
Western Australia ...	11·3	Russia in Europe* ...	2·8
Victoria	11·2	Ireland	2·5
New South Wales ...	10·1	Poland	2·3
New Zealand	9·3	Spain	1·4
South Australia ...	9·2		

689. According to the following figures, violent deaths in Victoria, during the nine years ended with 1890, as also in 1891 and 1892, occurred in a higher proportion to the population than in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, but were less common than in any of the other Australasian Colonies :— Violent deaths in Australasian Colonies.

VIOLENT DEATHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Colony.	Period.	Violent Deaths.	
		Annual Number.	Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1882 to 1890	981	9·83
	1891	1,079	9·41
	1892	1,047	9·00
New South Wales	1882 to 1890	1,056	10·88
	1891	1,165	10·19
	1892	1,153	9·76
Queensland	1882 to 1890	543	16·45
	1891	562	13·88
	1892	546	13·13
South Australia	1882 to 1890	227	7·30
	1891	207	6·52
	1892	197	6·04
Western Australia... ...	1882 to 1890	57	15·23
	1891	61	11·90
	1892	92	16·44
Tasmania...	1882 to 1890	109	7·99
	1891	121	8·12
	1892	111	7·26
New Zealand	1882 to 1890	526	9·04
	1891	506	8·03
	1892	529	8·24

* Exclusive of Poland and Finland.

Death rate from violence in various countries.

690. In the following table, the Australasian Colonies and certain European countries are arranged in order in accordance with the proportion of deaths from violence to the population of each country which have occurred during a series of years; the proportion of such deaths from accident or negligence, homicide, and suicide being also shown. The figures relating to European countries have been partly derived from the 40th Report of the Registrar-General of England:—

DEATH RATE FROM VIOLENCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Proportion per 100,000 Living of Deaths from—			
	Violence of all kinds.	Accident or Negligence.	Homicide.*	Suicide.
Queensland	163·8	141·1	6·4	13·5
Western Australia	161·7	133·9	12·1	9·2
New South Wales	111·7	94·9	3·1	9·3
New Zealand	95·7	84·0	1·4	9·0
Victoria	94·6	82·6	2·9	11·0
Switzerland	92·4	68·9	3·9	20·2
United Kingdom†	77·5	69·7	1·6	6·2
England and Wales ...	75·7	66·7	1·7	6·9
Tasmania	74·5	68·5	1·5	5·3
South Australia	74·2	63·4	1·4	8·9
Norway	72·4	64·1	1·3	7·5
Scotland	72·0	68·2	·1	4·0
Sweden	61·9	50·7	2·0	8·1
Finland	54·7	47·0	3·2	4·5
France	54·0	...	...	...
Bavaria	51·9	37·7	3·9	9·1
Belgium	48·3	38·5	1·6	6·9
Austria	45·0	25·8	...	15·9
Russia in Europe	47·0	40·4	3·8	2·8
Ireland	39·1	35·3	1·7	1·7
Poland	33·7	27·3	4·1	2·3
Italy	24·0	14·9	5·4	3·7

NOTE.—In some instances the proportions of deaths from accident, homicide, and suicide are not for the same period as those from violence of all kinds.

Proportion of violent deaths in different countries.

691. It will be seen that the list is headed by five Australasian Colonies, in all of which the proportion of violent deaths is higher than in any of the European countries named. Victoria, however, stands below the other four colonies referred to, and immediately above Switzerland, which, with the United Kingdom and England and Wales, stands immediately above Tasmania and South Australia. According to the figures, the countries in which the proportion of accidents is greatest are Queensland and Western Australia; the country in which the proportion of homicides is greatest is Western Australia; and the

* Not including executions.
† Including the Shipping.

countries in which the proportion of suicides is greatest are Austria and Switzerland.

692. The following table gives a statement of the number of cases of death and injury from accidents on the Government lines of railway during the 34½ years ended with 30th June, 1893, embracing the whole period of the existence of railways in Victoria :— Railway accidents.

DEATHS FROM RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868 ...	37	...	...	...	3	19	22	1	14	...
1869 to 1878 ...	97	...	1	1	10	38	48	5	35	8
1879 to 1887–8*	322	10	14	24	8	126	134	41	111	12
1888–9	78	1	4	5	4	23	27	7	37	2
1889–90 ...	74	1	8	9	9	21	30	7	22	6
1890–91 ...	72	...	3	3	7	14	21	9	37	2
1891–2	52	1	5	6	1	14	15	3	21	7
1892–3	29	...	...	...	...	6	6	2	19	2
Total killed ...	761	13	35	48	42	261	303	75	296	39

PERSONS INJURED BY RAILWAY ACCIDENTS, 1859 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Total Number.	Passengers.			Servants of the Railway Department or of Contractors.			Others.		
		From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	From causes beyond their own control.	From their own misconduct or want of caution.	Total.	At crossings.	Trespassers.	Miscellaneous.
1859 to 1868 ...	84	22	2	24	5	45	50	1	7	2
1869 to 1878 ...	165	87	6	93	24	30	54	1	10	7
1879 to 1887–8...	1,415	679	142	821	101	369	470	26	36	62
1888–9	358	116	82	198	24	107	131	5	12	12
1889–90 ...	401	20	115	135	49	186	235	5	13	13
1890–91 ...	345	19	82	101	60	133	193	6	8	37
1891–2	342	37	86	123	63	115	178	7	13	21
1892–3	326	17	117	134	33	111	144	7	7	34
Total injured	3,436	997	632	1,629	359	1,096	1,455	58	106	188

NOTE.–For the number of deaths and injuries from railway accidents in each year from 1869 to 1890-91, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 774.

* The high mortality in this period was chiefly due to the Windsor railway accident, which occurred on the 11th May, 1887. So far as the numbers killed and injured are concerned, this was the worst railway accident which has occurred in Victoria.

Railway passengers and servants killed and injured.

693. It will be observed that, in the whole period of 34½ years, 761 persons were killed and 3,436 were injured on the State lines of railway, and that, exclusive of trespassers, persons crossing the lines, &c., 296 of the former and 1,728 of the latter met their death or injury in consequence of their own misconduct or want of caution. Of the persons killed throughout the period, 48 were passengers, and as many as 303 railway or contractors' servants; 35 of the former, and 261 of the latter, having suffered in consequence of their own carelessness. The passengers injured numbered 1,629, and the railway servants 1,455; as many as 1,096 of the latter, but only 632 of the former, suffered from their own action. At crossings, 75 persons were killed, and 58 injured. As many as 296 trespassers were killed; these no doubt include persons who committed suicide by placing themselves in the way of trains. The trespassers injured have numbered 106.

Gold-mining accidents.

694. In the twenty years ended with 1893, embracing the whole period during which the Regulation and Inspection of Mines and Machinery Statutes* have been in operation, 975 persons lost their lives, and 2,195 persons were injured, from accidents connected with gold-mining operations. The following were the numbers and their proportions to the number of miners at work in the periods embracing the first seven and the next ten of those years, also in 1891, 1892, and 1893 :—

DEATHS AND INJURIES FROM GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Miners at work in periods named.	Number of Persons—			Numbers per 1,000 Miners at work—		
		Killed.	Injured.	Total.	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
1874 to 1880 ...	281,444	430	1,093	1,523	1·47	3·75	5·22
1881 to 1890 ...	290,194	455	880	1,335	1·57	3·03	4·60
1891 ...	23,763	21	57	78	·88	2·39	3·27
1892 ...	23,370	34	70	104	1·45	2·99	4·44
1893 ...	24,850	35	95	130	1·40	3·82	5·22
Mean of 20 years	32,181	48	110	158	1·51	3·41	4·92

NOTE.—For the number of deaths and injuries from gold-mining accidents during each of the eighteen years ended with 1891, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 776.

Gold-mining accidents, 1893.

695. In 1893, fatal mining accidents numbered 1, and non-fatal 25, more than in the previous year. In the former class the proportion to the number of miners at work was less, but in the latter more, than the mean proportion prevailing during the whole period of twenty years to which the table refers.

* 37 Vict. No. 480, 41 Vict. No. 583, 45 Vict. No. 719, and 47 Vict. No. 783, now consolidated under 54 Vict. No. 1120.

696. According to the mean of the twenty years to which reference is made, 1 gold-miner in every 660 loses his life annually. In 1893 the proportion was as low as 1 in 710. These proportions contrast favorably with the proportions of fatal accidents in the metalliferous mines of Great Britain and Ireland, where, according to the report of Her Majesty's Inspectors of Mines for 1883, 1 person in every 584 employed in and about mines lost his life by accident during the year, and 1 in every 607 during the ten years 1874 to 1883. This is exclusive of coal mines, in respect to which the proportion of fatal accidents is much higher. Dr. Raseri says that in Italy, during the six years 1879 to 1884, 1 miner in 450 lost his life annually by accident.

Gold-mining accidents in Victoria and England.

697. It appears by the following table that, in the twenty years named, 1,609, or about half the gold-mining accidents in Victoria, were caused by the fall of earth or materials; 585, or 18 per cent., by falling down shafts, &c., and cage accidents; 408, or 13 per cent., by explosions, principally of blasting charges; and the balance, or 19 per cent., by timber and truck accidents, machinery in motion, foul air, flooding, and undescribed casualties :—

Causes of gold-mining accidents.

CAUSES OF GOLD-MINING ACCIDENTS, 1874 TO 1893.

Nature of Accident.	Number of Persons.		
	Killed.	Injured.	Total.
Fall of earth or rock underground	409	756	1,165
„ „ on surface	122	89	211
„ materials down shafts, passes, &c. ...	53	178	231
„ „ winzes, &c.	2	...	2
Falling down shafts	135	171	306
„ „ winzes, shoots, &c.	18	91	109
Cage accidents	51	119	170
Truck accidents	7	53	60
Machinery in motion	25	101	126
Explosion of charges of gunpowder	31	164	195
„ „ guncotton	1	10	11
„ „ nitro-glycerine compounds ...	37	89	126
„ stored explosives	7	34	41
„ boilers	2	6	8
„ fire damp	2	25	27
Foul air	12	1	13
Flooding of mines	27	...	27
Undescribed	34	308	342
Total	975	2,195	3,170

698. One miner was killed and two miners were injured through a coal-mining accident in 1893. During the five years 1889–93 eleven persons were injured at coal mines, but only one was killed.

Coal-mining accidents.

Accidents in factories, 1893.

699. Under the *Factories and Shops Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1091) it is prescribed, under a penalty not exceeding £5 for non-compliance, that notices shall be sent to the Inspector of Factories, and to the certifying medical practitioner for the district, of any accident causing loss of life to a person employed in a factory or work-room, also of any accident whereby a person so employed receives bodily injury, provided it is produced either by machinery moved by steam, water, or other mechanical power, or through a vat, pan, or other structure, filled with hot liquid or molten metal or other substance, or by escape of gas, steam, or metal, and is of such a nature as to prevent the person injured by it from returning to his work in the factory or work-room within forty-eight hours of the occurrence of the accident. The following cases of injury were reported in the last two years :—

ACCIDENTS IN FACTORIES OR WORK-ROOMS, 1892 AND 1893.

Nature of Injury.	Males.		Females.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Death	2	3	...	...
Loss of arm or hand ...	...	4	...	...
Loss of fingers or toes ...	20	10	...	...
Fractures	7	4	...	...
Lacerations, contusions, &c.	32	23	2	5
Total...	61	44	2	5

Ill-defined and unspecified causes of death.

700. In 1893, the year under review, there were no fewer than 996 deaths in Victoria from ill-defined or unspecified causes, or 6 per cent. of the deaths from all causes, as compared with $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1892, 7 per cent. in 1891 and 1890, $7\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the ten years ended with 1890, and 7 per cent. in the ten years ended with 1880. The great majority of these—viz., 931 in 1893—were returned as from atrophy and debility ; whilst 9 were set down to tumours, 18 to dropsy, 1 to abscess, 23 to other ill-defined causes, and in 14 cases the causes of death were altogether unspecified.

Atrophy and debility in Victoria.

701. The mortality under the head of atrophy and debility is almost entirely confined to infants and young children—thus, of the 931 deaths set down thereto in 1893, 855 were under 5 years, 778 were under 1 year, and 233 were under 1 month of age. It is probable that a large number of these deaths might have been returned more definitely if medical men had attached to accuracy of record the importance it merits. The following are the numbers of both sexes recorded as having

died from atrophy and debility in each of the last three years; also the averages for three periods between 1867 and 1890:—

ANNUAL DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY, 1867 TO 1893.

Period.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1867–70 (Annual mean) ...	386	345	731
1871–80 „ ...	377	322	699
1881–90 „ ...	557	474	1,031
1891	554	538	1,092
1892	510	437	947
1893	486	445	931

NOTE.—For the number of deaths set down to atrophy and debility in the 24 years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 690.

Sex of those who died of atrophy, &c.

702. Notwithstanding the proportions of the sexes of persons at ages likely to be affected by atrophy and debility were about equal, it happened that in every one of the last 27 years, except the year 1890, more males died than females. During the last three years, females died of these complaints in the proportion of about 92 to every 100 males.

Atrophy and debility in Australasian Colonies.

703. The practice of returning atrophy and debility as causes of death appears to be generally no less frequent in most of the other Australasian Colonies than in Victoria; but in Queensland for some years past comparatively few deaths were so recorded. The following are the figures for all those colonies during the two years ended with 1892, and the average for the nine years 1882–90:—

DEATHS FROM ATROPHY AND DEBILITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion Per 10,000 Persons Living.
Victoria	1882 to 1890	1,064	10·74
	1891	1,092	9·52
	1892	947	8·15
New South Wales ...	1882 to 1890	863	9·03
	1891	870	7·61
	1892	852	7·21
Queensland	1882 to 1890	233	7·85
	1891	64	1·58
	1892	80	1·92
South Australia ...	1882 to 1890	287	9·29
	1891	265	8·35
	1892	283	8·68

Deaths from Atrophy and Debility in Australasian Colonies, 1882 to 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Period.	Annual Deaths from Atrophy and Debility.	
		Number.	Proportion per 10,000 of Persons Living.
Western Australia ...	1882 to 1890	42	10·93
	1891	44	8·59
	1892	52	9·29
Tasmania	1882 to 1890	135	9·91
	1891	152	10·20
	1892	138	9·03
New Zealand	1882 to 1890	284	4·99
	1891	269	4·27
	1892	231	3·60

Note.—For the number and proportion to population of deaths from atrophy and debility in each Australasian Colony during each of the nine years ended with 1890, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., table following paragraph 692.

Causes of death of octogenarians.

704. The number of deaths of persons over 80 years of age, and their exact ages at death, have been already quoted for the year 1893, and the two preceding periods of eleven years.* The following table shows the causes of death of these persons:—

Causes of Death of Octogenarians, 1871 to 1893.

Causes of Death.	Year 1893.		Eleven Years ended with 1892.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Measles	...	1	...	...	...	...
Influenza, Coryza, Catarrh ...	4	7	44	44	5	11
Diphtheria	...	...	1	...	...	...
Typhoid Fever, &c.	...	...	6	3	3	2
Cholera	...	...	2	4	6	1
Dysentery and Diarrhœa ...	8	12	109	87	51	36
Splenic Fever	...	...	1	...	...	...
Venereal Diseases	1	...	4	...	4	...
Erysipelas	...	...	11	3	3	7
Hydatids	...	...	...	...	1	...
Privation	1	...	2	...	3	...
Scurvy	...	...	...	...	1	...
Intemperance	...	...	...	...	2	1
Rheumatism	2	2	12	13	7	4
Gout	...	...	6	4	2	...
Cancer	9	7	77	57	35	13
Tabes Mesenterica	...	...	1	...	...	...
Phthisis	3	...	20	4	3	3
Purpura, Hæmorrhagic Diathesis	2	...	2	...	...	...

* See table following paragraph 604 *ante*.

CAUSES OF DEATH OF OCTOGENARIANS, 1871 TO 1893—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Year 1893.		Eleven Years ended with 1892.		Eleven Years ended with 1881.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	...	...	2	2	...	...
Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	2	2	...	...
Old Age	163	115	1,653	1,384	631	538
Brain Diseases, &c.	45	35	315	223	136	103
Ear and Nose Diseases ...	...	...	...	3	...	...
Heart Diseases, &c.	61	44	360	202	66	46
Lung Diseases, &c.	50	33	460	320	183	116
Quinsy	...	...	1	...	...	1
Stomach Diseases, &c. ...	12	9	120	86	37	21
Kidney Diseases	27	5	129	22	47	1
Genetic Diseases	...	3	1	2	...	1
Bone Diseases	...	...	4	...	...	...
Carbuncle, Boil	1	...	1	1	3	2
Skin Diseases, &c.	2	...	2	1	4	2
Accidents	10	4	80	52	22	18
Suicide	2	1	7	3	4	...
Dropsy	...	...	12	15	20	18
Mortification	...	1	5	2	9	3
Tumour	...	...	5	2	...	3
Abscess, &c.	...	...	2	...	1	...
Unspecified Causes	...	...	10	6	2	...
Total	403	279	3,469	2,547	1,291	951

Complaints most fatal to octogenarians, 1871-93.

705. It will be noticed that during the 23 years referred to, no complaint was set down except old age in the case of 47 per cent. of the males and 54 per cent. of the females. Little is to be learnt from such a vague definition, and it is much to be wished that medical men would endeavour to describe the causes of death with more precision. Of the remainder, about one-eighth of the whole died of diseases of the organs of respiration, chiefly pneumonia and bronchitis, and between an eighth and a ninth died of affections of the brain and nerves.

Sickness and death in general hospitals.

706. There are 42* general hospitals in Victoria, 9 of which are also benevolent asylums. The total number of patients discharged from these institutions during the year ended 30th June, 1893, was 15,562, and the number of deaths was 1,847. There was thus 1 death to every 8·4 discharges during the year 1893, as against 1 death to every 7·8 discharges in the previous year. The following table gives a list of the various hospitals throughout the colony, also a statement of the number of discharged, the number of deaths which occurred in the year ended

* Two additional hospitals, viz., at Omeo and Warragul, are being constructed, and, it is believed, will be opened shortly.

30th June, 1893, and the proportion of deaths to cases in each hospital during that and the previous year :—

SICKNESS AND MORTALITY IN GENERAL HOSPITALS.

Name of Hospital.	Year ended 30th June, 1893.			Percentage of Mortality to Discharges, Year ended 30th June, 1892.
	Number of Patients Discharged.*	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Mortality to Discharged.	
Alexandra	51	4	7·84	17·14
Amherst	297	27	9·09	9·97
Ararat†	242	31	12·81	12·55
Bairnsdale	104	18	17·31	18·10
Ballarat	1,151	133	11·55	8·37
Beechworth	621	52	8·37	8·62
Belfast (Port Fairy)† ...	29	3	10·34	20·59
Bendigo	1,334	120	9·00	10·72
Castlemaine	395	38	9·62	14·71
Clunes	81	11	13·58	8·82
Colac	105	12	11·43	10·42
Creswick	179	13	7·26	11·45
Daylesford†	118	23	19·49	26·12
Dunolly	252	32	12·70	12·09
Echuca	289	21	7·27	6·79
Geelong†	534	62	11·61	14·31
Hamilton†	258	32	12·40	11·89
Heathcote	57	6	10·53	10·14
Horsham	148	16	10·81	9·87
Inglewood	366	32	8·74	15·64
Kilmore	120	17	14·17	16·31
Kyneton	369	27	7·32	8·90
Maldon†	47	11	23·40	15·09
Mansfield	98	4	4·08	5·79
Maryborough... ...	319	34	10·66	9·75
Melbourne	3,870	607	15·68	17·53
Melbourne (Alfred) ...	1,239	150	12·11	11·39
Melbourne (Austin)‡ ...	82	55	67·07	75·82
Melbourne (Homœopathic)	750	60	8·00	8·48
Mildura	45	2	4·44	35·71
Mooroopna	452	45	9·96	8·18
Nhill	140	7	5·00	8·66
Pleasant Creek (Stawell)†	253	25	9·88	16·44
Portland†	17	5	29·41	36·84
Sale	182	24	13·19	10·24
St. Arnaud	250	32	12·80	10·58
Swan Hill	109	11	10·09	6·85
Walhalla	7	...	...	...
Wangaratta	308	14	4·55	10·20
Warracknabeal ...	89	10	11·24	10·94
Warrnambool† ...	123	17	13·82	11·56
Wood's Point	82	4	4·88	8·14
Total	15,562	1,847	11·87	12·87

Highest and lowest death rates.

707. In proportion to the cases discharged in 1892–3, the greatest mortality occurred in the Austin (Melbourne),‡ Portland, Maldon,

* Including deaths. † These institutions are also benevolent asylums. ‡ For incurables.

Daylesford, and Bairnsdale Hospitals; and the lowest in the Mansfield, Mildura, Wangaratta, Wood's Point, Nhill, Creswick, Echuca, Kyneton, and Alexandra Hospitals. It should be borne in mind, however, that the Portland, Maldon, and Daylesford Hospitals are also benevolent asylums.

Period of residence in hospitals.

708. Taking the general hospitals as a whole, the average time patients, discharged in 1893, remained in those institutions was 33 days, but the duration of their stay was found to vary according to the complaint, the period of residence having averaged as much as 174 days in the case of patients afflicted with uræmia, and as little as 12 or 14 days in the case of those suffering from measles or intemperance. In the following table the principal diseases are arranged in order, according to the average number of days the patients suffering from such disease, who were discharged in 1893, were resident in hospital :—

DURATION OF RESIDENCE IN HOSPITALS OF PATIENTS SUFFERING FROM VARIOUS COMPLAINTS, 1893.

Disease.	Average Number of Days.	Disease.	Average Number of Days.
Uræmia	174	Rheumatic Fever ...	30
Old Age	100	Scarlet Fever	30
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis	94	Accidents	29
Diseases of Spinal Cord ...	81	Diseases of Eye	29
Paralysis	75	Puerperal Fever	29
Scrofula, &c.	64	Abscess	27
Apoplexy	56	Diabetes	27
Scurvy	56	Bronchitis	26
Ulcer, Bedsore	50	Diseases of the Generative System (chiefly females)	26
Bone Diseases	48	Anæmia, Chlorosis, Leucocythæmia	25
Dropsy	47	Beri Beri	25
Atrophy, Debility, and Inanition	46	Laryngitis	25
Congenital Defects ...	41	Croup	23
Typhoid Fever	41	Diarrhœal Diseases ...	23
Cancer	40	Tumour	23
Bright's Disease	38	Diseases of Digestive Organs	22
Heart Diseases	38	Pneumonia	22
Phthisis	38	Pyæmia, Septicæmia ...	20
Calculus	37	Influenza	19
Disease of Bladder and of Prostate	37	Remittent Fever... ...	19
Hydatids	37	Simple Continued Fever ...	19
Asthma	37	Epilepsy	18
Rheumatism	37	Erysipelas	18
Pleurisy	34	General Paralysis of Insane	18
Gout	33	Ague	16
Venereal Diseases	33	Diphtheria	16
Nephritis	32	Whooping Cough ...	16
Eczema	31	Intemperance	14
Diseases of Parturition ...	30	Measles...	12

Proportions of deaths in hospitals in various countries.

709. The following figures, calculated from numbers given in Dr. Raseri's paper,* show the proportions of deaths to inmates of hospitals in various countries; those for Victoria during the six years ended with 1885 being added :—

PROPORTIONS OF DEATHS TO INMATES OF HOSPITALS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

		Per cent.
Victoria	1880–85 ...	11·85
England and Wales	1884 ...	11·11
Austria	1883 ...	10·43
Italy	1885 ...	10·22
Saxony	1882 ...	9·40
Norway	1883 ...	9·36
France	1883 ...	9·14
Portugal	1884 ...	9·02
Hungary	1882 ...	8·68
Prussia	1882 ...	8·24
German Empire	1882 ...	7·18
Sweden	1883 ...	6·23
Baden	1882 ...	4·86
Bavaria	1882 ...	3·86
Würtemburg	1882 ...	3·49

Deaths in Victorian and other hospitals.

710. The rate of mortality in hospitals would appear by the figures to be higher in Victoria than in any of the other countries named. In the absence of information, it is impossible to say whether the cases treated in the hospitals of this colony may not be of a worse class than those in the other countries, or whether hospitals for special complaints —ophthalmic, maternity, &c., where the mortality would naturally not be so great as in general hospitals—may not be included with the latter in the returns of some of the countries.

Sickness and deaths in Women's Infirmary Department.

711. The patients discharged† from the Infirmary Department of the Women's Hospital numbered 254 during the year 1891–2, and 215 in 1892–3. The deaths in the same institution numbered 11 in the former, and 16 in the latter year. Therefore, 1 patient in 23 who left the institution in 1891–2, and 1 in 13 who left it in 1892–3, came out of it a corpse.

Deaths of mothers in Women's Midwifery Department.

712. In the Midwifery Department of the Women's Hospital, Melbourne, 920 women were confined in 1891–2, and 935 in 1892–3. Eleven died in the former period, and 10 in the latter. Thus, 1 woman in 84 died in 1891-2, and 1 woman in 94 in 1892–3. From the founding of the institution to the end of June, 1893, 17,981 women were accouched therein,‡ of whom 292 died, which is equivalent to 1 death to every 62 confinements.§

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* Page 195.
† The discharges referred to in this and the following paragraphs in all cases include deaths.
‡ Including women accouched outside the hospital by midwives connected with the institution.
§ See paragraph 594 *ante*.

713. The infants born alive in the Women's Hospital numbered 873 in the year 1891–2, and 858 during the year 1892–3, and of these 27 in each year died before being taken from the institution.* Deaths of infants in Women's Hospital.

714. In the Melbourne Hospital for Sick Children the discharges numbered 759, and the deaths 67, in the year 1891–2; there were, moreover, 722 discharges, and 64 deaths, during the year 1892–3. These numbers furnish a proportion of 1 death to every 11 patients in each year. Sickness and deaths in Children's Hospital.

715. Cases of sickness in benevolent asylums (exclusive of the Melbourne Immigrants' Home) numbered 2,580 in 1891–2, and 1,787 in the year 1892–3; deaths numbered 260 and 200. The deaths were thus to the cases treated in the proportion of 1 to every 10 in 1891–2, and of 1 to 9 in 1892–3. Sickness and deaths in benevolent asylums.

716. In the Melbourne Immigrants' Home the cases of sickness in the year 1891–2 amounted to 665, and the deaths to 92, or 1 death to every 7 cases of sickness. In the year 1892–3 the cases of sickness in this institution numbered 555, and the deaths 87, or one death to every 6 cases of sickness. Sickness and deaths in Immigrants' Home.

717. In 1891–2 the cases of sickness in orphan asylums numbered 21, and the deaths 6. In the year ended 30th June, 1893, these numbers were 107 (including 92 cases of measles) and 7 respectively. Thus 1 death occurred to every $3\frac{1}{2}$ cases of sickness in 1891–2, but only 1 to every 15 cases in 1892–3. Sickness and deaths in orphan asylums.

718. In hospitals for the insane during 1892 the cases discharged numbered 807, and during 1893 they numbered 850. The deaths amounted to 283 at the former period, and 271 at the latter, or an average of 1 death to every 3 cases discharged in both years. Sickness and deaths in lunatic asylums.

719. In gaols and penal establishments 2,931 cases of sickness occurred in 1892, and 2,134 in 1893. The deaths in the same years were 55 and 51 respectively, exclusive of those by execution. Thus 1 death occurred to every 53 cases of sickness in the former, and 1 in ever 42 cases in the latter year. Sickness and deaths in gaols.

720. Altogether the number of deaths in penal or charitable institutions during 1892–3 † was 2,657, being in the proportion of 1 to every 5·8 deaths which took place in Victoria during the year. The deaths in such institutions in the ten years ended with 1890 were Deaths in public institutions.

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* See paragraph 594 *ante.*

† The figures relating to hospitals for the insane, industrial and reformatory schools, gaols, and penal establishments are for the year ended 31st December, and those relating to the other institutions are for the year ended 30th June, 1893.

in the proportion of 1 to every 6·4 deaths; and in the four years 1877–80, in that of 1 to every 6 deaths which took place in the whole colony. The following are the names of the institutions and the number of deaths which occurred in each during the year 1892–3:—

DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS, 1892–3.

	Number of Deaths.
General hospitals	1,847
Women's Hospital—	
Infirmary Department	16
Midwifery Department	37*
Hospital for Sick Children	64
Benevolent asylums	200
Melbourne Immigrants' Home	87
Orphan asylums	7
Eye and Ear Hospital	3
Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind	1
Hospitals for the insane	271
Female refuges	14†
Victorian Infant Asylum	5
Industrial and reformatory schools	54‡
Gaols (inclusive of Police gaols and Penal establishment)	51
Total	2,657

NOTE.—No deaths occurred in 1892-3 in the Deaf and Dumb Institution.

Sickness and infirmity.

721. The total number of persons returned as suffering from infirmity at the date of the census of 1891 was 23,916, viz., 14,675 males and 9,241 females. These numbers furnish proportions of 210 infirm persons in every 10,000 of the population; or of 245 infirm males in every 10,000 males, and 171 infirm females in every 10,000 females.

Two classes of infirmities.

722. The infirmities are of two classes:—(1) Those causing total disablement for the time being, but from which it is probable complete recovery might take place sooner or later; (2) those of a permanent character, but which would not generally prevent the sufferer from engaging in some kind of bread-winning occupation. Besides these, some persons were returned as suffering from ailments of a minor description, which in a few instances have been considered of sufficient importance to be mentioned in the tables, whilst in others they have been entirely disregarded.

Sickness and accidents.

723. The persons included in the first of these classes are those returned as unable to attend to their ordinary occupations by reason of sickness or accident. These numbered as follow:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Disabled from sickness	7,590	5,334	12,924
,, accident	1,379	289	1,668
Total	8,969	5,623	14,592

* Including the deaths of 27 infants born in the institution.
† Eight of this number were infants who were admitted with their mothers.
‡ Including deaths of boarded-out and licensed children.

Proportion of disabled persons.

724. The sick were in the proportion of 113 and those laid up in consequence of accidents were in that of 15 to every 10,000 of the population. The two combined representing those entirely disabled for the time being, but not as a rule permanently affected, were thus in the proportion of 128 to every 10,000 living, or 1 in 78. A similar combination gives a proportion of 150 disabled males in every 10,000 males living, or 1 in 67; of 104 disabled females in every 10,000 females living, or 1 in 96.

Time lost through disablement.

725. It will be easily realized that the community sustains considerable loss as well as inconvenience in consequence of some portion of its component parts being always laid up on account of illness or bodily injury. Of those so affected, the children are obliged to discontinue their studies, the men their work or business, and the women their household duties as long as the disablement lasts. Taking the sick and those suffering from accidents together, there were on the census day 14,592 persons—viz., 8,969 males and 5,623 females—in a disabled condition. Supposing the census day to have been an average one as regards the amount of infirmity prevailing, there would obviously in one year be an amount of work lost from this cause equal to that of 1 person for 14,592 years, or of 1 male for 8,969 years, and of 1 female for 5,623 years. Or putting it in other words, there would, if Sundays be included, be 5,326,080 days' work lost on account of illness in the year, viz., 3,273,685 by males, and 2,052,395 by females; or, if Sundays be not included, there would be 4,567,296 days' work lost, viz., 2,807,297 by males and 1,759,999 by females. This is altogether irrespective of the loss occasioned by illnesses of a slight or partial character, not serious enough to cause work to be altogether discontinued, which according to instructions were not to be returned, or of the loss to others occasioned by attendance on sick persons, or by reason of deaf-muteism, blindness, lunacy, &c. A consideration of these figures will show that, irrespective of the distress, destitution, and mental suffering occurring amongst families by reason of the deaths of their members, the outbreak of every epidemic disease which visits a country must seriously affect its material wealth and prosperity, and therefore that, on economic as well as on moral grounds, those who promote and enforce sanitary laws and regulations are deserving of high commendation and support.

Average period of disablement.

726. According to the figures, the average number of days' disabling infirmity in the course of one year experienced by each person in the community is 4·67, or 5·47 days by each male and 3·79 days by each female. If working days only be considered, each person on the

average loses by this 4 such days, each male losing 4·69 and each female 3·25 such days.

Sickness and accidents in Australasian Colonies.

727. All the Australasian Colonies took advantage of the taking of the census to obtain returns of sickness and accidents. According to the following figures, the proportion of those disabled from these causes was higher in Victoria than in any other colony:—

SICKNESS AND ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Persons Disabled by Sickness or Accident.	
	Number.	Persons Living to each Disabled Person.
1. Victoria	14,592	78
2. South Australia ...	3,938	81
3. New South Wales ...	11,578	98
4. Queensland ...	3,746	105
5. Tasmania	1,321	111
6. New Zealand ...	5,076	123
7. Western Australia ...	304	164
Total	40,555	94

Defective returns in some colonies.

728. With reference to the high position of Victoria relatively to several of the other colonies in regard not only to sickness but to most of the other infirmities respecting which information was obtained, it may be remarked that, whilst Victoria has made inquiries on these subjects at the last four censuses, some of the other colonies of the group made such inquiries for the first time in 1891. For obvious reasons, a new inquiry is not likely to be so fully or so correctly responded to as one to which both the census collectors and the public have become accustomed, and a first attempt is likely to result in defective information and partial failure, as did the first attempt made in Victoria to obtain particulars of sickness and infirmity 30 years prior to the census which forms the subject of this report, viz., in 1861. It will be readily understood, in regard to such a return as that under notice, that the more accurate and perfect the statistics, the worse position the country to which they relate appears to be in, and the more unfavorably will it seem to compare with other countries in which the returns are of a less complete character.

Leprosy.

729. Leprosy is included amongst the disabling infirmities, as, although a sufferer from that complaint may not be altogether disabled physically, the necessity of keeping him apart from the remainder of the population prevents him from rendering any service to the community

at large. Only three lepers were returned at the census. These were all Chinese, and were resident at the Leper Station at Point Nepean. Since the census was taken one has died, whilst another man, a European, has been found to be suffering from leprosy, and has been sent to the Nepean Station, where, however, he lives apart from the Chinese lepers. There are thus still three lepers, all male adults, known to exist in the colony.

Lepers in Australasian Colonies.

730. Lepers are present in all the Australasian Colonies except Tasmania. The existence of 36 has been ascertained, viz., 3 in Victoria (as already stated), 15 in New South Wales, 10 in Queensland, 3 in South Australia, 1 in Western Australia, and 4 in New Zealand; all these are males. The numbers of different races in each colony are as follow :—

LEPERS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.—ALL MALES.

Colony.	Race.							
	European.	Australian Aboriginal.	Maori.	South Sea Islands.	Chinese.	Singhalese.	Javanese.	Total.
Victoria	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
New South Wales ...	5	...	...	...	9	...	1	15
Queensland ...	2	1	...	3	3	1	...	10
South Australia* ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3
Western Australia...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
New Zealand ...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	4
Total	8	1	4	3	18	1	1	36

Proportion of Chinese and European lepers.

731. It will be observed that exactly half the lepers are of Chinese and nearly a fourth of European race. It is believed that in all the Colonies an endeavour is made to prevent the lepers from coming in contact with the remainder of the population, but it is stated that in Queensland 2 of the lepers mentioned, viz., 1 white and 1 South Sea Islander, had escaped from the depôt at Friday Island, and are still at large. It was formerly believed that the leprosy with which the Maoris were afflicted was a native malady (*ngere-ngere*), but there now seems to be no doubt that it was true leprosy.†

The partially disabled.

732. The second class of infirmities embraces defects or injuries which are generally permanent, but which often do not disable the

* All in the Northern Territory.

† There is a credible tradition that this complaint (also called *puhipuhi* and *tuwhenna*) was introduced into New Zealand by the marooning of a leper (probably a whaler) at or near Hauraki. Dr. A. Ginders, in a report dated 4th July, 1890, expresses his firm conviction that the disease is true leprosy.

sufferers from following some description of labour, and do not always prevent them from earning their own livelihood. These, with the number of persons affected, were as follows :—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sufferers from Paralysis	650	447	1,097
„ „ Epilepsy	203	217	420
„ „ Deaf-muteism	204	160	364
„ „ Blindness	612	383	995
„ „ Eye affections	94	90	184
„ „ Lunacy	2,077	1,693	3,770
„ „ Idiocy and Imbecility	214	141	355
„ „ Lameness, Mutilation, Deformity, &c.	1,652	487	2,139
Total	5,706	3,618	9,324

Paralysis.

733. Some of the paralyzed persons were, no doubt, entirely disabled, and therefore might, with propriety, have been placed with the sick in the first class had it been possible to separate them from the partially paralyzed, of whom a considerable number were included in the returns. The number set down as paralyzed, embracing those entirely as well as those only partially affected, furnishes a proportion of 9·62 paralyzed persons to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 1,039 ; or of 10·86 paralyzed males to every 10,000 males, or 1 in 921 ; and of 8·25 paralyzed females to every 10,000 females, or 1 in 1,213.

Paralysis in Australasian Colonies.

734. A return of the number of paralyzed persons was obtained in three of the Australasian Colonies besides Victoria. The following are the proportions of such persons to the respective populations of each of those colonies :—

PARALYSIS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria* had 1 paralyzed person in every	...	1,039	persons
2. South Australia	„	„	...	1,068	„
3. New South Wales	„	„	...	1,322	„
4. New Zealand	„	„	...	1,339	„

Epilepsy.

735. Epileptic persons were in the proportion of 3·68 per 10,000 of the population of Victoria, of 3·39 per 10,000 males, and of 4·00 per 10,000 females—or, in other words, 1 person in every 2,715, or 1 male in every 2,948, and 1 female in every 2,497, was subject to attacks of epilepsy.

Epilepsy in Australasian Colonies.

736. Statistics of epilepsy were obtained in all the colonies of the Australasian group except Queensland. The following are the proportions of epileptic subjects to the total population of each colony, the

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* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

colonies being arranged in order according to the amount of epilepsy said to be prevailing in each :—

EPILEPSY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. South Australia had	1	epileptic subject	in every	2,322	persons.
2. New Zealand	„	„	„	2,701	„
3. Victoria *	„	„	„	2,715	„
4. Western Australia	„	„	„	2,766	„
5. New South Wales	„	„	„	3,315	„
6. Tasmania	„	„	„	3,964	„

737. The deaf and dumb were in the proportion of 3·19 per 10,000 persons living—of 3·41 deaf and dumb males per 10,000 males, and of 2·95 deaf and dumb females per 10,000 females. These proportions, stated in other words, are 1 deaf-mute in 3,133 of the total population or 1 in 2,933 of the males, and 1 in 3,387 of the females. Deaf muteism.

738. In proportion to population deaf-mutes appear to have been most common in South Australia, and more common than in Victoria—not only in that colony but in Queensland, Tasmania, and New South Wales. The following are the proportions :— Deaf-muteism in Australasian Colonies.

DEAF-MUTEISM IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. South Australia had	1	deaf-mute	in every	1,369	persons.
2. Queensland	„	„	...	2,557	„
3. Tasmania	„	„	...	2,716	„
4. New South Wales	„	„	...	2,867	„
5. Victoria*	„	„	...	3,133	„
6. New Zealand	„	„	...	3,775	„
7. Western Australia	„	„	...	4,526	„

739. As compared with most other countries, the proportion of deaf-muteism existing in all the Australasian Colonies is very small. This is shown by the figures in the following list, which has been compiled from the latest and best authorities available :— Deaf-muteism in various countries.

DEAF-MUTEISM IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Deaf-mutes per 10,000 Living.		Deaf-mutes per 10,000 Living.
Switzerland	24·52	Scotland (1891) ...	5·28
Grenada, West Indies (1891)	16·54	United Kingdom (1891)	5·22
Austria	13·07	England (1891) ...	4·89
Hungary	12·63	Spain	4·59
Sweden	10·23	Belgium	4·45
Prussia	10·19	Queensland (1891) ...	3·91
Finland	10·18	Australia (1891) ...	3·80
Ireland (1891)	9·45	Tasmania (1891) ...	3·68
Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	9·31	Cape of Good Hope (1891)	3·67
Norway	8·64	Australasia (1891) ...	3·61
Canada	8·05	New South Wales (1891)	3·49
Portugal	7·47	Holland	3·35
South Australia (1891) ...	7·30	Victoria (1891) ...	3·19
United States (1880) ...	6·73	New Zealand (1891) ...	2·65
Greece	6·46	Sierra Leone (1891) ...	2·54
France	6·26	Ceylon (1891) ...	2·31
Denmark	6·20	Western Australia (1891)	2·21
Italy	5·37		

* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

Blindness.

740. Blind persons in Victoria were in the proportion of 8·72 per 10,000 persons living; blind males in that of 10·23 to every 10,000 males; blind females in that of 7·07 to every 10,000 females. There was thus 1 blind person in every 1,146 of mixed sexes, or 1 blind male in every 978 males, and 1 blind female in every 1,415 females.*

Blindness in Australasian Colonies.

741. The colony which, according to the following figures, contained the largest proportion of blind persons was Tasmania, Western Australia standing second, and Victoria third. In New Zealand the proportion of blind persons to the total population appears to be very low indeed:—

BLINDNESS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 blind	person	in	every	...	889 persons.
2. Western Australia	,,		,,	...	922 ,,
3. Victoria†	,,		,,	...	1,146 ,,
4. South Australia	,,		,,	...	1,297 ,,
5. New South Wales	,,		,,	...	1,517 ,,
6. Queensland	,,		,,	...	1,978 ,,
7. New Zealand	,,		,,	...	2,287 ,,

Blindness various countries.

742. In regard to the proportion of blindness to the population, New Zealand, Queensland, and New South Wales stand low, and Tasmania and Western Australia stand high as compared with many other countries, whilst Victoria and South Australia occupy a middle position. The following is the latest information available respecting the amount of blindness prevailing in a number of countries:—

BLINDNESS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Blind Persons per 10,000 Living.		Blind Persons per 10,000 Living.
Portugal	21·90	Prussia	8·31
Finland	21·15	Belgium	8·11
Sierra Leone	16·04	England (1891)	8·09
Spain	14·79	Sweden	8·06
Norway	13·57	Germany (exclusive of Prussia)	7·93
Hungary	13·24	Denmark	7·86
Ireland (1891)	11·35	Italy	7·63
Tasmania ,, ...	11·25	Switzerland	7·61
Grenada, West Indies (1891)	10·90	Australia (1891)	7·38
Western Australia ,,	10·85	Australasia ,, ...	7·04
Cape of Good Hope ,,	10·67	Scotland ,, ...	6·95
United States (1880) ...	9·73	New South Wales (1891) ...	6·59
Austria	9·07	Canada	6·19
Greece	8·96	Queensland (1891) ...	5·05
Victoria (1891)	8·72	Holland	4·45
South Australia (1891) ...	8·71	New Zealand (1891) ...	4·37
United Kingdom ,, ...	8·38	Ceylon (1891)	3·37
France	8·37		

Lunacy.

743. The lunatics returned at the census numbered 3,770, viz., 2,077 males and 1,693 females. All of these—except 100, viz., 78

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* In addition to the returns of the blind, 184 persons were stated to be suffering from eye affections. No instruction was given to obtain this information, and it was no doubt incomplete.

† See paragraph 728 *ante*.

males and 22 females—were detained in the Government lunatic asylums. Lunatics were in the proportion of 33·06 per 10,000 of the population, viz., 34·71 male lunatics per 10,000 males living, and 31·24 female lunatics per 10,000 females living. Thus 1 person in every 302, or 1 male in every 288, and 1 female in every 320 was a lunatic.

Lunacy in Australasian Colonies.

744. The census gave a return of the number of lunatics in all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland. The proportion to the population appears to have been highest in Victoria and next highest in New Zealand, whilst the proportions were lowest in Western Australia and Tasmania:—

LUNACY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Victoria* had 1 lunatic in every ... ... 302 persons.
2. New Zealand „ „ ... ... 349 „
3. New South Wales „ „ ... ... 359 „
4. South Australia „ „ ... ... 376 „
5. Tasmania „ „ ... ... 383 „
6. Western Australia „ „ ... ... 386 „

Idiots and imbeciles.

745. The persons returned as idiots or imbeciles in Victoria numbered 355, viz., 214 males and 141 females. Of these, 98, viz., 66 males and 32 females, were in the Kew Idiot Asylum. Idiots and imbeciles were in the proportion of 3·11 per 10,000 of the population; 3·58 such males per 10,000 males, 2·60 such females per 10,000 females. These proportions may be otherwise stated as 1 idiot or imbecile person in every 3,212 persons, 1 such male in every 2,796 males, 1 such female in every 3,844 females.

Idiocy and imbecility in Australasian Colonies.

746. Idiots and imbeciles, like lunatics, were returned in all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland. They seem to have borne the highest proportion to the population in Tasmania, and next in Victoria, the proportions in New Zealand and Western Australia—especially the latter—being very low indeed. The following are the proportions in each of the colonies in which the return was obtained:—

IDIOCY AND IMBECILITY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 idiot or imbecile person in every 3,188 persons.
2. Victoria* „ „ „ „ 3,212 „
3. South Australia „ „ „ „ 3,815 „
4. New South Wales „ „ „ „ 3,930 „
5. New Zealand „ „ „ „ 4,896 „
6. Western Australia „ „ „ „ 7,112 „

Insanity.

747. Lunacy combined with idiocy and imbecility may be designated insanity. If the combination be made the sufferers in Victoria

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* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

would number 4,125, viz., 2,291 males and 1,834 females, the proportions being 36·17 insane persons per 10,000 of both sexes, or 1 in 276; 38·29 insane males per 10,000 males, or 1 in 261; 33·84 insane females per 10,000 females, or 1 in 296.

Insanity in Australasian Colonies.

748. The idiots and imbeciles being but few in number as compared with the lunatics, the different colonies stand in the same order in reference to the combination of the two as they do in reference to the lunatics when dealt with singly, except in the case of South Australia and Tasmania, which change places. The following are the figures:—

INSANITY IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1.	Victoria* had	1 lunatic or idiot	in	every	...	276 persons.
2.	New Zealand	,,	,,	,,	...	325 ,,
3.	New South Wales	,,	,,	,,	...	329 ,,
4.	Tasmania	,,	,,	,,	...	341 ,,
5.	South Australia	,,	,,	,,	...	342 ,,
6.	Western Australia	,,	,,	,,	...	366 ,,

Insanity in various countries.

749. By the following figures, which have been derived, where possible, from official sources, it would appear that insanity (embracing lunacy, idiocy, and imbecility) is more prevalent in Victoria than in any of the countries named except Ireland and Scotland. Too much reliance, however, must not be placed upon the figures, for it is probable that in some of the countries named only such insane persons as are confined in asylums are returned, whilst those boarded out, or living at large, or with friends—which would embrace the major portion of the idiots and imbeciles—are altogether ignored :—

INSANITY IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Insane Persons per 10,000 Living.		Insane Persons per 10,000 Living.
Ireland (1891)	45·04	Grenada, West Indies (1891)	27·81
Scotland ,, ...	38·43	Western Australia ,,	27·32
Victoria ,, ...	36·17	France (1881)	25·10
United Kingdom (1891) ...	35·52	Sweden, Norway, and Denmark (1885)	20·59
Germany (1880) ...	33·90	Austria (1881)	20·09
United States (1880) ...	33·67	Italy (1871)	16·45
England (1891)	32·58	Russia ,, ...	11·08
Sierra Leone (1891) ...	31·13	Switzerland (1880) ...	10·89
Scotland (1881)	31·09	Holland and Belgium (1886)	10·09
New Zealand (1891) ...	30·73	Argentine Republic ...	9·50
New South Wales (1891) ...	30·38	Ceylon (1891)	9·33
Tasmania ,, ...	29·25	Spain and Portugal (1879)	6·10
South Australia ,, ...	29·21		
Canada ,, ...	28·00†		

Lameness, mutilation, deformity, &c.

750. The census under review was the first at which an inquiry was made as to the number of crippled, mutilated, or deformed persons

* See paragraph 728 *ante*.

† Exclusive of idiots and imbeciles.

in Victoria. Some particulars respecting such persons were voluntarily given in 1871 and 1881, but, as may be supposed, the numbers set down on these occasions fell very short of those actually existing. The following is the return obtained in 1891 :—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, DEFORMITY, ETC.

Nature of Affliction.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Lost an arm	86	12	98
„ both arms	2	...	2
„ „ and one leg ...	1	1	2
„ use of an arm	3	4	7
„ „ and both feet ...	1	...	1
„ a hand	61	4	65
„ use of a hand	2	1	3
„ a leg	146	25	171
„ „ and two fingers ...	1	...	1
„ use of a leg	9	2	11
„ a foot	43	5	48
„ limbs	183	37	220
„ use of limbs	1	3	4
„ an eye	887	256	1,143
„ „ and deaf	2	...	2
„ „ deaf, and a cripple ...	1	...	1
„ „ and fingers	6	...	6
„ „ and injury to leg ...	2	...	2
„ „ and lame	1	...	1
„ „ and nearly blind ...	1	...	1
„ „ and rheumatic ...	1	...	1
Lame	117	83	200
„ and deaf	...	1	1
„ and nearly blind	...	1	1
Injured knee	3	2	5
Bad leg	1	1	2
Cripple	61	34	95
„ and infirm	...	1	1
Contracted sinews	1	...	1
Deformed back	4	...	4
„ foot	5	1	6
„ hip	1	...	1
„ leg	1	...	1
„ eyes	1	...	1
„ undefined	14	8	22
Born with only one arm ...	...	1	1
„ „ hand ...	1	1	2
Cleft palate	...	1	1
Curvature of spine	2	2	4
Total	1,652	487	2,139

751. The total number of injured and deformed persons, as given in the table, was in the proportion of 18·76 to every 10,000 of the population, or 1 in 533; the proportion of males so afflicted was 27·61

Proportions of injured and deformed persons.

per 10,000 males living, or 1 in 362; and the proportion of females so afflicted was 8·99 per 10,000 females living, or 1 in 1,113.

Minor injuries.

752. Besides the maimed and deformed persons to whom reference is made in the table, a number were returned who had received minor injuries or who were only slightly deformed. Amongst these, who were not considered sufficiently important to be tabulated, there were 115 males and 17 females who had lost fingers, and 12 males who had lost toes.

Lameness, mutilation, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

753. For the first time, in pursuance of a suggestion made by the Government Statist of Victoria in his Report upon the Census of 1881,* all the Australasian Colonies, except Queensland, obtained returns of lameness, mutilation, and deformity in 1891. Comparing the numbers in the different colonies with their respective populations, Victoria, according to the following figures, occupied the lowest position but one, the highest place being occupied by Tasmania, and the lowest by New Zealand :—

LAMENESS, MUTILATION, AND DEFORMITY IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

1. Tasmania had 1 crippled, mutilated, or deformed person in every	104	persons.
2. Western Australia	,,	,,	,,	,,	178	,,
3. New South Wales	,,	,,	,,	,,	312	,,
4. South Australia	,,	,,	,,	,,	413	,,
5. Victoria	,,	,,	,,	,,	533	,,
6. New Zealand	,,	,,	,,	,,	640	,,

NOTE.—For further information respecting the sickness and infirmity prevailing see General Report on the Census of Victoria, 1891, pages 141 to 171, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G., Government Statist, 4to., Brain, Melbourne, 1893.

Medical men in various countries.

754. As bearing upon the rate of sickness, as also upon that of the mortality, it is important to consider whether the number of medical men is sufficient to minister to the health of the population. In 1891 there were in Victoria 835 legally qualified medical practitioners, which number gives a proportion of 1 to every 1,366 persons, or to every 105 square miles. The first of these proportions compares most favorably with than in other countries, the only one known to have a higher proportion being Switzerland. In regard to the second proportion, in consequence of Victoria being much more thinly peopled than any of the countries of the old world, it is naturally low; lower, in fact, than in any other countries respecting which the information is at hand, except Sweden, Norway, and Russia. These results are shown in the following table, in which the countries are arranged in order according

* See that Report, paragraphs 530 and 540.

to the proportion of medical men to the population and to the area of each country :—

MEDICAL MEN IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION AND AREA IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Medical Men per 100,000 Persons Living.	Countries.	Square Miles to a Medical Man.
Switzerland ...	1880	75	England and Wales	3·9
Victoria	1891	73	Belgium	4·7
Italy	1885	60	Italy	6·2
England and Wales	1881	58	Holland	6·9
Scotland ...	1881	50	Switzerland ...	7·3
Ireland	1881	48	Ireland	13·2
Holland	1884	43	France	13·9
Belgium... ...	1884	42	Germany	15·1
France	1883	39	Austria	15·8
Germany ...	1876	32	Scotland	15·9
Austria	1884	32	Hungary	33·6
Norway	1882	32	Spain	37·1
Spain	1877	31	Portugal	43·4
Hungary ...	1876	24	Victoria	105·3
Portugal ...	1880	18	Russia in Europe ...	148·4
Russia in Europe...	1882	16	Norway	205·0
Sweden	1883	13	Sweden	294·9

NOTE.—The figures, except those relating to Victoria, have been taken (with some corrections) from a table given by Dr. Raseri. The area per medical man is there stated in square kilometres, which have been converted into square miles on the assumption that one of the former is equal to ·386 of one of the latter.

Meteorological observations, 1893.

755. The following are the results of meteorological observations taken at different stations throughout the colony during 1893. These places are arranged in the table in the order of their altitude above the level of the sea. The last three are situated in the interior, but the others are on the sea-board. The times at which the observations for mean temperature and mean atmospheric pressure are obtained differ at the various stations ; but a correction is applied, in order to make the results equivalent to those which would be derived from hourly observations taken throughout the day and night :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1893.

Stations.	Height above Sea-level.	Temperature in the Shade.		
		Max.	Min.	Mean.
	Feet.	°	°	°
Portland	37·0	98·0	32·0	55·9
Gabo Island ...	50·0	90·0	42·0	57·5
Melbourne	91·3	105·5	31·0	57·9
Cape Otway	270·0	103·0	36·0	55·7
Wilson's Promontory ...	300·0	90·0	36·0	55·7
Echuca	314·0	105·0	29·0	61·1
Bendigo	701·0	105·5	29·0	58·8
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	1,636·0	101·0	33·0	53·4

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT VARIOUS STATIONS, 1893—*continued.*

Stations.	Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.
	Inches.	No.	Inches.	0 — 1.	0 — 10.
Portland	29·940	180	36·74	0·79	...
Gabo Island	29·838	157	51·40	0·88	...
Melbourne	29·882	140	26·81	0·74	6·0
Cape Otway	29·624	181	33·88	0·84	...
Wilson's Promontory ...	29·586	150	37·27	0·79	...
Echuca	29·589	75	15·54	...	...
Bendigo	29·244	106	21·09	...	...
Mount Pleasant (Ballarat)	28·390	170	32·07	0·81	...

Meteorology in Melbourne, 1864 to 1893.

756. The following are the results for Melbourne in each of the thirty years ended with 1893 :—

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT MELBOURNE—RETURN FOR THIRTY YEARS.

(Observatory 91·3 feet above the Sea-level.)

Year.	Temperature in the Shade.			Mean Atmospheric Pressure.	Days on which Rain fell.	Amount of Rainfall.	Mean Relative Humidity.	Mean Amount of Cloud.
	Max.	Min.	Mean.					
	°	°	°	inches.	No.	inches.	0 — 1.	0 — 10.
1864	96·6	30·5	57·1	29·94	144	27·40	·72	6·1
1865	103·4	30·9	56·5	29·94	119	15·94	·68	5·6
1866	108·2	28·0	57·8	29·95	107	22·41	·70	5·5
1867	108·4	29·7	57·7	29·92	133	25·79	·72	5·7
1868	110·0	27·4	57·1	29·98	120	18·27	·70	5·7
1869	108·4	27·0	57·2	29·94	129	24·59	·71	6·0
1870	109·0	29·6	57·4	29·93	129	33·76	·74	5·8
1871	106·0	32·1	57·7	29·93	125	30·17	·74	5·9
1872	103·3	32·5	57·6	29·92	136	32·52	·74	6·4
1873	102·4	30·2	58·0	29·94	134	25·61	·72	6·0
1874	102·7	29·3	56·6	29·93	134	28·10	·72	6·1
1875	110·4	31·1	56·6	29·89	158	32·87	·72	6·2
1876	110·7	29·0	57·0	29·93	134	24·04	·70	5·8
1877	100·7	31·0	56·7	29·99	124	24·10	·70	5·8
1878	103·4	31·1	57·4	29·90	116	25·36	·71	6·0
1879	106·0	30·5	56·8	29·92	127	19·28	·71	5·8
1880	106·5	29·0	57·8	29·92	147	28·48	·72	6·0
1881	99·9	31·9	57·1	29·97	134	24·08	·68	5·9
1882	110·5	31·5	57·4	29·90	131	22·39	·68	5·6
1883	104·9	31·7	58·0	29·92	130	23·71	·69	5·9
1884	100·7	29·9	56·7	29·94	128	25·85	·71	6·2
1885	101·6	29·9	57·1	30·00	123	26·94	·71	6·3
1886	104·1	28·1	57·1	29·96	128	24·00	·71	6·0
1887	104·9	33·0	58·1	29·94	153	32·39	·74	6·1
1888	104·0	28·3	57·5	29·99	123	19·42	·71	5·5
1889	99·8	31·3	58·5	29·94	125	27·14	·71	5·8
1890	103·4	29·0	58·7	29·92	140	24·24	·72	6·2
1891	103·0	33·9	57·6	29·98	126	26·73	·73	5·8
1892	104·0	31·0	57·4	29·92	124	24·96	·74	6·1
1893	105·5	31·0	57·9	29·88	140	26·81	·74	6·0
Means	104·7	30·3	57·4	29·94	131	25·58	·71	5·9

757. It will be noticed that in 1893, according to the observations taken at the Melbourne Observatory, the mean temperature and the mean atmospheric pressure differed only by a fraction from similar means extending over the 30 years to which the table relates; that whilst rainy days in 1893 were 9 above the average, the amount of rain which fell was an inch and a quarter above the average, and the mean relative humidity and mean amount of cloud during the year were both very slightly above the average. Observations in 1893 compared with means.

758. Comparing the meteorological observations made in 1893 with those in the previous 29 years, it is found that the maximum temperature was exceeded in 11, the minimum temperature in 10, and the mean temperature in 5 of those years; that the mean atmospheric pressure was exceeded in all the other 29 years; and, moreover, that whilst there were more rainy days only in 4, the amount of rainfall was greater in 10 of those years. Observations in 1893 and former years compared.

759. The mean rainfall in Melbourne (25·58 inches) corresponds approximately with that of Ventnor in England, and Perth in Western Australia, Goulburn in New South Wales, and Toulouse in France. It is somewhat above that in London, Paris, or Berlin, is 2 inches above that in Hobart, is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above that in Adelaide, but is little more than half as much as that in Sydney or Brisbane. The following is the average rainfall in some of the principal Australasian towns and in a few British and foreign towns :— Mean rainfall in Melbourne and elsewhere.

Average Rainfall in Principal Towns.

Australasian Towns.

Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Days' Rain.	Rainfall.
		Inches.			Inches.
Brisbane ...	139	49·37	Melbourne ...	131	25·58
Sydney	147	49·17	Perth	...	25·00
Newcastle ...	113	46·98	Bathurst ...	73	23·62
Auckland ...	168	38·29	Hobart	141	23·46
Orange	104	37·71	Warrnambool ...	130	23·12
Dunedin ...	144	35·90	Wagga Wagga ...	77	22·73
Wellington ...	170	35·68	Bendigo ...	108	21·87
Portland ...	183	33·00	Adelaide ...	120	21·09
Belfast	161	28·43	Geelong ...	92	20·99
Albury	80	28·36	Echuca... ...	76	20·73
Ballarat ...	132	27·22	Stawell ...	100	20·62
Goulburn ...	84	26·13	Deniliquin ...	64	17·06
Castlemaine ...	122	25·65	Bourke ...	43	16·15

Average Rainfall in Principal Towns—*continued.*

Extra-Australasian Towns.

Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.	Name of City or Town.	Rainfall.
	Inches.		Inches.
Bombay	75	Geneva	32
Lake District of Wales ...	75	Rome	31
New York	47	Dublin	30
Boston	45	Brussels	29
Florence	41	Ventnor (England) ...	25½
Washington	41	Toulouse ...	24¾
Cork	40	Berlin	24
Naples	39	London	24
Plymouth	39	Paris	23
Milan	38	Marseilles	19
Liverpool	37	Madrid	9
Manchester	33		

NOTE.—The average in this table, which in most cases refer to a long series of years, have been derived, for all the towns except Melbourne, Auckland, Dunedin, Wellington, and Ventnor, from a work entitled *Results of Rain, River, and Evaporation Observations made in New South Wales*, by H. C. Russell, C.M.G., Government Astronomer of that colony: Potter, Sydney, 1890.

Meteorology elsewhere treated on.

760. An extended account of the meteorology and climate of Victoria will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1874, paragraphs 54 to 95.

PART 5.—INTERCHANGE.

761. The weights and measures used in Victoria are in every respect similar to those in use in the United Kingdom. Weights and measures.

762. In converting the weights and measures of foreign countries into their English equivalents, which is often necessary in the progress of this work, the operation is performed by using the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is as follows:— Foreign weights and measures

FOREIGN WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, WITH THEIR ENGLISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Germany, Holland, Italy, Norway, Portugal, Roumania, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland	Kilomètre	·621 of a mile
	Square kilomètre ...	·386 of a square mile
	Are	·0247 of an acre
	Hectare	2·47 acres
	Cubic mètre	1·308 cubic yard
	Mètre	1·094 yard or 3·28 feet
	Kilogramme	2·204 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal métrique Centner „	220·4 lbs. „
	Tonneau (coal)	2,204 lbs. „
	Hectolitre (liquid measure)	22 Imperial gallons
	„ (cereals, &c.) ...	2·75 Imperial bushels
China	Ts^{e}un	1·41 inch
	Ch^{e}ih	1·175 foot
	Chang	11·75 feet
	Li	2,115 feet
	Tael	1·33 ounce avoirdupois
	Catty	1·33 lb. „
	Picul	133⅓ lbs. „
Denmark	Dansk mil	4·68 miles
	Geo. mil	4·61 miles
	Geo. sq. mil	21·195 square miles
	Töndeland	1·36 acre
	Tönde (corn)	3·8 Imperial bushels
	„ (coal)	4·6775 bushels
	Pund	1·102 lb. avoirdupois
Egypt	Oke	2·7 lbs. „
	Cantar	98·06 lbs. „
	Ardeb of wheat or maize (118 okes)	318·6 lbs. „
	„ barley (88 okes)	237·6 lbs. „
	„ rice (152 okes)	410·4 lbs. „

Foreign Weights and Measures, with their English Equivalents—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Weights and Measures.	English Equivalents.
Greece	Ocque	2·84 lbs. avoirdupois
	Quintal	123·2 lbs „
	Livre	1·1 lb. „
	Drachme	$\frac{1}{9}$ ounce
Japan	Ri	2·4403 miles
	Ri carré	5·9552 square miles
	Tchô	5·4229 chains
	Tchô carré	2·4507 acres
	Ken	1·9884 yard
	Tsubo...	3·9538 square yards
	Kokou (liquid)	39·7033 gallons
	„ (dry)	4·9629 bushels
	Chô (liquid)	1·5881 quart
	„ (dry)	·1985 peck
	Kwan	8·2817 lbs. avoirdupois
Russia	Verste	·663 mile
	Sq. verste	·44 square mile
	Dessiatine	2·7 acres
	Pood	36 lbs. avoirdupois
	Berkovet	360 lbs. „
	Tchetvert	5·77 Imperial bushels
	Vedro	2·7 Imperial gallons

Imports and exports classified.

763. The returns of imports and exports, as given in the following pages, are arranged according to a system of classification recommended by the Statistical Conference of representatives of the Australasian Colonies held in Tasmania in 1875,* the principle kept in view being that articles of a like nature should be classed together, and the form adopted that then employed in the tabulation of the Victorian Census Return of Occupations, means thus being thereby afforded of making calculations in respect to the number of persons in the colony working at the various trades in connexion with which articles are manufactured similar to those imported into and exported from the colony. The year under review is the nineteenth in which this mode of classification has been used in Victoria. It has met with the approval of eminent statisticians in Europe and elsewhere, but up to the present time has only been adopted by one of the other colonies represented at the Conference.

Mode of valuing imports and exports.

764. The Customs valuations are made upon the following principle. In the case of the imports, goods on which ad valorem duties are

* See Report of Conference, with introductory letter by the Government Statist of Victoria (Parliamentary Paper, No 11, Session 1875), page 6, paragraph 16; page 9, resolution 6; and page 12, Appendix A; also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1875, paragraphs 96 to 99, and footnotes.

payable are by law appraised at their fair market value in the principal markets of the country whence they were exported, with 10 per cent. added.* Valuations of other imported goods may be practically said to be their cost price on landing, *i.e.*, their invoice values with the addition of freight and charges. In the case of the exports, the values returned are presumed to be the actual values in the local markets at the time of shipment. Declarations have to be made of the values of all imports; but in respect to exports such declarations are only required upon goods exported for drawback, or upon those on which an export duty is payable. In the case of both imports and exports, however, the values are carefully checked by officers of the Customs Department, and returned to the merchants for amendment if found incorrect.

765. In the following table the rates of import duty† are given, also the amount collected in connexion with each article. The quantities of the various articles are also given where possible, as well as the values and, in addition, the excess of imports over exports, or the contrary, of each article. Table of imports and exports.

766. The table of imports and exports is preceded by the following summary of the headings adopted for the classification of articles; also by an alphabetical index, which will still further facilitate the discovery of the position of any article :— Classification and index of imports and exports.

Classification of Entries of Articles Imported and Exported.

Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.

Order 1. Books, &c.
„ 2. Musical instruments.
„ 3. Prints, pictures, &c.
„ 4. Carving figures, &c.
„ 5. Tackle for sports and games.
„ 6. Watches, philosophical instruments, &c.
„ 7. Surgical instruments.
„ 8. Arms, ammunition, &c.
„ 9. Machines, tools, and implements.
„ 10. Carriages, harness, &c.
„ 11. Ships and boats, and matters connected therewith.
„ 12. Building materials.
„ 13. Furniture.
„ 14. Chemicals.

Class II.—Textile Fabrics and Dress.

Order 15. Wool and worsted manufactures.
„ 16. Silk manufactures.
„ 17. Cotton and flax manufactures.
„ 18. Drapery and haberdashery.
„ 19. Dress.
„ 20. Manufactures of fibrous materials.

Class III.—Food, Drinks, etc.

Order 21. Animal food.
„ 22. Vegetable food.
„ 23. Drinks and stimulants.

Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.

Order 24. Animal substances.
„ 25. Vegetable substances.
„ 26. Oils.‡

* This has been assumed by the Victorian authorities to be the average rate at which goods increase in value *in transitu* by reason of freight and other charges.
† For particulars respecting the Australasian Tariffs see Appendices to this work.
‡ It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this heading.

Classification of Entries of Articles Imported and Exported—*continued.*

Class V.—Minerals and Metals.

Order 27. Articles connected with mining.
„ 28. Coal, &c.
„ 29. Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass.
„ 30. Water.
„ 31. Gold, silver, specie, and precious stones.
„ 32. Metals other than gold and silver.

Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.

Order 33. Animals and birds.
„ 34. Plants.

Class VII.—Miscellaneous Matters.

Order 35. Miscellaneous articles of trade, &c.
„ 36. Indefinite articles.

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Agricultural—implements, machinery	9
Air-bricks	12
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Alkali	14
Almond oil	26
Almonds	22
Alum	14
Anchors	11
Animal food	21
„ substances	24
Animals and birds	33
Antimony—crude, ore, regulus	32
Apparel	19
Arms and ammunition	8
Arrowroot	22
Arsenic	14
Artificial flowers	19
Artists' materials	3
Asphalt	14
Axle—arms, boxes	10
Axles	10
Bacon	21
Bagging	20
Bags, sacks	20
„ paper	25
Bark	25
Barley	22
Basket and wicker ware	25
Bass	25
Bath bricks	29
Beans	22
Bêche de mer	21
Beef—salted	21
Beer	23
Beeswax	24
Benzine	26
Bicycles, tricycles	10
Birds	33
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Bones	24
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Boots	19
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Borax	14
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Bottles	29
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Canes	25
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Sacks, bags	20
Saddlery	10
Saddlers' ironmongery	10
Saddle-trees	10
Sago	22
Salad oil	26
Salt	23
Salted beef, pork, fish	21
Saltpetre	23
Sashes	12
Sauces	23
Sausage skins	24
Scientific instruments	6
Scoured wool	24
Screws	32
Seal oil	26
,, skins	24
Seeds—canary, clover, grass	25
Seed oil	26
Sewing machines	9
Shale	28
,, waste	26
Sheep	33
,, skins	24
Shell—pearl, tortoise	24
Shellfish	21
Ships, boats, &c.	11
Shoes	19
Shot	8
Silk—manufactures, mixtures; silks	16
Silver—plate, specie	31
Skins	24
Slate slabs	29
Slates, roofing	12
Slops	19
Snuff	23
Soap	24
Soda—ash, bicarbonate, caustic, crystals, nitrate, silicate	14
Specie	31
Specimens of natural history	36
Spelter	32
Sperm oil	26
Spices	23
Spinning and weaving machinery	9
Spirits, methylated	14
,, other	23
Split peas	22
Sponges	24
Starch	25
Stationery	1
Steam boilers, engines	9
Stearine	24
Steel cordage	32
Stimulants	23
Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass	29
,, grind, mill, ware, &c.	29
Stoves	32
Straw	25
,, hats	19
Sugar—candy, raw, refined	22
Sulphur	14
Surgical instruments	7
Tackle for sports and games	5
Tallow	24
,, oil	26
Tanks, iron	32
Tapioca	22
Tar	25
Tares	25
Tarpaulins, linen	17
Tea	23
Telegraphic materials	35
,, wire	32
Tents, linen	17
Timber, all kinds	25
Tin—block, foil, ore, plates, ware	32
Tobacco	23
,, pipes	4
Tonite	8
Tools	9
Tortoise shell	24
Toys	5
Travellers' samples	35
Tricycles, bicycles	10
Turnery	4
Turpentine	14
Turtles	33
Tweeds	15
Twine	20
Umbrellas	19
Unserviceable cordage	20
Upholstery	13
Utensils	9
Varnish	25
Vegetable food	22
,, oil	26
,, substances	25
Vegetables—fresh, preserved	22
Velvets	16
Vermicelli	22
Vestas	14
Vinegar	23
Waggons	10
Walnuts	22
Washed wool	24
Watches	6
Watchmakers' materials	6
Weaving and spinning machinery	9
Whalebone	24
Wheat	22
Whisky	23
Whiting	29
Wicker and basketware	25
Wine	23
,, spirits of	23
Wire netting	32
Wooden tobacco pipes	4
Woodenware	25
Wool	24
,, and worsted manufactures	15
Woollen piece goods	15
Woolpacks	20
Works of art	3
Writing paper	25
Yarn	15
Zinc—ingots, sheet, perforated	32

Imports, 1893.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.†		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
Class I.—Art and Mechanic Productions.				
		Order 1.—*Books, &c.*		
Free ...	...	Books, printed	...	144,461
3s. per doz. packs	699	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	3,652	985
10 per cent.	2	Rolls and fillets (bookbinders') ...	...	18
35 „	8,473	Stationery‡ (manufactured)	...	24,463
Free ...	...	„	...	20,163
		Order 2.—*Musical Instruments.*		
£3 each ...	9	Harmoniums ... ... No.	4	51
„ ...	639	Organs, Cabinet ... ... „	158	1,925
£15 each ...	195	Pianofortes, Grand ... ... „	7	526
£5 each ...	4,770	„ Upright ... „	819	19,322
25 per cent.	6	Pianoforte actions, &c.	...	424
Free ...	...	Others, undescribed...	...	8,752
		Order 3.—*Prints, Pictures, &c.*		
Free ...	...	Artists' materials	...	3,370
„ ...	...	Paintings and engravings	...	8,668
„ ...	...	Works of art	...	4,876
		Order 4.—*Carving Figures, &c.*		
1s. per gross.	35	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	706	195
25 per cent.	6	„ „ meerschaum... ...	...	25
„ „	3,036	„ „ wooden ... gross	5,386	11,178
„ „	62	„ „ other	...	440
„ „	51	Pipe cases, &c.	...	35
35 „	14	Turnery	...	40
		Order 5.—*Tackle for Sports and Games.*		
20 per cent.	130	Fireworks	...	1,378
Free ...	...	Toys	...	15,218
		Order 6.—*Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.*		
20 per cent.	986	Clocks	...	4,604
Free ...	...	Instruments, optical	...	6,798
„ ...	...	„ scientific	...	4,191
20 per cent.	2,885	Watches	...	12,963
Free ...	...	Watchmakers' materials	...	2,614

* Including all articles imported, whether duty paid from the ship, bonded, or free, except transhipments.

† Includes collections on articles paid direct from the ship, *ex* warehouse, and on post warrants, but primage duty is excluded. See also notes on page 452 *post*.

‡ See also "Paper," Order 25.

EXPORTS, 1893.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS.		
		Order 1.—Books, &c.		
...	61,745	Books, printed, and periodicals ...	...	+82,716
591	193	Cards, playing ... doz. packs	+3,061	+792
...	...	Rolls and fillets (ornamental) ...	...	+18
...	28,119	Stationery†	...	+16,507
		Order 2.—Musical Instruments.		
31	760	Harmoniums ... ... No.	−27	−709
25	431	Organs ... ... ,,	+133	+1,494
343	10,111	Pianofortes ... ... ,,	+483	+9,737
...	...	Pianoforte actions, &c.	...	+424
...	2,100	Others, undescribed	...	+6,652
		Order 3.—Prints, Pictures, &c.		
...	393	Artists' materials	...	+2,977
...	35,865	Paintings and engravings	...	−27,197
...	487	Works of art	...	+4,389
		Order 4.—Carving, Figures, &c.		
325	74	Pipes, tobacco—clay ... gross	+381	+121
...	155	,, ,, meerschaum ...	...	−130
974	3,319	,, ,, wooden ... gross	+4,412	+7,859
...	...	,, ,, other	...	+440
...	...	Pipe cases	...	+35
...	316	Turnery	...	−276
		Order 5.—Tackle for Sports and Games.		
...	815	Fireworks	...	+563
...	1,499	Toys	...	+13,719
		Order 6.—Watches, Philosophical Instruments, &c.		
...	568	Clocks	...	+4,036
...	1,112	Instruments, optical	...	+5,686
...	1,250	,, scientific	...	+2,941
...	8,986	Watches	...	+3,977
...	27	Watchmakers' materials	...	+2,587

* Including drawbacks but not transhipments. See also note on page 453 *post*.

† See also "Paper," Order 25.

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.			Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*						
		Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.				
Free ...	...	Instruments, surgical			...	16,286
		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.				
Free ...	...	Arms, pistols, &c.		No.	354	154
„ ...	...	„ sporting		„	4,967	9,108
		Ammunition, &c.—				
„ ...	...	Caps		...	...	495
„ ...	...	Cartridges		...	...	254
„ ...	...	Cartridge cases		...	...	4,219
„ ...	...	Detonators		...	...	3,147
4d. per lb....	910	Dynamite		lbs.	43,560	2,590
1½d. per coil	264	Fuse		coils	28,544	783
1d. per lb....	322	Gelatine, blasting ...		lbs.	71,000	5,555
„ ...	1,654	„ dynamite ...		„	474,750	34,599
„ ...	1,910	Powder, blasting ...		„	405,650	8,038
3d. per lb....	1,361	„ sporting ...		„	148,246	10,330
1d. per lb....	624	Shot		„	150,277	1,928
Free ...	...	Unenumerated		...	...	1,099
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.				
35 per cent.	207	Boilers, steam		No.	6	197
Free ...	...	Cream separators		...	...	14,440
10 per cent.	2,141	Cutlery		...	...	21,739
35 per cent.	1,088	Engines, steam		No.	20	2,813
Free ...	...	„ traction, &c. ...		„	10	4,864
25 per cent.	344	„ portable		„	21	3,684
20 per cent.	4,212	Implements, agricultural, undescribed			...	22,592
Free ...	...	Machinery, agricultural ...		...	...	45,671
„ ...	...	„ spinning and weaving		...	...	3,225
„ ...	...	„ undescribed ...		...	...	14,099 }
35 per cent.	10,750	„ „ ...		...	...	36,207 }
Free ...	...	Sewing machines		No.	7,434	32,504
„ ...	...	Tools and utensils		...	...	28,746
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.				
10s. per arm	218	Axles and arms, with brass caps		No.	416	302 }
7s. per arm	250	„ „ mail patent, over 1½in.		„	686	409 }
4s. 6d. p. arm	330	„ „ „ to 1½in.		„	1,592	587 }
4s. 6d. p. arm	10	„ „ common nut, over 1½in.		„	109	47 }
3s. per arm	780	„ „ „ to 1½in.		„	5,802	790 }
25 per cent.	363	„ „ common dray...		„	2,054	1,475 }
35 per cent.	63	Axle-boxes		„	1,210	181

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*		
		Order 7.—Surgical Instruments.		
...	693	Instruments, surgical	...	+15,593
		Order 8.—Arms, Ammunition, &c.		
...	...	Arms, pistols, &c. ... No.	+354	+154
464	1,054	„ sporting ... ... „	+4,503	+8,054
		Ammunition, &c.—		
...	...	Caps	...	+495
...	613	Cartridges	...	−359
...	67	Cartridge cases	...	+4,152
...	91	Detonators	...	+3,056
39,700	2,855	Dynamite ... ... lbs.	+3,860	−265
24,724	752	Fuse ... ... coils	+3,820	+31
...	...	Gelatine, blasting ... lbs.	+71,000	+5,555
25,850	2,362	„ dynamite ... „	+448,900	+32,237
77,540	1,417	Powder, blasting ... „	+328,110	+6,621
10,070	839	„ sporting ... „	+138,176	+9,491
30,017	311	Shot ... ... „	+120,260	+1,617
...	412	Unenumerated	...	+687
		Order 9.—Machines, Tools, and Implements.		
18	2,507	Boilers, steam ... ... No.	−12	−2,310
...	...	Cream separators	...	+14,440
...	2,148	Cutlery	...	+19,591
53	11,750	Engines, steam ... ... No.	−33	−8,937
...	...	„ traction ... ... „	+10	+4,864
...	...	„ portable ... „	+21	+3,684
...	48,975	Implements, agricultural, undescribed	...	−26,383
...	5,683	Machinery, agricultural	...	+39,988
...	...	„ spinning and weaving ...	...	+3,225
...	72,339	„ undescribed	...	−22,033
4,791	17,583	Sewing machines ... ... No.	+2,643	+14,921
....	4,508	Tools and utensils	...	+24,238
		Order 10.—Carriages, Harness, &c.		
		Axles and arms, with brass caps No.		
		„ „ mail patent „		
1,208	682	„ „ „ „	+9,451	+2,928
		„ „ common nut „		
		„ „ „ „		
		„ „ common dray „		
...	...	Axle-boxes	+1,210	+181

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*		
		Order 10.—*Carriages, Harness, &c.*—continued.		
		Carriages and carts—		
£40 each ...	40	Omnibuses and coaches ... No.	1	109
£10 each ...	70	Dog carts, &c. ... ... „	6	240
£20 each ...	60	Hansom cabs and waggons, &c., with tops „	4	279
20 per cent.	53	All carts without springs „	51	420
£15 each ...	30	Waggons, &c., without tops „	2	165
25 per cent.	390	Unenumerated		1,490
25 per cent.	3,261	Bicycles, tricycles, &c.		13,309
35 per cent.	862	Perambulators and children's carriages ...		2,135
„ „	162	Carriage materials		399
Various ...	337	„ wheels, poles, shafts, and bars ...		785
35 per cent.	351	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing ...		1,052
45 per cent.	745	Saddlery and harness		1,573
Free ...	...	Saddlers' ironmongery		9,870
10s. per doz.	2	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	4	6
20s. per doz.	8	„ (riding) ... „	8	47
		Order 11.—*Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.*		
Free ...	...	Anchors ... ... No.	4	6
„ ...	...	Boats ... ... „	9	366
„ ...	...	Chain cables ... ... cwt.	720	653
„ ...	...	Oars, ash ... ... No.	1,146	269
		Order 12.—*Building Materials.* (See also Order 29 *post.*)		
Free ...	...	Bricks, clay ... ... No.	161,700	287
20 per cent.	161	„ fire ... ... „	149,259	803
1s. per cwt.	8,196	Cement ... ... cwt.	237,843	32,073
5s. each ...	1	Doors ... ... No.	1	...
„ ...		Frames, door and window ... „	2	2
Free ...	...	Lime ... ... tons	177	382
3s. per pair	1	Sashes, window, glazed ... pairs	5	3
Free ...	...	Slates, roofing ... ... No.	220,071	1,327
		Order 13.—*Furniture.*		
40 per cent.	5,543	Furniture and upholstery		12,886
35 per cent.	2,454	Lamps and lampware		6,768

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*		
		Order 10.—*Carriages, Harness, &c.*—continued.		
		Carriages and carts—		
107	3,044	Carriages ... ... No.	−96	−2,416
263	3,742	Carts, drays, waggons, &c. „	−210	−3,157
...	...	Unenumerated	...	+1,490
...	4,240	Bicycles, tricycles, &c. ...	...	+9,069
...	488	Perambulators and children's carriages	...	+1,647
...	7,103	Carriage materials	...	−5,919
...	356	Rugs (waterproof) and horse-clothing	...	+696
...	4,255	Saddlery and harness	...	−2,682
...	745	Saddlers' ironmongery	...	+9,125
1	3	Saddle-trees (harness) ... doz.	+3	+3
3	17	„ (riding) ... „	+5	+30
		Order 11.—*Ships and Boats, and matters connected therewith.*		
1	10	Anchors... ... ... No.	+3	−4
23	714	Boats ... ... „	−14	−348
2	4	Chain cables ... ... cwt.	+718	+649
188	167	Oars, ash ... ... No.	+958	+102
		Order 12.—*Building Materials.* (See also Order 29 *post.*)		
108,690	197	Bricks, clay ... ... No.	+53,010	+90
19,672	107	„ fire ... ... „	+129,587	+696
12,997	2,153	Cement ... ... cwt.	+224,846	+29,920
584	431	Doors ... ... No.	−583	−431
...	...	Frames, door and window ... „	+2	+2
80	240	Lime ... ... tons	+97	+142
366	218	Sashes, window ... ... pairs	−361	−215
57,175	430	Slates, roofing ... ... No.	+162,896	+897
		Order 13.—*Furniture.*		
...	21,845	Furniture and upholstery	...	−8,959
...	1,189	Lamps and lampware	...	+5,579

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*		
		Order 14.—*Chemicals.*		
3d. per lb....	578	Acid, acetic ... ... lbs.	42,037	1,169
5s. per cwt.	37	„ undescribed ... ... „	16,800	164
Free ...	...	„ „ ... ... „	642,111	26,577
„ ...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate ... cwt.	3,424	982
„ ...	...	„ „ ash ... ... „	15,610	5,770
„ ...	...	„ „ bicarbonate ... „	10,516	4,026
„ ...	...	„ „ caustic ... „	18,152	11,291
40s. per ton	4	„ „ crystals ... tons	2	18
Free ...	...	Alum ... ... cwt.	1,527	433
„ ...	...	Arsenic ... ... „	159	207
„ ...	...	Asphalte ... ... „	2,554	790
25 per cent.	664	Blacking	...	2,625
Free ...	...	Borax ... ... cwt.	501	1,127
		Drugs and chemicals—		
2d. per lb....	208	Ammonia, carbonate of ... lbs.	33,595	491
„ ...	2	„ liquid ... ... „	244	24
6d. per lb....	209	Gelatine ... ... „	7,725	1,403
1s. 6d. per oz.	52	Morphia ... ... oz.	699	183
6d. per oz....	...	Nitrate of silver ... „	4	1
2d. per lb....	1	Nux vomica ... ... lbs.	72	7
1s. per oz....	251	Strychnine ... ... oz.	9,366	1,190
Free ...	...	Unenumerated	...	59,107
3d. per lb....	119	Glycerine, pure ... ... lbs.	10,211	257
1d. per lb....	1	„ crude ... ... „	287	8
Free ...	...	Nitrate of soda ... ... cwt.	4,405	2,307
„ ...	...	Silicate of soda ... ... „	3,196	867
„ ...	...	Dyes	...	16,046
„ ...	...	Essences and essential oils	...	5,459
„ ...	...	Guano ... ... tons	563	2,978
„ ...	...	Ink, printing (black) ... lbs.	271,781	4,403
6d. per lb....	45	„ „ (coloured) ... „	1,802	199
10 per cent.	269	„ writing—liquid or powder ...	...	2,713
Free ...	...	Manures, undescribed ... tons	227	994
1s. 3d. per gross	67	Matches and vestas, in metal boxes gross	1,104	448
1s. per gross	11,458	„ „ in paper boxes „	217,332	28,043
Free ...	...	„ safety ... ... „	67,970	4,511
6d. per gross	230	„ wooden ... ... „	11,500	907
25 per cent.	10,481	Medicines, patent	...	43,763
Free ...	...	Medicinal roots, &c.	...	576
„ ...	...	Naphtha ... ... galls.	8,944	825
20s. per lb.	11,157	Opium, prepared ... ... lbs.	14,368	23,031
Free ...	...	Paints and colours, dry colours, &c. cwt.	8,899	8,443
80s. per ton	470	„ „ mixed for use „	2,630	7,092
40s. per ton	2,137	„ „ ground in oil „	21,081	21,844
1s. per gal.	...50	Spirits, methylated ... ... galls.	517	106
Free ...	...	Sulphur ... ... cwt.	38,199	13,514
„ ...	...	Turpentine ... ... galls.	53,616	5,101

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS I.—ART AND MECHANIC PRODUCTIONS—*continued.*				
		Order 14.—*Chemicals.*				
8,802	261	Acid, acetic		lbs.	+33,235	+908
185,944	4,436	„ undescribed ...		„	+472,967	+22,305
...	...	Alkali, soda—acetate ...		cwt.	+3,424	+982
1,150	540	„ „ ash ...		„	+14,460	+5,230
372	211	„ „ bicarbonate ...		„	+10,144	+3,815
1,326	981	„ „ caustic ...		„	+16,826	+10,310
19	158	Alkali, soda crystals ...		tons	−17	−140
49	31	Alum		cwt.	+1,478	+402
383	333	Arsenic		„	−224	−126
124	98	Asphalte		„	+2,430	+692
...	1,669	Blacking		...	...	+956
56	208	Borax		cwt.	+445	+916
...	20,723	Drugs and chemicals—miscellaneous			...	+41,683
89,116	1,056	Glycerine		lbs.	−78,618	−791
20	17	Nitrate of soda		cwt.	+4,385	+2,290
741	324	Silicate of soda		„	+2,455	+543
...	3,355	Dyes		...	...	+12,691
...	6,927	Essences and essential oils...		...	...	−1,468
267	1,319	Guano		tons	+296	+1,659
56,317	1,130	Ink, printing		lbs.	+217,266	+3,472
...	532	„ writing		...	...	+2,181
2,873	18,863	Manures, undescribed ...		tons	−2,646	−17,869
31,125	4,350	Matches and vestas ...		gross	+266,781	+29,559
...	11,369	Medicines, patent ...		...	...	+32,394
...	185	Medicinal roots		...	...	+391
441	115	Naphtha...		galls.	+8,503	+710
1,114	1,684	Opium		lbs.	+13,254	+21,347
4,000	6,795	Paints and colours ...		cwt.	+28,610	+30,584
404	72	Spirits, methylated ...		galls.	+113	+34
391	230	Sulphur...		cwt.	+37,808	+13,284
3,398	426	Turpentine		galls.	+50,218	+4,675

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
		Order 15.—*Wool and Worsted Manufactures.*		
35 per cent.	7,430	Blankets ... ... pairs	61,944	23,451
25 per cent.	6,253	Carpeting and druggeting	...	22,657
Free ...	...	„ printed felt	...	755
40 per cent.	2,630	Flannels and shirtings	...	7,293
35 per cent.	731	Rugs, woollen	...	2,920
		Woollen piece goods—		
40 per cent.	73,946	Broad and narrow cloths ...	...	188,168
Free ...	...	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	207,003
„ ...	...	Undescribed	...	12,318
„ ...	...	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	4,499
„ ...	...	Yarn ... ... lbs.	172,682	2,111
		Order 16.—*Silk Manufactures.*		
25 per cent.	35,492	Silks and satins, dress	...	142,838
„ ...	...	„ mixed with other material ...	...	1,105
„ ...	1,412	Silk ribbons	...	6,498
„ ...	139	„ velvets and crapes	...	251
25 per cent.	2,241	„ manufactures of	...	8,389
Free ...	...	„ „	...	22,061
		Order 17.—*Cotton and Flax Manufactures.*		
Free ...	...	Cotton piece goods	...	673,180
„ ...	...	„ manufactures	...	25,777
„ ...	...	„ waste ... ... lbs.	812,184	7,411
„ ...	...	„ wick ... ... „	38,110	1,906
„ ...	...	Linen piece goods	...	26,614
„ ...	...	„ manufactures, undescribed ...	...	2,890
20 per cent.	14	„ tents and tarpaulins	...	68
		Order 18.—*Drapery and Haberdashery.*		
Free ...	...	Haberdashery	...	220,074
25 per cent.	384	Bags—Fancy hand, &c.	...	1,421
30 per cent.	523	Quilts, cosies, &c.	...	1,702
		Order 19.—*Dress.*		
50 per cent.	21,018	Apparel and slops	...	43,143
35 per cent.	46,032	„ „	...	136,292
Free ...	...	„ „	...	10,641
25 per cent.	132	Bonnets	...	505
8s. 6d. to 60s. doz. pairs	11,035	Boots and shoes ... ... pairs	167,120	29,439
Free ...	...	„ „ infants', Nos. 0-3 „	91,455	5,488
12s. p. doz. prs.	1,925	„ „ indiarubber and spiked „	47,170	5,416
4s. p. doz. prs.	136	„ „ goloshes and overshoes „	8,162	650

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS.		
		Order 15.—*Wool and Worsted Manufactures.*		
9,369	4,088	Blankets ... ... pairs	+52,575	+19,363
...	1,892	Carpeting and druggeting	...	+20,765
...	...	„ printed felt	...	+755
...	502	Flannels and shirtings	...	+6,791
...	728	Rugs, woollen	...	+2,192
		Woollen piece goods—		
...	16,595	Broad and narrow cloths, tweeds, &c.	...	+171,573
...	12,586	Dress goods, containing wool ...	...	+194,417
...	...	Undescribed	...	+12,318
...	1,010	Woollen manufactures unenumerated	...	+3,489
18,538	397	Yarn ... ... lbs.	+154,144	+1,714
		Order 16.—*Silk Manufactures.*		
...	21,088	Silks and satins, dress	...	+121,750
...	...	„ mixed with other material ...	...	+1,105
...	...	Silk ribbons	...	+6,498
...	...	„ velvets and crapes	...	+251
...	3,177	„ manufactures of	...	+27,273
		Order 17.—*Cotton and Flax Manufactures.*		
...	52,031	Cotton piece goods	...	+621,149
...	5,708	„ manufactures	...	+20,069
21,876	361	„ waste ... ... lbs.	+790,308	+7,050
2,886	188	„ wick ... ... „	+35,224	+1,718
...	6,754	Linen piece goods	...	+19,860
...	262	„ manufactures, undescribed ...	...	+2,628
...	...	„ tents and tarpaulins		+68
		Order 18.—*Drapery and Haberdashery.*		
...	28,257	Haberdashery	...	+191,817
...	...	Bags—Fancy hand, &c.	...	+1,421
...	...	Quilts, cosies, &c.	...	+1,702
		Order 19.—*Dress.*		
...	87,335	Apparel and slops...	...	+102,741
79	42	Bonnets	...	+463
92,823	19,295	Boots and shoes ... ... pairs	+221,084	+21,698

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.		Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*			
		Order 19.—*Dress*—continued.			
20 per cent.	7	Clogs and pattens		...	37
25 per cent.	4,114	Feathers, ornamental		...	15,783
Free ...	...	Flowers, artificial		...	11,857
25 per cent.	1,375	Frillings, rufflings, &c.		...	5,487
2d. per lb.	48	Furs, dressed	lbs.	5,723	4,090
Free ...	...	„ undressed		...	26
25 per cent.	141	„ hatters'		...	563
20 per cent.	11,205	Gloves, kid or leather		...	56,302
Free ...	...	„ other		...	13,396
10 per cent.	992	Handkerchiefs		...	9,975
		Hats and caps—			
60s. per doz.	244	Dress	No.	971	604
36s. per doz.	2,547	Men's, women's, boys', &c., felt, and boys' and men's, with calico or other frames, &c.	„	12,799	2,988
20s. per doz.	19	Pith	„	402	20
8s. per doz.	348	Cloth, sewn, &c.	„	13,599	721
5s. per doz.	104	Felt hoods	„	4,379	286
25 per cent.	14,042	Others unenumerated ...	„	1,002,568	55,587
	17,304	Total hats and caps ...	„	1,034,718	60,206
Free ...	...	Hatters' materials		...	9,349
„ ...	...	Hosiery, cotton, linen, &c.		...	54,691
35 per cent.	17,250	„ wool and silk		...	49,207
...	...	Millinery		...	...
2s. 6d. each	391	Umbrellas and parasols, silk ...	No.	3,254	1,736
1s. each ...	29	„ „ other	„	558	89
„ ...	...	Umbrella sticks	„	32	5
Free ...	...	„ materials		...	13,553
		Order 20.—*Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.*			
Free ...	...	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...	No.	1,394,672	20,425
„ ...	...	„ „ corn and flour sacks	„	3,912,633	74,848
„ ...	...	„ „ gunny bags ...	„	854,800	13,877
3s. per doz.	3,080	„ „ woolpacks ...	„	301,775	24,242
6d. per doz.	1	„ „ other (less than three bushels)	„	13,687	42
Free ...	...	„ „ other (three bushels and over)	„	14,224	189
„ ...	...	Bagging		...	...
„ ...	...	Boot webbing		...	1,674
„ ...	...	Canvas		...	13,245

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*				
		Order 19.—*Dress*—continued.				
...	...	Clogs and pattens			...	+37
...	2,857	Feathers, ornamental			...	+12,926
...	1,368	Flowers, artificial			...	+10,489
...	751	Frillings and rufflings			...	+4,736
...	2,724	Furs, dressed			...	+1,366
...	...	„ undressed			...	+26
...	...	„ hatters'			...	+563
...	9,783	Gloves			...	+59,915
...	...	Handkerchiefs			...	+9,975
		Hats and caps—				
...	...	Dress		No.	+971	+604
34,340	4,602	Felt		„	−21,541	−1,614
...	...	Pith		„	+402	+20
...	...	Cloth, sewn, &c. ...		„	+13,599	+721
1,632	115	Felt hoods		„	+2,747	+171
120,821	6,312	Straw		„	+866,132	+48,585
15,615	690	Others unenumerated ...		„		
172,408	11,719				+862,310	+48,487
...	505	Hatters' materials			...	+8,844
...	5,851	Hosiery			...	+98,047
...	129	Millinery			...	−129
7,520	1,839	Umbrellas and parasols ...		No.	−3,708	−14
...	...	Umbrella sticks		„	+32	+5
...	284	„ materials			...	+13,269
		Order 20.—*Manufactures of Fibrous Materials.*				
57,752	1,010	Bags and sacks, bran bags ...		No.	+1,336,920	+19,415
364,702	7,563	„ „ corn and flour sacks		„	+3,547,931	+67,285
...	...	„ „ gunny bags		„	+854,800	+13,877
51,362	4,325	„ „ woolpacks ...		„	+250,413	+19,917
420,675	4,281	„ „ undescribed		„	−392,764	−4,050
2,116	32	Bagging		yds.	−2,116	−32
...	329	Boot webbing		...	...	+1,345
...	1,969	Canvas		...	...	+11,276

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.		Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*			
		Order 20.—*Manufactures of Fibrous Materials*—continued.			
5s. per cwt.	26	Cordage, coir rope	cwt.	106	105
12s. per cwt.	59	„ hempen	„	685	1,495
„ ...	169	„ white lines ...	„	280	1,709
„ ...	241	„ engine packing ...	„	384	2,667
Free ...	...	„ unserviceable ...	tons	60	351
„ ...	...	Felt, sheathing	...	...	667
„ ...	...	Jute piece goods	...	...	19,876
35 per cent.	623	Mats and rugs, undescribed ...	...	...	1,869
„ „ ...	93	Matting, coir, jute	...	...	168
Free ...	...	„ other	...	...	667
„ ...	...	Nets and netting	cwt.	73	698
20 per cent.	4,977	Oil and other floorcloths ...	...	...	20,065
2¼d. per lb.	794	Twine and lines	lbs.	75,379	2,237
8s. per cwt.	430	„ reaper and binder ...	„	125,552	3,256
Free ...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	244,808	7,903
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
		Order 21.—*Animal Food.*			
2d. per lb. ...	374	Butter	lbs.	76,716	2,995
1s. per lb. ...	...	Butterine and oleomargarine...	„	4	1
3d. per lb. ...	749	Cheese	„	69,370	2,530
2d. per lb. ...	...	Milk, concentrated	„	...	...
„ ...	4,836	„ preserved	„	574,718	12,532
2s. per gross	264	Eggs	No.	380,736	1,118
Free ...	...	Fish, fresh...	...	...	3,291
2d. per lb. ...	14,222	„ preserved	lbs.	1,863,383	44,502
5s. per cwt.	2,662	„ salted	cwt.	11,794	17,692
Free ...	...	„ shell		...	13,698
2d. per lb. ...	8	Honey	lbs.	1,468	34
10 per cent.	58	Isinglass	„	1,859	471
Free ...	...	„ uncut	„	32,185	3,474
„ ...	...	Lard	„	47,577	827
7s. per centl.	481	Meats, fresh beef, mutton, and veal	„	108,800	1,051
10s. per centl.	12	„ „ pork	„	2,300	38
...	...	„ frozen	cwt.	...	...
2d. per lb. ...	1,037	„ preserved	lbs.	165,452	5,707
„ ...	12	„ bacon	„	1,694	60
7s. per centl.	...	„ beef or mutton, salted	„	2,800	33
2d. per lb.	432	„ hams	„	46,974	2,217
10s. per centl.	...	„ pork, salted	„	1,600	42
20 per cent.	317	„ potted, &c.	...	...	1,592
Free ...	...	„ poultry and game ...	...	...	87

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.		Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS II.—TEXTILE FABRICS AND DRESS—*continued.*			
		Order 20.—*Manufactures of Fibrous Materials*—continued.			
1,533	4,048	Cordage	cwt.	−462	−739
118	1,077	„ engine packing ...	„	+266	+1,590
102	105	„ unserviceable ...	tons	−40	+246
...	262	Felt, sheathing	...		+405
...	927	Jute piece goods	...		+18,949
...	740	Mats and rugs, undescribed ...	...		+1,129
...	296	Matting	...		+539
...	114	Nets and netting	...		+584
...	1,459	Oil and other floor cloths	...		+18,606
88,208	3,249	Twine and lines	lbs.	−12,829	−1,012
179,312	4,196	„ reaper and binder ...	„	−53,760	−940
...	...	„ unenumerated ...	„	+244,808	+7,903
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.			
		Order 21.—*Animal Food.*			
14,005,350	573,932	Butter	lbs.	−13,928,634	−570,937
1,440	36	Butterine and oleomargarine	„	−1,436	−35
154,182	4,399	Cheese	„	−84,812	−1,869
43,226	1,036	Milk, concentrated ...	„	−43,226	−1,036
194,050	4,531	„ preserved	„	+380,668	+8,001
147,420	417	Eggs	No.	+233,316	+701
...	175	Fish, fresh	...	...	+3,116
505,845	12,979	„ preserved	lbs.	+1,357,538	+31,523
552	963	„ salted	cwt.	+11,242	+16,729
...	211	„ shell	...	...	+13,487
17,426	337	Honey	lbs.	−15,958	−303
13,278	1,898	Isinglass...	„	+20,766	+2,047
41,665	1,033	Lard	„	+5,912	−206
110,096	1,160	Meats, fresh	„	+1,004	−71
48,242	74,866	„ frozen	cwt.	−48,242	−74,806
842,171	16,129	„ preserved	lbs.	−676,719	−10,422
244,416	7,758	„ bacon	„	−242,722	−7,698
66,528	759	„ beef, salted ...	„	−63,728	−726
43,810	1,587	„ hams	„	+3,164	+630
94,528	1,483	„ pork, salted ...	„	−92,928	−1,441
...	...	„ potted, &c.		...	+1,592
...	...	„ poultry and game		...	+87

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*		
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.		
2d. per lb.	605	Arrowroot ... ... lbs.	77,373	1,003
,, ...	36	Biscuits ... ... ,,	3,533	190
,, ...	2,320	Confectionery ... ... ,,	282,848	11,397
,, ...	6	,, sugar candy ... ,,	706	13
*4d. per lb.	2	,, ,, ... ,,	122	1
		Fruit—		
		Dried or preserved—		
18s. per doz.	8	Bottled, &c. ... doz. qts.†	26	35
3s. per doz.	255	,, ... doz. pts.‡	4,094	927
3d. per lb.	5,917	Dried ... ... lbs.	414,023	6,516
2d. per lb.	681	Peel, drained, candied, or preserved ,,	193,368	1,883
Free ...	...	,, dried ... ... ,,	536	4
3d. per lb.	41,946	Currants ... ... ,,	3,174,626	27,956
,,	12,438	Raisins ... ... ,,	1,158,099	16,319
Free ...	...	Fresh bananas, &c. ... bushels	267,202	22,150
9d. per bush.	11,301	,, oranges and lemons ... ,,	300,936	44,534
1s. 6d. p. bush.	2,824	,, all other ... ... ,,	38,179	11,321
3d. per lb.	1,003	Jams and jellies ... ... lbs.	59,686	1,529
2d. per lb....	1,024	Nuts, almonds ... ... ,,	116,879	3,919
Free ...	...	,, cocoa ... ... No.	177,664	515
2d. per lb....	332	,, walnuts ... ... lbs.	41,792	814
,, ...	242	,, unenumerated ... ,,	26,189	309
,, ...	...	Pulp ... ... ,,	...	...
3s. per cental	2	Grain and pulse, barley ... centals	1,498	601
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	44	,, ,, beans and peas ,,	442	261
,, ...	15	,, ,, maize ... ,,	103	35
3s. per cental	165	,, ,, oats ... ,,	1,938	604
2s. per cental	18	,, ,, paddy ... ,,	180	37
,,	147	,, ,, peanuts ... ,,	1,046	734
6s. per cental	7,485	,, ,, rice ... ,,	58,520	30,369
4s. per cental	11,121	,, ,, ,, dressed in bond ,,	62,480	25,495
2s. 11d. p. ctl.	18	,, ,, wheat ... ,,	148,013	36,368
2s. p. cental	5	,, ,, unenumerated ,,	47	44
		,, prepared—		
7s. 6d. p. ctl.	2	Barley, pearl ... ... ,,	5	4
5s. p. cental	11	Flour ... ... ,,	21,227	8,360
4s. 6d. p. bush.	107	Malt ... ... bushels	1,563	735
9s. p. cental	9	Oatmeal ... ... centals	126	82
5s. p. cental	9	Peas, split ... ... ,,	138	68
,,	1	Semolina ... ... ,,	6	...
,, ...	22	Unenumerated ... ... ,,	91	80
2d. per lb....	168	Liquorice ... ... lbs.	37,806	1,574
Free ...	...	,, crude (block juice) ,,	16,688	244
2d. per lb....	608	Macaroni and vermicelli ... ,,	74,317	1,309
,, ...	3,227	Maizena and corn flour ... ,,	273,423	5,052

* From 14th September. † And up to a gallon. ‡ And over half-a-pint.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*				
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food.				
21,305	413	Arrowroot		lbs.	+56,068	+590
1,230,662	20,026	Biscuits		„	−1,227,129	−19,836
49,687	1,956	Confectionery		„	+233,161	+9,441
...	...	„ sugar candy ...		„	+828	+14
		Fruit—				
		Dried or preserved—				
39,472	973	Bottled and canned ...		„	...	−11
218,741	3,513	Dried		„	+195,282	+3,003
28,719	555	Peel, drained, candied, &c.		„	+164,649	+1,328
...	...	„ dried		„	+536	+4
697,718	8,348	Currants		„	+2,476,908	+19,608
522,972	7,745	Raisins		„	+635,127	+8,574
...	...	Fresh bananas		bushels	+267,202	+22,150
...	...	„ oranges and lemons		„	+300,936	+44,534
73,195	22,499	„ all other ...		„	−35,016	−11,178
123,191	2,714	Jams and jellies ...		lbs.	−63,505	−1,185
16,691	751	Nuts, almonds		„	+100,188	+3,168
19,925	103	„ cocoa		No.	+157,739	+412
...	...	„ walnuts		lbs.	+41,792	+814
23,029	574	„ unenumerated ...		„	+3,160	−265
38,225	481	Pulp		„	−38,225	−481
21,309	6,503	Grain and pulse, barley ...		centals	−19,811	−5,902
147,406	31,416	„ „ beans and peas		„	−146,964	−31,155
66,003	18,747	„ „ maize ...		„	−65,900	−18,712
134,452	35,386	„ „ oats ...		„	−132,514	−34,782
...	...	„ „ paddy ...		„	+180	+37
2	2	„ „ peanuts ...		„	+1,044	+732
11,962	8,709	„ „ rice ...		„	+109,038	+47,155
2,777,979	717,087	„ „ wheat ...		„	−2,629,966	−680,719
...	...	„ „ unenumerated		„	+47	+44
		„ prepared—				
135	75	Barley, pearl		„	−130	−71
838,898	330,470	Flour		„	−817,671	−322,110
118,510	32,637	Malt		bushels	−116,947	−31,902
61,922	42,562	Oatmeal		centals	−61,796	−42,480
1,059	524	Peas, split		„	−921	−456
...	...	Semolina		„	+6	...
195	132	Unenumerated		„	−104	−52
1,969	96	Liquorice		lbs.	+35,837	+1,478
4,480	76	„ crude (block juice)		„	+12,208	+168
9,299	262	Macaroni and vermicelli ...		„	+65,018	+1,047
46,258	1,056	Maizena and corn flour ...		„	+227,165	+3,996

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*		
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.		
Free ...	...	Molasses, unrefined	cwt.	13,728	2,274
*2s. per cwt.	83	„ „	„	3,585	454
3s. per cwt.	1	„ refined	„	11	13
*6s. per cwt.	1	„ „	„	21	21
2s. per cwt.	2,571	„ refined in bond ...	„	871	245
*4s. per cwt.	882	„ „ „ ...	„	1,733	213
20s. per ton	2	Onions	tons	2	7
„ ...	563	Potatoes	„	583	2,871
Free ...	...	Sago	lbs.	125,826	468
		Sugar—			
3s. per cwt.	7,869	Cane, raw	cwt.	40,986	41,977
*6s. per cwt.	4,816	„ „	„	17,234	14,733
2s. per cwt.	47,076	„ refined in bond ...	„	341,374	217,213
*5s. per cwt.	55,177	„ „ „ ...	„	475,607	306,401
3s. per cwt.	2,285	„ refined	„	14,646	14,029
*6s. per cwt.	5,037	„ „	„	22,079	17,107
...	...	„ unrefined	„	...	...
6s. per cwt.	34	Beet and other	„	34	41
*12s. per cwt.	5	„ „	„	8	6
6s. per cwt.	701	Glucose, solid	„	2,414	1,799
3s. per cwt.	412	„ liquid	„	2,971	1,953
*6s. per cwt.	554	„	„	2,150	1,337
	123,966	Total sugar	„	919,503	616,596
Free ...	...	Tapioca	lbs.	2,127,272	11,427
18s. per doz.	6	Vegetables, bottled (over a quart and up to a gallon)	doz.	4	8
3s. per doz.	154	„ bottled (pints and over half-a-pint)	„	948	413
3d. per lb....	9	„ preserved ...	lbs.	7,428	220
Free ...	...	„ fresh	cwt.	6,597	3,214
5s. per cwt.	68	„ salted	„	268	248
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.			
10 per cent.	119	Aërated and mineral waters ...	doz.	3,990	1,334
		Beer (ale and porter)—			
1s. 6d. per gal.	28,662	„ bottled	galls.	378,801	76,059
1s. per gal.	4,294	„ draught	„	114,954	11,838
1s. 6d. per gal.	1,222	„ lager	„	3,931	717
3d. per lb.	...	Chicory	lbs.	18,650	191
„	3,846	Chocolate and cocoa ...	„	328,407	25,756
1s. 6d. per gal.	...	Cider and perry, bottled ...	galls.	2	1
1s. per gal.	7	„ in bulk ...	„	130	17

* From 14th September.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*				
		Order 22.—Vegetable Food—continued.				
11,156	9,854	Molasses		cwt.	+8,793	−6,634
7,134	31,110	Onions		tons	−7,132	−31,103
11,681	37,859	Potatoes		„	−11,098	−34,988
34,134	245	Sago		lbs.	+91,692	+223
		Sugar—				
...	...	Cane, raw		cwt.	+58,220	+56,710
...	...	„ Victorian refined ...		„	+816,981	+523,614
92,857	89,579	„ refined		„	−56,132	−58,443
14,536	11,074	„ unrefined... ...		„	−14,536	−11,074
11	13	Beet		„	+31	+34
515	451	Glucose		„	+7,020	+4,638
107,919	101,117	Total sugar		„	+811,584	+515,479
128,629	890	Tapioca		lbs.	+1,998,643	+10,537
19,817	489	Vegetables, bottled and preserved		„	...	+152
5,453	1,729	„ fresh... ...		cwt.	+1,144	+1,485
...	...	„ salted ...		„	+268	+248
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants.				
6,269	675	Aërated and mineral waters		doz.	−2,279	+659
		Beer (ale and porter)—				
97,821	18,279	„ bottled		galls.	+280,980	+57,780
77,571	6,333	„ draught		„	+37,383	+5,505
7,954	1,356	„ lager		„	−4,023	−639
21,911	216	Chicory		lbs.	−3,261	−25
49,174	3,039	Chocolate and cocoa ...		„	+279,233	+22,717
526	199	Cider and perry		galls.	−394	−181

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.		Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*			
		Order 23.—*Drinks and Stimulants*—continued.			
Free ...	...	Cocoa, raw	lbs.	202,956	7,046
3d. per lb.	1,063	Coffee, roasted and ground, and preparations	„	109,971	5,554
Free ...	...	„ raw	„	775,714	36,661
„ ...	...	Ginger	„	69,561	1,946
8d. per lb.	2,825	Hops	„	251,374	12,215
20 per cent.	17	Limejuice	galls.	369	87
Free ...	...	„	„	2,949	270
2d. per lb.	...	Milk, preserved (see Order 21)	...	...	...
„ ...	1,827	Mustard	lbs.	207,233	13,295
Free ...	...	Pepper	„	402,432	6,802
2d. per lb....	16	„ ground	„	2,165	93
20 per cent.	774	Perfumery*	...	...	3,385
3s. per doz.	85	Pickles (quarts and over a pint)	doz.	336	88
2s. 6d. p. doz.	835	„ (pints and over half-a-pint)	„	8,984	3,291
1s. per doz.	...	„ (half-pints and smaller)	„	21	7
20 per cent.	9	„ other	...	...	47
20s. per ton	8,689	Salt	tons	7,115	13,684
Free ...	...	„ rock	„	642	1,152
„ ...	...	Saltpetre	cwt.	1,870	1,887
2s. per doz.	1,129	Sauces (pints and over half-a-pint)	doz.	12,129	6,860
10 per cent.	4	„ other	...	...	42
Free ...	...	Spices, unenumerated ...	lbs.	242,249	6,410
2d. per lb.	36	„ ground	„	5,022	204
15s. per gal.	53,349	Spirits, brandy	galls.	71,127	30,250
„ ...	740	„ cordials and bitters ...	„	1,618	1,821
„ ...	60,689	„ gin	„	57,888	15,387
„ ...	1	„ of wine	„	2,272	182
24s. per gal.	1,803	„ perfumed	„	1,430	5,227
15s. per gal.	9,149	„ rum	„	18,214	3,220
„ ...	240,133	„ whisky	„	287,840	86,251
„ ...	3,183	„ other, undescribed ...	„	7,714	4,149
3d. per lb.	121,832	Tea	lbs.	14,202,685	412,274
3s. per lb....	176,785	Tobacco (manufactured) ...	„	1,711,795	118,467
1s. per lb. ..	24,469	„ (unmanufactured) ...	„	484,397	21,632
6s. per lb. ...	22,801	„ cigars	„	104,677	37,810
„ ...	4,434	„ cigarettes	„	20,448	8,393
3s. per lb. ...	638	„ snuff	„	4,774	839
6d. per gal.	1,759	Vinegar	galls.	76,819	6,795
12s. per gal.	10,529	Wine, in wood and bottled ...	„	29,467	11,139
15s. per gal.	6,537	„ sparkling	„	10,003	18,988

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS III.—FOOD, DRINKS, ETC.—*continued.*				
		Order 23.—Drinks and Stimulants—continued.				
5,600	237	Cocoa, raw		lbs.	+197,356	+6,809
121,449	5,774	Coffee		,,	+764,236	+36,441
20,947	688	Ginger		,,	+48,614	+1,258
485,752	21,352	Hops		,,	−234,378	−9,137
10,109	1,630	Limejuice		galls.	−6,791	−1,273
		Milk, preserved (see Order 21)				
57,207	2,617	Mustard		lbs.	+150,026	+10,678
58,767	2,147	Pepper		,,	+345,830	+4,748
...	834	Perfumery*		...	...	+2,551
1,522	1,034	Pickles (quarts)		doz.	...	+2,399
992	2,972	Salt		tons	+6,123	+10,712
110	289	,, rock...		,,	+532	+863
142	190	Saltpetre		cwt.	+1,728	+1,697
3,854	2,824	Sauces (quarts)		...	−8,275	+4,078
58,697	2,174	Spices		lbs.	+188,574	+4,440
94,386	36,379	Spirits, brandy		galls.	−23,259	−6,129
3,545	2,034	,, cordials and bitters		,,	−1,927	−213
11,876	4,530	,, gin		,,	+46,012	+10,857
1,245	205	,, of wine		,,	+1,027	−23
110	189	,, perfumed... ...		,,	+1,320	+5,038
14,994	3,282	,, rum		,,	+3,220	−62
86,917	32,691	,, whisky		,,	+200,923	+53,560
2,823	3,818	,, other, undescribed		,,	+4,891	+331
6,026,341	265,107	Tea		lbs.	+8,176,344	+147,167
563,872	45,125	Tobacco (manufactured) ...		,,	+1,147,923	+73,342
71,606	4,910	,, (unmanufactured)		,,	+412,791	+16,722
54,214	18,575	,, cigars		,,	+50,463	+19,235
8,645	3,593	,, cigarettes ...		,,	+11,803	+4,800
120	31	,, snuff		,,	+4,654	+808
11,823	1,229	Vinegar		galls.	+64,996	+5,566
357,062	65,504	Wine, in wood and bottled...		,,	−327,595	−54,365
2,817	5,176	,, sparkling		,,	+7,186	+13,812

* See also Spirits, perfumed.

Imports, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.		Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
Class IV.—Animal and Vegetable Substances.					
		Order 24.—Animal Substances.			
Free ...	...	Beeswax	cwt.	6	40
„ ...	...	Bones	tons	121	317
„ ...	...	Bonedust	„	564	1,759
„ ...	...	Bristles	lbs.	10,506	1,904
2d. per lb....	2,956	Candles	„	309,211	7,561
10 per cent.	327	Combs	...	...	3,275
Free ...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	...	...	86
„ ...	...	Flock	cwt.	...	3
2d. per lb....	747	Glue	lbs.	105,080	3,188
20 per cent.	90	„ liquid	...	...	580
2d. per lb....	...	„ pieces	tons	...	...
60s. per ton	126	Grease, antifriction	„	47	952
25 per cent.	73	Hair, artificial, human, made up	...	...	299
2d. per lb....	19	„ curled	lbs.	1,870	81
Free ...	...	„ seating	...	...	376
„ ...	...	„ other...	lbs.	11,464	441
„ ...	...	Hides	No.	104,175	82,701
„ ...	...	Horns and hoofs	cwt.	62	24
„ ...	...	Ivory	„	6	475
„ ...	...	Leather	...	...	9,765
6d. per lb....	4,571	„	cwt.	1,702	33,413
„ ...	486	„ calf	„	175	3,943
Free ...	...	„ kid, calf kid, mock kid, and patent calf	...	...	40,009
45 per cent.	37	„ cut into shapes	...	...	83
6d. per lb....	6	„ patent	lbs.	220	22
Free ...	...	„ imitation	...	...	2,360
1s. per lb....	215	„ laces	lbs.	5,260	770
35 per cent.	838	„ morocco, roan, skiver, &c.	„	13,249	2,696
20 per cent.	1,106	„ „ black, and goat levant	„	27,309	5,782
24s. p. dz. prs.	16	„ uppers, closed, men's	pairs	225	71
18s. p. dz. prs.	...	„ „ „ women's	„	8	1
6s. p. dz. prs.	25	„ „ wellington fronts and grafts	„	984	168
3s. p. dz. prs.	136	„ „ cashmere, lasting or stuff	„	7,614	272
45 per cent.	3,064	Leatherware	...	...	6,771
Free ...	...	Sausage skins	lbs.	171,013	9,826
„ ...	...	Skins, kangaroo	No.	80,847	5,746
„ ...	...	„ opossum	„	271,492	5,176
„ ...	...	„ rabbit	„	2,460,332	9,821
„ ...	...	„ sheep, with wool ...	„	1,466,590	158,342
„ ...	...	„ „ without wool ...	„	7,274	199
„ ...	...	„ undescribed	„	90,405	2,962
2d. per lb....	101	Soap, common	lbs.	26,899	553
4d. per lb....	4,079	„ fancy, perfumed ...	„	241,415	14,731
Free ...	...	Sponges	„	7,897	1,881
2d. per lb....	...	Stearine	cwt.	...	...

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.				
		Order 24.—Animal Substances.				
321	1,611	Beeswax...	cwt.		−315	−1,571
23	148	Bones	tons		+98	+169
1,241	6,041	Bonedust	„		−677	−4,282
1,388	226	Bristles	lbs.		+9,118	+1,678
222,704	6,112	Candles	„		+86,507	+1,449
...	157	Combs	...		...	+3,118
...	...	Feathers, other than ornamental	...		...	+86
246	183	Flock	cwt.		...	−180
17,276	604	Glue	lbs.		+87,804	+2,584
...	...	„ liquid	...		...	+580
27	299	„ pieces	tons		−27	−299
10	228	Grease	„		+37	+724
...	1	Hair, artificial, human ...	...		...	+298
3,236	151	„ curled	lbs.		−1,366	−70
...	51	„ seating	...		...	+325
131,800	3,406	„ other	lbs.		−120,336	−2,965
19,759	11,518	Hides	No.		+84,416	+71,183
7,440	4,525	Horns and hoofs	cwt.		−7,378	−4,501
...	...	Ivory	„		+6	+475
55,566	214,522	Leather	„		...	−127,392
...	48	„ cut into shapes ...	...		...	+35
...	541	„ patent	...		...	−519
...	25	„ imitation... ...	...		...	+2,335
...	...	„ laces	lbs.		+5,260	+770
...	...	„ morocco, roan, &c.	„		+13,249	+2,696
...	...	„ „ black, and goat levant	„		+27,309	+5,782
20	104	„ uppers	pairs		+8,811	+408
...	3,186	Leatherware	...		...	+3,585
180,012	8,823	Sausage skins	lbs.		−8,999	+1,003
57,537	6,595	Skins, kangaroo	No.		+23,310	−849
1,170,774	22,835	„ opossum	„		−899,282	−17,659
10,374,154	55,039	„ rabbit	„		−7,913,822	−45,218
1,835,952	292,897	„ sheep, with wool ...	„		−369,362	−134,555
65,680	2,266	„ „ without wool...	„		−58,406	−2,067
19,780	623	„ undescribed ...	„		+70,625	+2,339
483,617	4,313	Soap, common	lbs.		−456,718	−3,760
164,611	10,414	„ fancy, perfumed ...	„		+76,804	+4,317
33	10	Sponges	„		+7,864	+1,871
30	73	Stearine	cwt.		−30	−73

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*		
		Order 24.—*Animal Substances*—continued.		
Free ...	...	Tallow ... ... tons	4,492	94,489
,, ...	...	Whalebone... ... ... lbs.	1,008	201
,, ...	...	*Wool, greasy ... ... ,,	76,158,779	2,025,865
,, ...	...	,, scoured ... ... ,,	11,107,432	525,945
,, ...	...	,, washed ... ... ,,	23,510	1,021
,, ...	...	,, waste ... ... ,,	3,826	102
		Order 25.—*Vegetable Substances.*		
Free ...	...	Bark ... ... tons	275	1,820
,, ...	...	Bass ... ... ,,	40	2,013
2d. per lb.	422	Blue ... ... lbs.	54,453	1,938
5s. p. cental	...	Bran ... ... centals	10,604	1,528
Free ...	...	Canes and rattans ... ... bundles	8,187	1,461
35 per cent.	47	Casks and shooks ... ... No.	2,949	1,385
Free ...	...	,, empty (returned) ... ,,	2,759	516
,, ...	...	Cork ... ... cwt.	180	200
4d. per lb....	2,102	,, cut ... ... lbs.	118,528	10,963
Free ...	...	Cotton, raw ... ... ,,	184,790	3,274
2s. p. cental	...	Dholl ... ... centals	...	...
Free ...	...	Fibre, cocoanut ... ... tons	26	229
,, ...	...	,, undescribed ... ... ,,	912	10,485
,, ...	...	Firewood ... ... ,,	2,378	928
,, ...	...	Flax ... ... ,,	493	9,564
,, ...	...	Gum ... ... ,,	56	3,530
,, ...	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	204
,, ...	...	Hay and chaff ... ... tons	1,230	2,221
,, ...	...	Hemp ... ... ,,	1,069	28,507
,, ...	...	Indiarubber goods	...	49,934
,, ...	...	Jute ... ... tons	73	1,075
,, ...	...	Linseed and linseed meal ... lbs.	507,133	2,542
,, ...	...	Millet and broom corn ... tons	276	4,292
,, ...	...	Oakum ... ... cwt.	10	12
,, ...	...	Oilcake ... ... tons	10	69
4d. per lb....	1,674	Paper, advertising matter ... lbs.	95,134	3,801
15s. p. cwt.	154	,, bags ... ... cwt.	326	560
25 per cent.	122	,, boxes, cardboard	...	466
,, ...	417	,, ,, glove, &c.	...	1,714
Free ...	...	,, printing, uncut ... cwt.	143,269	145,627
6s. per cwt.	1,795	,, wrapping ... ... ,,	6,357	6,240
2d. per lb.	48	,, writing ... ... lbs.	3,519	183
Free ...	...	,, ,, uncut ... ,,	17,886	35,878
2d. per lb....	391	,, undescribed, cut ... ,,	59,391	3,181
6s. per cwt.	3,195	,, ,, ... cwt.	9,726	18,337
4s. per cwt.	1,187	,, cardboard, &c. ... ,,	5,911	6,372
Free ...	...	Paperhangings	...	16,914

* The quantity of wool imported amounted to 87,293,547 lbs., valued at £2,552,933, of which all but 26,176,014 lbs., valued at £733,416, was brought overland from New South Wales and South Australia.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*		
		Order 24.—*Animal Substances*—continued.		
11,009	228,092	Tallow ... ... tons	−6,517	−133,603
...	31	Whalebone ... ... lbs.	...	+170
129,668,894	4,006,342	*Wool, greasy ... ... „	−53,510,115	−1,980,477
20,249,072	1,041,036	„ scoured ... ... „	−9,141,640	−515,091
974,459	56,529	„ washed ... ... „	−950,949	−55,508
...	...	„ waste ... ... „	+3,826	+102
		Order 25.—*Vegetable Substances.*		
3,288	27,627	Bark ... ... tons	−3,013	−25,807
1	67	Bass ... ... „	+39	+1,946
44,770	1,207	Blue ... ... lbs.	+9,683	+731
32,571	5,551	Bran ... ... centals	−21,967	−4,023
1,375	408	Canes and rattans... ... bundles	+6,812	+1,053
...	...	Casks and shooks ... ... No.	+2,949	+1,385
11,435	6,600	„ empty ... ... „	−8,676	−6,084
5	10	Cork ... ... cwt.	+175	+190
33,521	3,398	„ cut ... ... lbs.	+85,007	+7,565
...	...	Cotton, raw ... ... „	+184,790	+3,274
22	14	Dholl ... ... centals	−22	−14
1	17	Fibre, cocoanut ... ... tons	+25	+212
101	5,605	„ undescribed ... „	+811	+4,880
...	...	Firewood ... ... „	+2,378	+928
...	...	Flax ... ... „	+493	+9,564
5	621	Gum ... ... „	+51	+2,909
...	...	Gutta-percha goods	...	+204
44,958	123,432	Hay and chaff ... ... tons	−43,728	−121,211
42	751	Hemp ... ... „	+1,027	+27,756
...	7,250	Indiarubber goods	...	+42,684
...	...	Jute ... ... tons	+73	+1,075
20,172	153	Linseed and linseed meal ... lbs.	+486,961	+2,389
20	659	Millet, broom corn, etc. ... tons	+256	+3,633
9	11	Oakum ... ... cwt.	+1	+1
...	...	Oilcake ... ... tons	+10	+69
...	...	Paper, advertising matter ... lbs.	+95,134	+3,801
837	910	„ bags ... ... cwt.	−511	−350
...	1,018	„ boxes, cardboard	...	+1,162
		„ „ glove, &c.		
6,376	9,226	„ printing ... ... cwt.	+136,893	+136,401
2,024	2,913	„ wrapping ... ... „	+4,333	+3,327
38,864	1,235	„ writing ... ... lbs.	−17,459	+34,826
...	...	„ undescribed, cut ... „	+59,391	+3,181
2,106	4,006	„ „ ... ... cwt.	+7,620	+14,331
...	...	„ cardboard... ... „	+5,911	+6,372
...	981	Paperhangings	...	+15,933

* The quantity of wool exported amounted to 150,892,425 lbs., valued at £5,103,907, of which 32,834,151 lbs. valued at £1,050,473, were entered as the produce of places outside Victoria.

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.		Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*					
		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.			
... ...	...	Paper patterns	...	...	...
Free ...	...	Pitch and tar	cwt.	4,497	1,067
5s. p. cental	...	Pollard	centals	786	122
Free ...	...	Rags	tons	587	3,109
,, ...	...	Resin	cwt.	10,851	2,923
10 per cent.	286	Seeds, canary	centals	3,531	2,942
Free ...	...	,, clover	,,	616	1,761
,, ...	...	,, grass	,,	10,471	11,832
,, ...	...	,, undescribed	...	...	8,998
2d. per lb.	3,240	Starch	lbs.	368,181	5,502
2s. p. cental	20	Tares	centals	195	118
25 per cent.	4	*Timber, bent	...	...	18
6d. p. cub. ft.	62	,, cut into shapes ...	cub. ft.	1,865	871
Free ...	...	,, deals	sup. ft.	1,661,200	13,606
2/6 p. 100 s.f.	1,777	,, Oregon, size—7in. x 2½in. and less than 12in. x 6in.	,,	870,200	4,432
5s. p. 100 s.f.	1	,, ,, less than 7in. x 2½in.	,,	300	2
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	556	,, ,, of 12in. x 6in. and upwards	,,	303,900	1,591
4s. p. 100 s.f.	80	,, other, of sizes less than 7in. x 2½in.	,,	40,200	274
3s. p. 100 s.f.	673	,, hardwood, undressed	,,	450,200	3,852
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	6,350	,, flooring boards ...	,,	8,955,200	56,772
,, ...	715	,, lining boards ...	,,	1,953,600	7,951
,, ...	860	,, weatherboards ...	,,	1,146,700	6,080
7s. p. 100 l.f.	77	,, mouldings, &c. (3 inches and over)	lin. ft.	14,500	202
4s. p. 100 l.f.	1,712	,, ,, (under 3 inches)	,,	835,400	4,043
1/6 p. 100 s.f.	220	,, shelving	sup. ft.	293,900	2,607
5s. per 1,000	72	,, laths	No.	286,000	410
Free ...	...	,, logs	sup. ft.	1,892,400	5,804
9d. per 100	15	,, palings	No.	39,900	190
6d. per 100	23	,, pickets, undressed ...	,,	91,700	666
Free ...	...	,, posts and rails ...	,,	90	2
,, ...	...	,, staves, undressed ...	,,	178,813	2,695
,, ...	...	,, spars and piles ...	sup. ft.	37,600	335
6d. per 100	20	,, spokes and felloes, rough	No.	79,000	608
Free ...	...	,, spokes, felloes, and rims of hickory, rough	,,	...	741

* See also Order 13 *ante.*

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.		Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*			
		Order 25.—*Vegetable Substances*—continued.			
...	721	Paper patterns	...	...	−721
6,142	1,637	Pitch and tar	cwt.	−1,645	−570
10,012	1,811	Pollard	centals	−9,226	−1,689
223	3,780	Rags	tons	−364	−671
3,791	1,208	Resin	cwt.	+7,060	+1,715
273	276	Seeds, canary	centals	+3,258	+2,666
76	291	,, clover	,,	+540	+1,470
932	1,745	,, grass	,,	+9,539	+10,087
...	3,658	,, undescribed		...	+5,340
155,574	2,549	Starch	lbs.	+212,607	+2,953
...	...	Tares	centals	+195	+118
...	...	Timber, bent	...	...	+18
...	...	,, cut into shapes ...	cub. ft.	+1,865	+871
96,577	976	,, deals	sup. ft.	+1,564,623	+12,630
207,802	1,023	,, Oregon	,,	+966,598	+5,002
176,710	1,842	,, dressed, other ...	,,	−136,510	−1,568
...	...	,, hardwood, undressed	,,	+450,200	+3,852
597,696	4,983	,, flooring boards ...	,,	+11,457,804	+65,820
		,, lining boards ...	,,		
		,, weatherboards ...	,,		
126,663	1,888	,, mouldings and skirtings	lin. ft.	+723,237	+2,357
...	...	,, shelving	sup. ft.	+293,900	+2,607
43,129	122	,, laths	No.	+242,871	+288
8,153	80	,, logs	sup. ft.	+1,884,247	+5,724
25,390	156	,, palings	No.	+14,510	+34
12,665	81	,, pickets	,,	+79,035	+585
...	...	,, posts and rails ...	,,	+90	+2
52,737	379	,, shooks and staves	,,	+126,076	+2,316
...	...	,, spars and piles ...	sup. ft.	+37,600	+335
14,147	585	,, spokes and felloes	,,	...	+764

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante*.

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES.—*continued.*		
		Order 25.—*Vegetable Substances*—continued.		
Free ...	...	*Timber, undressed, unenumerated sup.ft.	6,622,800	39,719
„ ...	...	„ other unenumerated ...	...	590
	13,217	Total Timber	...	154,061
2s. per gal.	1,911	Varnish ... ... galls.	20,502	8,846
Free ...	...	Wax (other than beeswax and paraffine) lbs.	5,750	153
45 per cent.	897	Wicker and basket ware	...	1,927
35 per cent.	6,499	Woodenware	...	19,549
		Order 26.—*Oils.*†		
Free ...	...	Black ... ... galls.	33,879	2,091
6d. per gal.	2,300	Castor—in bulk ... ... „	104,042	9,351
2s. per doz.	554	„ (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	5,200	1,749
6d. per gal.	596	Chinese ... ... galls.	26,570	3,173
Free ...	...	Cocoanut ... ... „	13,910	1,673
„ ...	...	Cod ... ... „	42,844	4,202
„ ...	...	Codliver—in bulk ... ... „	1,617	167
2s. per doz.	8	„ (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	84	130
6d. per gal.	139	Colza ... ... galls.	5,789	737
Free ...	...	Kerosene ... ... „	2,529,443	71,896
6d. per gal.	82	Lard ... ... „	1,958	351
„ ...	4,608	Linseed—in bulk ... ... „	177,576	17,903
2s. per doz.	36	„ (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	356	322
6d per gal.	7	Lubricating—in bulk ... galls.	181	10
Free ...	...	„ „ ... „	603,140	34,354
12s. per doz.	1	„ in bottle (over a quart and up to a gallon) doz.	2	2
2s. per doz.	139	„ in bottle (pints and over half-a-pint) „	1,328	247
„ ...	5	Medicinal (pints and over half-a-pint) „	47	34
6d. per gal.	....	Mineral ... ... galls.	...	...

* See also Order 13 *ante*.

† It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante*.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.		Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.			Quantity.	Value.
	£				£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*			
		Order 25.—Vegetable Substances—continued.			
1,335,553	9,956	Timber, undressed, unenumerated	sup. ft.	+5,287,247	+29,763
...	122	„ other unenumerated	...	...	+468
...	22,193	Total timber	...	...	+131,868
3,216	1,804	Varnish	galls.	+17,286	+7,042
4,480	150	Wax (other than beeswax and paraffine)	lbs.	+1,270	+3
...	422	Wicker and basket ware		...	+1,505
...	8,058	Woodenware		...	+11,491
		*Order 26.—Oils.**			
547	47	Black	galls.	+33,332	+2,044
16,557	2,157	Castor	„	...	+8,943
6,659	1,035	Chinese	„	+19,911	+2,138
266	48	Cocoanut	„	+13,644	+1,625
4,829	572	Cod	„	+38,015	+3,630
67	14	Codliver	„	...	+283
1,007	182	Colza	„	+4,782	+555
137,461	5,662	Kerosene	„	+2,391,982	+66,234
524	116	Lard	„	+1,434	+235
15,423	2,194	Linseed	„	...	+16,031
80,356	6,660	Lubricating	„	...	+27,953
...	...	Medicinal (pints and over half-a-pint)	doz.	+47	+34
73,974	6,207	Mineral	galls.	−73,974	−6,207

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.*

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*		
		Order 26.—*Oils**—continued.		
6d. per gal.	...	Neatsfoot ... ... galls.	...	...
„	240	Olive ... ... „	10,938	2,258
Free ...	...	Palm ... ... „	6,978	948
6d. per gal.	...	Pine ... ... „	...	...
2s. per doz.	1,394	Salad (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	11,915	5,104
6d. per gal.	48	Seed ... ... galls.	2,232	264
Free ...	...	Shale, waste ... ... „	19,416	510
„ ...	...	Sperm ... ... „	13,337	1,237
„ ...	...	Tallow ... ... „	...	...
6d. per gal.	64	Vegetable—in bulk ... ... „	2,553	547
12s. per doz.	1	„ (over a quart and up to a gallon) „	...	...
2s. per doz.	6	„ (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	60	32
Free ...	...	Oils, undescribed ... ... galls.	29,985	2,016
6d. per gal.	74	„ „ (in bulk) ... „	3,869	824
2s. per doz.	6	„ „ (pints and over half-a-pint) doz.	61	22
	10,308	Total Oils	...	162,154
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.		
		Order 27.—*Articles connected with Mining.*†		
		Order 28.—*Coal, &c.*		
Free ...	...	Coal ... ... tons	602,191	418,484
20 per cent.	2	Coal and charcoal, ground	...	12
Free ...	...	Coke, charcoal ... ... tons	3,754	3,686
„ ...	...	Kerosene shale ... ... „	2,888	8,241
„ ...	...	Paraffine wax ... ... „	72	2,231
		Order 29.—*Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.*—(See also Order 12 *ante.*)		
Free ...	...	Bricks, bath ... ... No.	45,900	138
20 per cent.	512	Brownware and tiles	...	2,654
15 per cent.	2,527	Chinaware and porcelain	...	16,871

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.*

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially i tended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.				Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.					Quantity.	Value.
	£						£
		CLASS IV.—ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES—*continued.*					
		Order 26.—*Oils**—continued.					
8,986	1,004	Neatsfoot	...	...	galls.	−8,986	−1,004
1,643	420	Olive ...	...	...	„	+9,295	+1,838
1,218	167	Palm ...	...	...	„	+5,760	+781
15	3	Pine ...	...	...	„	−15	−3
2,571	833	Salad ...	...	...	„	...	+4,271
651	94	Seed ...	...	...	„	+1,581	+170
...	...	Shale, waste	...	...	„	+19,416	+510
2,500	288	Sperm ...	...	...	„	+10,837	+949
127,913	9,133	Tallow ...	...	...	„	−127,913	−9,133
129	51	Vegetable	...	...	„	...	+528
13,002	1,575	Oils, undescribed ...		...	„	...	+1,287
...	38,462	Total Oils	...	...		...	+123,692
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS.					
		Order 27.—*Articles connected with Mining.*†					
		Order 28.—*Coal, &c.*					
445	423	Coal ...	...	...	tons	+601,746	+418,061
...	...	Coal and charcoal, ground ...		...		...	+12
449	1,458	Coke, charcoal ...		...	tons	+3,305	+2,228
...	...	Kerosene shale	...	...	„	+2,888	+8,241
30	1,063	Paraffine wax	...	...	„	+42	+1,168
		Order 29.—*Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass.*—(See also Order 12 *ante.*)					
1,380	8	Bricks, bath ...		...	No.	+44,520	+130
...	935	Brownware and tiles		...	...	...	+1,719
...	3,336	Chinaware and porcelain	...	...		...	+13,535

* It being undesirable to separate the different kinds of oil, mineral as well as animal and vegetable oils are included under this head. For essential oils, see Order 14 *ante.*

† The Customs returns do not distinguish mining materials. No doubt machinery, tools, &c., specially intended for use in mining operations, were landed during the year, and possibly some such articles were exported; but their connexion with mining was not shown by the entries.

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*		
		Order 29.—*Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass*—continued.		
		(See also Order 12 *ante.*)		
6d. per doz.	8,892	Bottles, containing liquors ... doz.	355,524	17,777
3d. per doz.	2,223	„ unenumerated ... „	177,847	4,446
8d. per c. ft.	4,917	Earthenware ... ... cub. feet	137,124	24,542
6d. per c. ft.	187	Glass bottles, for aërated waters „	6,298	1,004
1s. per c. ft.	232	„ for medicines „	4,517	940
Free ...	...	Glass, plate ... ... sup. feet	65,858	3,601
„ ...	...	„ window ... ... „	1,252,620	7,304
35 per cent.	23	„ bent	...	66
2s. 6d. p. c. ft.	1,901	Glassware, cut, engraved, &c. cub. feet	16,984	6,369
1s. per c. ft.	4,826	„ other ... ... „	100,174	18,908
Free ...	...	„ sodawater syphons, &c. ...	...	518
35 per cent.	646	Marble, wrought	...	2,038
Free ...	...	„ unwrought ... ... tons	344	1,591
1s. per cwt.	...	Plaster of paris ... ... cwt.	4	1
„ ...	116	„ American ... „	2,319	203
40s. per ton	127	Putty ... ... „	1,142	425
Free ...	...	Slate slabs ... ... No.	200	136
„ ...	...	Stones, grind ... ... „	3,756	515
„ ...	...	„ unenumerated, unwrought tons	1,482	2,240
35 per cent.	496	„ unenumerated, wrought „	80	1,300
Free ...	...	Whiting ... ... „	1,817	2,648
		Order 31.—*Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.*		
Free ...	...	Gold, bullion ... ... ozs.	233,338	893,805
„ ...	...	„ specie	...	1,155,200
„ ...	...	Silver, bullion ... ... ozs.	60	10
„ ...	...	„ specie	...	1,061
„ ...	...	„ ore ... ... tons	11	1,200
„ ...	...	„ amalgam (silver and lead) ...	...	...
„ ...	...	Copper, specie	...	1,001
20 per cent.	441	Gold-leaf ... ... leaves	1,209,000	2,255
8s. per oz....	2	Gold, plate of ... ... ozs.	4	11
25 per cent.	3,156	Jewellery, unenumerated	...	12,846
4s. per dwt.	15	„ gold rings ... dwts.	92	23
20 per cent.	8	Silver leaf ... ... leaves	57,000	39
2s. per oz....	567	Silver, plate of ... ... ozs.	5,675	2,517
Free ...	...	Precious stones, unset	...	7,909
„ ...	...	Quartz ... ... tons	153	1,349

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*		
		***Order* 29.—*Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass*—continued.**		
		(See also Order 12 *ante.*)		
...	...	Bottles, containing liquors doz.	+355,524	+17,777
...	...	„ unenumerated ... „	+177,847	+4,446
...	8,461	Earthenware	...	+16,081
75,221	5,222	Glass bottles ... ... doz.	...	−3,278
22,046	2,311	Glass, plate ... ... sup. feet	+43,812	+1,290
175,748	2,549	„ window ... ... „	+1,076,872	+4,755
...	...	„ bent	...	+66
...	8,141	Glassware	...	+17,654
...	1,113	Marble, wrought	...	+925
79	761	„ unwrought ... tons	+265	+830
492	106	Plaster of paris ... ... cwt.	−488	−105
261	83	„ American ... „	+2,058	+120
2	3	Putty ... ... „	+1,140	+422
61	105	Slate slabs ... ... No.	+139	+31
128	62	Stones, grind ... ... „	+3,628	+453
78	128	„ unwrought ... tons	+1,404	+2,112
276	1,456	„ wrought ... ... „	−196	−156
70	288	Whiting ... ... „	+1,747	+2,360
		Order* 31.—*Gold, Silver, Specie, and Precious Stones.		
23,074	95,992	Gold, bullion ... ... ozs.	+210,264	+797,813
...	2,755,187	„ specie	...	−1,599,987
39,667	5,983	Silver, bullion ... ... ozs.	−39,607	−5,973
...	11,381	„ specie	...	−10,320
5	183	„ ore ... ... tons	+6	+1,017
...	5	„ amalgam	...	−5
...	375	Copper specie	...	+626
25,575	76	Gold leaf ... ... leaves	−1,183,425	+2,179
...	...	Gold, plate of ... ... ozs.	+4	+11
...	2,364	Jewellery	...	+10,505
...	...	Silver leaf ... ... leaves	+57,000	+39
3,660	905	Silver, plate of ... ... ozs.	+2,015	+1,612
...	435	Precious stones, unset	...	+7,474
...	...	Quartz ... ... tons	+153	+1,349

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*		
		Order 32.—Metals other than Gold and Silver.		
Free ...	...	Antimony, ore	tons ...	...
,, ...	...	,, regulus	,, 3	131
35 per cent.	359	Brassware	... ...	996
Free ...	...	,, ...	...	5,364
,, ...	...	Copper	tons 41	1,823
,, ...	...	,, ore	... ...	...
,, ...	...	,, sheet	cwt. 961	2,965
,, ...	...	,, wire	,, 259	1,319
,, ...	...	Copperware	... ...	7,178
35 per cent.	38	,, ...	...	107
Free ...	...	Electric light fittings ...	... ...	14,349
35 per cent.	135	Grates and stoves	No. 871	382
Free ...	...	Iron, bar and rod	tons 5,697	38,732
35 per cent.	1,045	,, bolts and nuts ...	,, 153	2,828
25 per cent.	16	,, buckets and tubs ...	No. 1,151	64
60s. per ton	3	,, castings, fire bars, &c. ...	tons 1	69
35 per cent.	185	,, ,, undescribed ...	,, 24	479
Free ...	...	,, galvanized cordage ...	cwt. 240	194
25 per cent.	...	,, ,, guttering ...	... ...	...
Free ...	...	,, ,, sheet ...	tons 9,422	143,482
60s. per ton	1,629	,, girders, H- rolled ...	,, 380	2,985
Free ...	...	,, hoop	,, 849	6,841
,, ...	...	,, pig	,, 8,532	26,096
60s. per ton	3,272	,, pipes, cast	,, 986	4,264
Free ...	...	,, ,, wrought ...	,, 1,952	31,395
,, ...	...	,, plate	,, 1,731	10,642
,, ...	...	,, rails, &c.	,, 1,433	7,644
,, ...	...	,, scrap	,, 1,839	6,113
,, ...	...	,, sheet	,, 1,175	15,528
,, ...	...	,, tanks	No. 1,842	5,526
,, ...	...	,, wire	tons 6,767	59,432
60s. per ton	2,080	,, ,, barbed	,, 691	9,016
Free ...	...	,, ,, netting	... ...	22,800
...	...	Lead, ore	tons ...	...
Free ...	...	,, pig	,, 1,057	10,584
2s. 6d. p. cwt.	...	,, pipe	cwt. 1	2
,, ...	...	,, sheet	,, 1	1
35 per cent.	19,183	Metal, manufactures of	...	56,080
Free ...	...	,, yellow	cwt. 25	62
,, ...	...	Metals, undescribed ...	,, 140	355
35 per cent.	643	Metalware, mixed	... ...	1,708
7s. 6d. p. cwt.	1,150	Nails, iron and steel ...	cwt. 2,972	1,665
14s. per cwt.	486	,, horseshoe	,, 701	1,429

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*		
		Order 32.—*Metals other than Gold and Silver.*		
19	600	Antimony, ore ... ... tons	−19	−600
8	301	„ regulus ... „	−5	−170
...	1,285	Brassware	...	+5,075
5	241	Copper ... ... tons	+36	+1,582
10	30	„ ore ... ... „	−10	−30
102	474	„ sheet ... ... cwt.	+859	+2,491
10	54	„ wire ... ... „	+249	+1,265
...	768	Copperware	...	+6,517
...	1,569	Electrical goods (other than telegraphic materials) ...	...	+12,780
165	217	Grates and stoves ... No.	+706	+165
630	5,830	Iron, bar and rod ... ... tons	+5,067	+32,902
69	1,756	„ bolts and nuts ... „	+84	+1,072
2,493	346	„ buckets and tubs ... No.	−1,342	−282
97	1,986	„ castings ... ... tons	−72	−1,438
147	477	„ galvanized cordage ... cwt.	+93	−283
...	1,440	„ „ guttering... ...	...	−1,440
440	8,032	„ „ sheet ... tons	+8,982	+135,450
...	...	„ girders ... ... „	+380	+2,985
147	1,476	„ hoop ... ... „	+702	+5,365
73	318	„ pig ... ... „	+8,459	+25,778
98	1,080	„ pipes, cast ... ... „	+888	+3,184
297	5,793	„ „ wrought ... „	+1,655	+25,602
89	881	„ plate ... ... „	+1,642	+9,761
2,474	6,252	„ railway and tram rails „	−1,041	+1,392
...	...	„ scrap ... ... „	+1,839	+6,113
27	388	„ sheet ... ... „	+1,148	+15,140
129	381	„ tanks ... ... No.	+1,713	+5,145
512	5,718	„ wire ... ... tons	+6,255	+53,714
89	1,492	„ „ barbed ... „	+602	+7,524
...	15,224	„ „ netting	...	+7,576
16	40	Lead, ore ... ... tons	−16	−40
213	2,117	„ pig ... ... „	+844	+8,467
633	546	„ pipe ... ... cwt.	−632	−544
2,319	1,651	„ sheet ... ... „	−2,318	−1,650
...	37,430	Metal, manufactures of	...	+18,650
199	316	„ yellow ... ... cwt.	−174	−254
1,043	1,503	Metals, undescribed ... „	−903	−1,148
...	1,391	Metalware, mixed	...	+317
3,512	3,911	Nails ... ... cwt.	−161	−817

Imports, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		Class V.—Minerals and Metals—*continued.*		
		Order 32.—*Metals other than Gold and Silver*—continued.		
Free ...	...	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c., unenumerated tons	1,966	8,478
35 per cent.	7,843	Platedware	...	24,582
Free ...	...	Plumbago ... ... cwt.	910	437
„ ...	...	Quicksilver ... ... lbs.	38,575	3,552
„ ...	...	Screws ... ... cwt.	741	1,841
„ ...	...	Spelter ... ... tons	1	20
„ ...	...	Steel ... ... „	1,844	16,863
„ ...	...	„ cordage ... ... „	607	23,641
„ ...	...	Tin, block ... ... „	111	10,018
„ ...	...	„ foil ... ... lbs.	71,668	1,348
„ ...	...	„ ore ... ... tons	...	...
„ ...	...	„ „ black sand ... ... cwt.	...	...
„ ...	...	„ plate ... ... boxes	26,690	19,709
35 per cent.	108	Tinware	...	737
Free ...	...	Zinc, ingots ... ... cwt.	50	59
35 per cent.	56	„ perforated	...	118
Free ...	...	„ sheet ... ... cwt.	1,488	1,653
		Class VI.—Live Animals and Plants.		
		Order 33.—*Animals and Birds.*		
Free ...	...	Birds ... ... No.	2,552	379
„ ...	...	Dogs ... ... „	116	980
...	...	Leeches ... ... „	...	...
5s. each ...	9	Horses, overland ... ... „	7	11
50s. each	570	„ „ ... ... „	174	8,514
	335	„ seaward ... ... „	134	8,808
Free	...	„ overland ... ... „	1,471	65,362
	...	„ seaward ... ... „	244	18,330
5s. each	61	Horned cattle, overland ... „	120	484
	31	„ seaward ... „	...	...
25s. each ...	1,014	„ overland ... „	711	3,656
30s. each	40,404	„ „ ... „	22,810	98,341
	51	„ seaward ... „	34	260
Free ...	...	Cattle, overland ... ... „	20,108	58,194
6d. each ...	8	Sheep, overland ... ... „	317	63
1s. 6d. each	154	„ „ ... ... „	2,050	717
2s. each	36,845	„ „ ... ... „	344,418	110,388
	347	„ seaward ... ... „	3,309	30,731
Free	...	„ overland ... ... „	231,159	70,463
	...	„ seaward ... ... „	173	850
10s. each	49	Pigs, overland ... ... „	97	179
	16	„ seaward ... ... „	29	54
Free	...	„ overland ... ... „	967	1,474
	...	„ seaward ... ... „	438	563

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.			Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.				Quantity.	Value.
	£					£
		CLASS V.—MINERALS AND METALS—*continued.*				
		Order 32.—*Metals other than Gold and Silver*—continued.				
371	3,390	Ores, mineral earths, clays, &c., unenumerated		tons	+1,595	+5,088
...	6,678	Platedware		...	...	+17,904
90	88	Plumbago		cwt.	+820	+349
6,059	555	Quicksilver		lbs.	+32,516	+2,997
49	109	Screws		cwt.	+692	+1,732
162	2,406	Spelter		tons	−161	−2,386
104	1,694	Steel		„	+1,740	+15,169
7	467	„ cordage		„	+600	+23,174
29	2,657	Tin, block		„	+82	+7,361
7,196	179	„ foil		lbs.	+64,472	+1,169
26	932	„ ore		tons	−26	−932
9	345	„ „ black sand	...	cwt.	−9	−345
1,752	1,492	„ plate		boxes	+24,938	+18,217
...	1,491	Tinware		...	...	−754
1,041	817	Zinc, ingots		cwt.	−991	−758
...	264	„ perforated		...	...	−146
174	241	„ sheet		cwt.	+1,314	+1,412
		CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS.				
		Order 33.—*Animals and Birds.*				
365	262	Birds		No.	+2,187	+117
94	800	Dogs		„	+22	+180
15,800	58	Leeches		„	−15,800	−58
2,577	78,054	Horses, overland		„	−925	−4,167
4,974	88,384	„ seaward		„	−4,596	−61,246
17,192	47,354	Cattle, overland		„	+26,557	+113,321
188	1,636	„ seaward		„	−154	−1,376
76,110	41,763	Sheep, overland		„	+501,834	+139,868
14,380	13,048	„ seaward		„	−10,898	+18,533
1,409	1,112	Pigs, overland		„	−345	+541
45	70	„ seaward		„	+422	+547

IMPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

*** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Duty.		Articles.	Total Imports.	
Rate.	Amount Collected.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—*continued.*		
		Order 33.—*Animals and Birds*—continued.		
Free ...	...	Poultry ... ... No.	3,138	884
,, ...	...	Ova, fish	...	7
,, ...	...	Other, undescribed ... ... No.	2,684	1,246
		Order 34.—*Plants.*		
Free ...	...	Plants	...	5,243
		CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.		
		Order 35.—*Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.*		
35 per cent.	1,896	Brushware, hair	...	5,427
,, ...	386	,, undescribed	...	1,097
10 per cent.	2,673	Fancy goods	...	27,006
Free ...	...	Grindery	...	24,038
,, ...	...	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	68,115
,, ...	...	Holloware	...	2,111
20 and 10 per cent.	3,932	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ...	...	21,851
Free ...	...	Ordnance stores	...	31,301
,, ...	...	Packages, empty, returned	...	4,309
,, ...	...	Photographic goods	...	9,462
,, ...	...	Printing materials	...	8,752
,, ...	...	Telegraphic materials (including wire)	...	5,022
,, ...	...	Travellers', &c., samples	...	31,976
		Order 36.—*Indefinite Articles.*		
Free ...	...	Curiosities	...	84
,, ...	...	Exhibits undescribed	...	...
,, ...	...	Goods, manufactured, undescribed ...	...	7,060
,, ...	...	Personal effects	...	40,066
,, ...	...	Specimens of natural history ...	...	432
,, ...	...	Goods, Victorian, returned	...	7,685
13 per cent. *	1,663,800 †	Total Imports	...	13,283,814

NOTE.—The value of the overland imports included in this table was £2,694,254, consisting chiefly of wool and live stock. The imports consisted of free goods. £8,975,534; goods which paid duties at fixed rates, £1,316,824; those which paid duty at *ad valorem* rates, £1,019,109; and goods warehoused, £1,972,347.

* Average on imports as a whole.

† Inclusive of duty collected and afterwards refunded, amounting to £121,875, but exclusive of 1 per cent. primage duty from the 20th July, 1893, which realized £43,327.

EXPORTS, 1893—*continued.*

**** For the position of any article, see Index *ante.*

Total Exports.		Articles.	Excess of— Imports over Exports (+). Exports over Imports (−).	
Quantity.	Value.		Quantity.	Value.
	£			£
		CLASS VI.—LIVE ANIMALS AND PLANTS—*continued.*		
		Order 33.—*Animals and Birds*—continued.		
3,624	623	Poultry ... ... No.	−486	+261
...	...	Ova, fish	...	+7
277	536	Other, undescribed ... No.	+2,407	+710
		Order 34.—*Plants.*		
...	8,083	Plants	...	−2,840
		CLASS VII.—MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.		
		Order 35.—*Miscellaneous Articles of Trade, &c.*		
...	553	Brushware and brooms, hair ...	...	+4,874
...	1,888	,, ,, undescribed	...	−791
...	5,564	Fancy goods	...	+21,442
...	6,718	Grindery	...	+17,320
...	21,594	Hardware and ironmongery, undescribed	...	+46,521
...	191	Holloware	...	+1,920
...	11,695	Oilmen's stores, unenumerated ...	...	+10,156
...	1,808	Ordnance stores	...	+29,493
...	...	Packages, empty, returned ...	...	+4,309
...	7,614	Photographic goods	...	+1,848
...	7,317	Printing materials	...	+1,435
...	5,711	Telegraphic materials (including wire)	...	−689
...	26,545	Travellers' samples	...	+5,431
		Order 36.—*Indefinite Articles.*		
...	190	Curiosities	...	−106
...	2,023	Exhibits undescribed	...	−2,023
...	1,799	Goods, manufactured	...	+5,261
...	30,304	Personal effects	...	+9,762
...	437	Specimens of natural history ...	...	−5
...	...	Goods, Victorian, returned ...	...	+7,685
...	13,308,551	Total Exports	...	−24,737

NOTE.—The value of the overland exports included in this table was £795,370. Exports for drawback, valued at £399,742, are also included.

Imports, exports, and trade.

767. In 1893 the total declared value of the imports having been £13,283,814 and that of the exports £13,308,551, the excess of exports over imports was £24,737, and the whole value of external trade was £26,592,365.

Imports and exports last two years.

768. The value of imports was lower in 1893 than in 1892 by £3,890,731, or by 23 per cent.; and the value of exports was lower than in that year by £905,995, or by 6 per cent. The value of the total trade was thus lower than in the previous year by £4,796,726.

Imports and exports latest and former years.

769. In 1893 the value of imports was below that in any other year since 1871; the value of exports, although higher than in the years 1890, 1889, 1887, and 1886, was lower than that in any of the other years since 1870 with one exception.*

Imports and exports per head, 1884-1893.

770. In the year under review the value per head of imports was lower by £3 8s. 5d. and the value per head of exports was lower by 17s. 1d. than in 1892. The following table shows the value of imports and exports per head in each of the ten years ended with 1893:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS PER HEAD, 1884 TO 1893.

Year.	Value per Head of the Population† of—					
	Imports.			Exports.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2
1890	20	10	5	11	17	3
1891	18	18	7	13	19	1
1892	14	15	5	12	4	6
1893	11	7	0	11	7	5

Year.	Value per Head of the Population† of—								
	Imports.			Exports.			Both.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1884	20	11	9	17	4	6	37	16	3
1885	18	17	7	16	5	5	35	3	0
1886	18	16	10	11	19	11	30	16	9
1887	18	14	10	11	3	8	29	18	6
1888	22	15	5	13	3	2	35	18	7
1889	22	8	8	11	14	2	34	2	10
1890	20	10	5	11	17	3	32	7	8
1891	18	18	7	13	19	1	32	17	8
1892	14	15	5	12	4	6	26	19	11
1893	11	7	0	11	7	5	22	14	5

Imports and exports per head, 1893 and former years.

771. It will be observed that in 1893 the value of imports per head was very much lower than in any of the other years named, also that the value of exports per head in 1893 was lower than in any of those years except 1887.

* For value of imports and exports in each year, see Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet to be published later on).

For the estimated mean population used in making these calculations, see table of Breadstuffs Available for Consumption in Part "Production," *post.*

772. The total value and value per head of imports and exports are given in the following table for the different Australasian Colonies, the returns being for each of the five years ended with 1892 :— Imports and exports of Australasian Colonies.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
Victoria ...	1888	23,972,134	22	15	5	13,853,763	13	3	2
	1889	24,402,760	22	8	8	12,734,734	11	14	2
	1890	22,954,015	20	10	5	13,266,222	11	17	3
	1891	21,711,608	18	18	7	16,006,743	13	19	1
	1892	17,174,545	14	15	5	14,214,546	12	4	6
Mean of 5 years	...	22,043,012	19	17	8	14,015,201	12	11	7
New South Wales	1888	20,885,557	20	3	4	20,859,715	20	2	10
	1889	22,863,057	21	8	9	23,294,934	21	16	10
	1890	22,615,004	20	10	6	22,045,937	20	0	2
	1891	25,383,397	22	3	11	25,944,020	22	13	9
	1892	20,776,526	17	11	10	21,972,247	18	12	1
Mean of 5 years	...	22,504,708	20	7	8	22,823,370	20	13	2
Queensland ...	1888	6,646,738	18	8	0	6,126,362	16	19	2
	1889	6,052,562	16	3	5	7,736,309	20	13	5
	1890	5,066,700	13	2	8	8,554,512	22	3	6
	1891	5,079,004	12	10	11	8,305,387	20	10	4
	1892	4,382,657	10	10	10	9,170,408	22	1	1
Mean of 5 years	...	5,445,532	14	3	2	7,978,596	20	9	6
South Australia* ...	1888	5,413,638	17	6	9	6,984,098	22	7	4
	1889	6,804,451	21	13	9	7,259,365	23	2	9
	1890	8,262,673	26	2	3	8,827,378	27	17	11
	1891	9,956,542	31	7	3	10,512,049	33	2	3
	1892	7,395,178	22	13	5	7,819,539	23	19	5
Mean of 5 years	...	7,566,496	23	16	8	8,280,486	26	1	11
Western Australia	1888	786,250	18	11	8	680,344	16	1	7
	1889	818,127	19	0	1	761,392	17	13	8
	1890	874,447	18	4	9	671,813	14	0	3
	1891	1,280,093	24	19	7	799,466	15	12	0
	1892	1,391,109	24	17	0	882,148	15	15	2
Mean of 5 years	...	1,030,005	21	2	7	759,032	15	16	6
Tasmania ...	1888	1,610,664	11	14	10	1,333,865	9	14	6
	1889	1,611,035	11	9	9	1,459,857	10	8	2
	1890	1,897,512	13	4	0	1,486,992	10	6	11
	1891	2,051,964	13	15	6	1,440,818	9	13	5
	1892	1,497,161	9	15	11	1,346,965	8	16	3
Mean of 5 years	...	1,733,667	12	0	0	1,413,699	9	15	10

* Exclusive of the Northern Territory; also of the overland traffic.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports.				Exports.			
		Total Value.	Value per Head.			Total Value.	Value per Head.		
		£	£	*s.*	*d.*	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
New Zealand ...	1888	5,941,900	9	16	4	7,767,325	12	16	7
	1889	6,297,097	10	5	11	9,339,265	15	5	4
	1890	6,260,525	10	1	8	9,811,720	15	16	1
	1891	6,503,849	10	6	7	9,566,397	15	3	10
	1892	6,943,056	10	16	3	9,534,851	14	17	0
Mean of 5 years	...	6,389,285	10	5	4	9,203,911	14	15	9

NOTE.—For the imports and exports of the different colonies during 1893, see General Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet of this work); also Appendix B *post.*

Gross imports and exports of colonies.

773. In 1892 the imports were below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand, but the exports were above the average in all the colonies except New South Wales, South Australia, and Tasmania. The imports in Western Australia and New Zealand, and the exports in Queensland and Western Australia, were of greater value in the last than in any of the previous years named. In only two colonies—viz., Western Australia and New Zealand—did the imports show an increase as compared with the previous year; and in only two—viz., Queensland and Western Australia—did an increase take place in the exports.

Imports and exports of colonies per head.

774. Per head of the population the imports in 1892 were below the average in all the colonies except Western Australia and New Zealand, and the exports were below the average in all the colonies except Queensland and New Zealand. In Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania the imports per head, and in New South Wales and Tasmania the exports per head, were lower in 1892 than in any previous year named; but in all other cases both the imports and exports per head were higher in one or more of the other years named than in 1892. In all the colonies except New Zealand the imports per head in 1892 were lower than those in 1891, whilst the exports per head in that year were also lower than in the previous one in all except Queensland and Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports.

775. The total value of exports was much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria in each of the five years ended with 1892, but this was the case in regard to the total value of imports in only the last

two of those years ; whilst in all the years the value of both imports and exports in the former colony was higher than in any other Australasian Colony. The following is the order of the colonies in regard to the total value of imports and exports in 1892 and in the five years 1888 to 1892 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.	3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. New South Wales.	1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.	2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.	3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.	4. South Australia.
5. South Australia.	5. Queensland.
6. Tasmania.	6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.	7. Western Australia.

New South Wales wool passing through Victoria.

776. In regard to the comparison of the trade of New South Wales with that of Victoria, it should be pointed out that the Victorian returns of imports and exports are each year largely swelled by the value of wool brought to Melbourne from the neighbouring colonies for convenience of shipment. It should be borne in mind, however, that a large proportion of this belongs to Victorian capitalists.

Order of colonies in respect to imports and exports per head.

777. The value of imports per head in 1892 was greatest in Western Australia and next in South Australia, but that of exports per head was greatest in South Australia ; whilst Victoria stood fourth in regard to the former and sixth in regard to the latter. Over a series of years South Australia was at the head of the list in regard to the value per head of both imports and exports, Victoria occupying exactly the same positions as in 1892, whilst New South Wales stood third and second respectively. New Zealand stood fifth in regard to the imports per head in 1892, but was at the bottom of the list over a series of years; whilst, in regard to the exports per head, Tasmania was at the bottom of the list in both cases. Over a series of years Queensland and New Zealand occupy a somewhat higher position, and Western Australia and Victoria a lower one, in the export than in the import list. The following lists show the order of the colonies in regard to the imports

and the exports per head during the year 1892, and in the whole period of five years :—

Order of Colonies in reference to Value of Imports per Head.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. Western Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. South Australia.	2. Western Australia.
3. New South Wales.	3. New South Wales.
4. Victoria.	4. Victoria.
5. New Zealand.	5. Queensland.
6. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.
7. Tasmania.	7. New Zealand.

Order of Colonies in reference to Value of Exports per Head.

Order in 1892.	Order in a Series of Five Years.
1. South Australia.	1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.	2. New South Wales.
3. New South Wales.	3. Queensland.
4. Western Australia.	4. Western Australia.
5. New Zealand.	5. New Zealand.
6. Victoria.	6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.	7. Tasmania.

External trade in Australia and Australasia.

778. The imports and exports of the colonies on the Australian Continent taken as a whole, also the imports and exports of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, will be found in the following table for each of the five years ended with 1892 :—

Imports and Exports of Australia and Australasia, 1888 to 1892.

(Inclusive of the Intercolonial Trade.)

——	Year.	Imports.		Exports.	
		Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
		£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Continent of Australia	1888	57,704,317	20 11 3	48,504,282	17 5 8
	1889	60,940,957	21 2 1	51,786,734	17 18 8
	1890	59,772,839	20 2 5	53,365,862	17 19 4
	1891	63,410,644	20 13 11	61,567,665	20 1 11
	1892	51,242,284	16 5 8	54,238,062	17 4 9
Mean of 5 years...	...	58,614,208	19 15 1	53,892,521	18 2 1
Continent of Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand	1888	65,256,881	18 7 9	57,605,472	16 4 8
	1889	68,849,089	18 18 4	62,585,856	17 3 11
	1890	67,930,876	18 3 9	64,664,574	17 6 3
	1891	71,966,457	18 14 7	72,574,880	18 17 9
	1892	59,682,501	15 2 10	65,119,878	16 10 5
Mean of 5 years...	...	66,737,161	17 17 8	64,510,132	17 4 7

779. In regard to the Australian continent, also in regard to that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it will be observed that the imports showed a considerable contraction in 1892, as compared with previous years, but that the exports were higher than in any previous year named in the table except 1891; also that in continental Australia the imports per head in the same year were lower by £3 9s. 5d., and the exports per head by 17s. 4d., than the average of five years, whilst in continental and insular Australia combined the imports per head were lower by £2 14s. 10d., and the exports per head by 14s. 2d., than the average of the same period.

Australian and Australasian trade in 1892.

780. It must be borne in mind that in the last table the total imports and exports of each colony are dealt with; therefore the trade the colonies carry on with each other is included, as well as that with places outside the Australasian group. Hence the same merchandise may form part of the imports and exports of several colonies. In the following table the extent of the intercolonial trade is shown separately from that carried on with extra-Australasian countries for each of the colonies during 1892 :—

Inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Imports from—		Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	7,096,862	10,077,683	3,990,976	10,223,570
New South Wales ...	9,201,193	11,575,333	8,917,677	13,054,570
Queensland	2,008,652	2,374,005	4,975,667	4,194,741
South Australia ...	4,132,605	3,384,842	3,755,606	4,243,107
Western Australia ...	679,752	711,357	314,272	567,876
Total	23,119,064	28,123,220	21,954,198	32,283,864
Tasmania	935,428	561,733	1,031,093	315,872
New Zealand	1,112,099	5,830,957	1,367,314	8,167,537
Grand Total ...	25,166,591	34,515,910	24,352,605	40,767,273

781. In the case of South Australia and Tasmania, more than half the import trade is with the other colonies of the group, as is also

Proportions of inter-colonial and external trade of Australasian Colonies.

more than half the export trade in the case of Queensland and Tasmania, but in all the other Australasian Colonies more than half the imports are from, and more than half the exports are to, countries outside of Australasia. In regard to the proportions of trade with countries outside of Australasia, Victoria stands second in the case of both imports and exports, New Zealand alone being above it. In New Zealand the proportion of intercolonial trade is but small (about 15 per cent.), and consequently that of external trade is large as compared with the other colonies. The following are the proportions of intercolonial and external trade in the different colonies, which are arranged in the order of the latter :—

PROPORTIONS OF INTERCOLONIAL AND EXTERNAL TRADE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Proportion of Imports from—		Colony.	Proportion of Exports to—	
	Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.		Other Australasian Colonies.	Countries outside of Australasia.
	per cent.	per cent.		per cent.	per cent.
New Zealand ...	16·02	83·98	New Zealand ...	14·34	85·66
Victoria ...	41·32	58·68	Victoria ...	28·07	71·93
New South Wales	44·29	55·71	Western Australia	35·63	64·37
Queensland ...	45·83	54·17	New South Wales	40·58	59·42
Western Australia	48·87	51·13	South Australia	46·95	53·05
South Australia	54·97	45·03	Queensland ...	54·26	45·74
Tasmania ...	62·48	37·52	Tasmania ...	76·55	23·45

Proportions of intercolonial and external trade in Australasia.

782. Of the import trade of all the colonies on the Continent of Australia 45·12 per cent. was between one colony and another, and 54·88 per cent. was with outside countries ; and of the export trade 40·48 per cent. was between colony and colony, and 59·52 per cent. was with outside countries. For the continent and the two insular colonies in combination, similar proportions are respectively 42·17 and 57·83 per cent. and 37·40 and 62·60 per cent.

Intercolonial trade per head in Australasian Colonies.

783. Per head of the population, South Australia, as regards imports, and Queensland as regards exports, have a larger intercolonial trade than any of the other colonies, followed by Western Australia

in the case of the former and South Australia in that of the latter. Victoria stands fifth in regard to the proportion of intercolonial imports, and sixth in regard to that of intercolonial exports, per head. The following are the proportions in the different colonies:—

VALUE OF INTERCOLONIAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1892.

Intercolonial Imports per Head.	£	*s.*	*d.*	Intercolonial Exports per Head.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. South Australia ...	12	9	6	1. Queensland ...	11	19	4
2. Western Australia	12	2	10	2. South Australia ...	11	6	9
3. New South Wales	7	15	10	3. New South Wales	7	11	0
4. Tasmania ...	6	2	5	4. Tasmania ...	6	14	11
5. Victoria	6	2	1	5. Western Australia	5	12	3
6. Queensland ...	4	16	7	6. Victoria ...	3	8	8
7. New Zealand ...	1	14	8	7. New Zealand ...	2	2	7

Inter-colonial trade of Australasia per head.

784. The value per head of intercolonial imports was £7 6s. 11d. in Australia as a whole, and £6 7s. 8d. in Australasia as a whole; and the value per head of intercolonial exports was £6 19s. 7d. in Australia as a whole, and £6 3s. 7d. in Australasia as a whole.

External trade per head of Australasian Colonies.

785. In regard to the trade with countries outside of Australasia, the value per head of imports was greatest in Western Australia, and of exports in South Australia; Victoria standing fifth in the case of the former and sixth in that of the latter. The following are the proportions for each colony:—

VALUE OF EXTERNAL TRADE IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY PER HEAD OF POPULATION, 1892.

External Imports per Head.	£	*s.*	*d.*	External Exports per Head.	£	*s.*	*d.*
1. Western Australia	12	14	2	1. South Australia ...	12	16	2
2. South Australia ...	10	4	5	2. New Zealand ...	12	14	5
3. New South Wales	9	16	0	3. New South Wales	11	1	1
4. New Zealand ...	9	1	7	4. Western Australia	10	2	11
5. Victoria	8	13	4	5. Queensland ...	10	1	9
6. Queensland ...	5	14	3	6. Victoria ...	8	15	10
7. Tasmania ...	3	13	6	7. Tasmania ...	2	1	4

External trade of Australia per head.

786. The values per head in 1892 of imports from countries outside of Australasia to the colonies on the Australian continent was

£8 18s. 9d., and the value per head of exports from those colonies to such countries was £10 5s. 2d.

External trade of Australasia per head.

787. To the whole of Australasia, the value per head of goods imported from countries beyond its limits was in the proportion of £8 15s. 2d., and the value per head of goods exported to such countries was £10 6s. 10d. If federation of the Australasian Colonies had become a fact, these figures would be held to represent the value per head of the general imports and exports of Australasia during 1892, instead of £15 2s. 10d. and £16 10s. 5d., as given in a previous table,* the reason being that the colonies would then be considered as one country, and consequently the intercolonial imports and exports would not be included with the general trade, but, if returned at all, would be simply set down under the head of "coastwise traffic."

Overvaluation of imports and exports in some colonies.

788. With reference to the returns of imports, it may be remarked that there is strong reason to believe the values are considerably overstated in some, if not all, the colonies. This probably arises from the fact that the price set down in the merchant's invoice is that upon which the Customs valuation is based, whereas the invoice price, on the basis of which sales are effected in the colony, is often purposely entered much above the actual value. It is believed that the exports are also over-valued, especially so far as the article wool is concerned, but that the total is not affected to the same extent as that of the imports. It may be remarked that, from the indefinite manner in which many articles are returned in the various colonies, *e.g.*, cotton, linen, silk, or woollen "manufactures;" "haberdashery and millinery," "drapery," &c.; also from the fact of the number of packages being often given instead of the number, weight, or measurement of the articles, considerable difficulties lie in the way of arriving at accurate conclusions.†

External trade of British dominions.

789. The following table shows the imports and exports during 1892 of the United Kingdom and its various dependencies throughout the world. The figures have been taken from recent official documents,

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* See table following paragraph 778, *ante*.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1885-6, paragraph 760.

and the calculations have been made in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne :—

Imports and Exports of British Dominions, 1892.

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
Europe.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
United Kingdom*	423,793,882	11 2 5	291,640,166	7 13 1
Gibraltar†	676,101	33 14 10	37,564	1 17 6
Malta	1,040,832	6 4 9	69,000	0 8 3
Asia.				
India‡	83,288,432	0 7 5	113,533,595	0 10 2
Ceylon	4,565,234	1 9 10	4,021,728	1 6 3
Straits Settlements§ ...	20,035,626	37 10 5	19,073,674	35 14 4
Protected Malay States ...	2,554,822	5 18 10	3,021,649	7 0 7
Labuan	86,782	14 14 2	54,833	9 5 10
British North Borneo ...	180,781	1 0 8	234,965	1 6 10
Hong Kong†	1,972,935	8 10 4	836,705	3 12 3
Sarawak	368,591	1 1 1	463,150	1 6 6
Cyprus	346,821	1 13 2	298,165	1 8 6
Africa.				
Mauritius...	3,537,444	9 9 2	1,859,844	4 19 5
Natal	3,212,259	5 17 11	1,535,903	2 16 4
Cape of Good Hope ...	9,571,670	5 18 11	12,206,493	7 11 8
St. Helena*	30,386	7 11 11	7,863	1 19 4
Lagos	522,041	6 1 5	577,083	6 14 2
Gold Coast	597,095	0 8 1	665,064	0 9 0
Sierra Leone	413,117	3 5 2	420,451	3 6 4
Gambia	169,973	12 6 7	172,197	12 9 10
America.				
Canada	26,179,329	5 5 6	23,417,132	4 14 5
Newfoundland‖	1,044,349	5 1 11	1,177,315	5 14 10
Bermudas*	329,283	21 10 9	115,455	7 11 0
Honduras	230,610	7 3 3	228,536	7 1 11
British Guiana	1,780,319	6 11 4	2,433,213	8 19 6

* The figures for the United Kingdom are exclusive of bullion and specie. In other cases where asterisks (*) occur the imports and exports of bullion and specie were not specified in the returns. In 1892 the United Kingdom imported bullion and specie to the value of £32,329,614, and exported it to the value of £28,910,690.

† English Customs figures.

‡ Exclusive of Frontier trade.

§ Exclusive of the trade between the Settlements.

‖ Figures for half-year only; records destroyed by fire.

Imports and Exports of British Dominions, 1892—*continued.*

(Including bullion and specie, except where asterisks (*) are marked.)

Country or Colony.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value.	Value per Head.	Total Value.	Value per Head.
America—*continued.*	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
West Indies—				
Bahamas	197,401	4 2 0	145,136	3 0 3
Turk's Island	25,388	5 7 0	27,336	5 15 3
Jamaica	1,941,481	2 19 1	1,759,806	2 13 6
St. Lucia	173,025	3 19 11	179,056	4 2 8
St. Vincent*	102,981	2 8 4	117,572	2 15 2
Barbados*	1,081,572	5 17 7	926,572	5 0 9
Grenada*	158,702	2 17 4	264,681	4 15 8
Tobago*	15,838	0 16 3	13,744	0 14 1
Virgin Islands*	4,643	0 19 3	3,301	0 13 8
St. Christopher* ... Nevis*	181,532	3 15 6	229,182	4 15 3
Antigua*	188,358	5 3 7	244,741	6 14 7
Montserrat	26,774	2 4 4	31,614	2 12 5
Dominica*	61,303	2 4 9	46,165	1 13 8
Trinidad	2,089,380	9 18 6	2,258,063	10 14 6
Australasia and South Seas.				
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	59,682,501	15 2 10	65,119,878	16 10 5
Fiji*	253,586	2 0 5	434,791	3 9 4
Falkland Islands	70,138	38 15 10	126,312	69 17 3
Total	652,783,317	2 6 3	550,029,693	1 18 11

External trade of British possessions, 1883-92.

790. On comparing the totals in this table with the corresponding ones for the previous year, a decrease is observed in the total value of the imports of Great Britain and her dependencies to the extent of twenty-four and two-fifth millions sterling, or about $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent., and a decrease in the value of the exports of twenty and two-fifth millions sterling, or $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. The decrease in the import trade was made up of a decrease of eleven and three-fifth millions—or about $2\frac{3}{5}$ per

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† Including intercolonial trade. Exclusive of that trade, the total value of imports is £34,515,910, or £8 15s. 2d. per head; and the total value of exports is £40,767,273, or £10 6s. 10d. per head. For imports and exports of the different Australasian Colonies, see tables following paragraphs 771 and 780, *ante*.

cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of about twelve and three-quarter millions—or $5\frac{1}{5}$ per cent.—in the imports of other British Possessions; whilst the decrease in the export trade was nearly twenty and a half millions—or $3\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.,—made up of a decrease of seventeen and a half millions—or about $5\frac{3}{5}$ per cent.—in that of the United Kingdom, and one of three millions—or about 1 per cent.—in that of her various possessions. From a comparison of the figures in the following table, it appears that, although the value of the total trade of the British Dominions has increased considerably since 1886, when it was extremely low, a marked depreciation again took place in 1892 :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM AND OTHER BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1883 TO 1892 (000's OMITTED).

Year.	Value of Imports from all places to—			Value of Exports to all places from—		
	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.	The United Kingdom.*	Other British Possessions.†	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	426,892,	225,466,	652,358,	305,437,	228,096,	533,533,
1884 ...	390,019,	216,257,	606,276,	295,968,	217,901,	513,869,
1885 ...	370,968,	215,886,	586,854,	271,474,	211,767,	483,241,
1886 ...	349,863,	206,732,	556,595,	268,959,	198,336,	467,295,
1887 ...	362,227,	210,320,	572,547,	281,263,	211,836,	493,099,
1888 ...	387,636,	223,252,	610,888,	298,578,	220,091,	518,669,
1889 ...	427,638,	238,621,	666,259,	315,592,	234,919,	550,511,
1890 ...	420,692,	247,839,	668,531,	328,252,	248,225,	576,477,
1891 ...	435,441,	241,746,	677,187,	309,114,	261,378,	570,492,
1892 ...	423,794,	228,989,	652,783,	291,640,	258,390,	550,030,

Victorian trade compared with other British possessions.

791. The total value of the trade of Victoria† is greater than that of any other British possession except British India, Straits Settlements, Canada, New South Wales, and the United Kingdom itself.

Australasian trade compared with other British possessions.

792. The total value of the trade of the Australasian Colonies,† taken as a whole, is less than that of the United Kingdom and of India, but two and a half times as large as that of Canada, and also much larger than that of any other possession.

External trade of foreign countries.

793. The total value and value per head of the general imports and general exports of the principal foreign countries during 1892 is given

* Exclusive of bullion and specie.

† Including intercolonial trade.

in the following table, which has been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, chiefly from official documents :—

GENERAL IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1892.

Countries.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.	Total Value (000's omitted).	Value per Head.
EUROPE.	£	£ s. d.	£	£ s. d.
Austria-Hungary	51,814*	1 4 3	60,227†	1 8 2
Belgium	112,707	18 3 10	105,773	17 1 6
Bulgaria‡	3,092	0 18 9	2,986	0 18 1
Denmark	18,030	8 6 0	14,018	6 9 1
France	205,436	5 7 2	182,052	5 0 0
German Empire	209,765	4 4 11	158,715	3 4 3
Greece‡	4,642	2 2 5	3,439	1 11 5
Holland	105,574*	22 16 10	94,142†	20 7 5
Italy	48,994	1 12 4	40,386	1 6 8
Portugal‡	10,686	2 9 8	10,505	2 8 9
Roumania	15,230	2 12 6	11,415	1 19 4
Russia	39,954*	0 8 3§	48,941†	0 10 1§
Spain	31,966	1 16 5	28,643	1 12 7
Sweden and Norway ...	31,056	4 11 3	25,266	3 14 3
Switzerland‡	37,527*	12 17 3	27,521†	9 8 8
Turkey	20,623‖	0 14 10	11,553‖	0 8 4
ASIA.				
China	29,918	0 1 7	22,839	0 1 2
Japan	10,669	0 5 3	13,627	0 6 8
Persia	3,344	0 7 5	2,414	0 5 4
AFRICA.				
Egypt	9,470*	1 7 9	13,897†	2 0 9
Morocco	1,870	0 4 0	1,540	0 3 6
AMERICA.				
Argentine Confederation ...	18,296*	4 5 11	22,674†	5 6 6
Brazil	29,261¶	2 1 10	35,755	2 11 1
Chile‡	18,376	6 8 2	13,948	4 17 4
Mexico‡	10,837¶	0 18 7	13,021	1 2 4
Paraguay	497*	1 0 8	372†	0 15 6
United States	172,375	2 14 10	214,641	3 8 3
Uruguay	3,834*	5 5 4	5,407†	7 8 7
Total	1,255,843	1 8 7	1,185,717	1 6 11

NOTE.—In the cases of the Argentine Confederation, Chile, Paraguay, and Uruguay the official values are given, which are said to be 25 per cent. below the real values.

* Imports for home consumption only.
† Exports of home produce only.
‡ Including bullion and specie.
§ These calculations are based upon the population of Russia in Europe, exclusive of Finland.
‖ Figures for 1891.
¶ Figures for 1890.

794. By comparing the figures in this with those in a previous table* it will be at once seen that the imports and exports of the United Kingdom, even exclusive of bullion and specie, represent a much higher value than those of any other country in the world, and that those of Germany and France come next in this respect; then follow in succession, according to their total trade, the United States, Belgium, Holland, and India, which are the only other countries possessing a larger trade with countries outside their borders than the Australasian Colonies taken collectively, where such trade, including that between the colonies, is larger by 13 millions than in Austria-Hungary, by 35 millions than in Italy, and by 36 millions than in Russia. Including her intercolonial trade, the external commerce of Victoria† is much larger than that of Roumania, Japan, Mexico, Egypt, and Portugal, is about equal to that of Denmark, Turkey, and Chile, but is not so extensive as that of Brazil, Switzerland, Spain, Sweden and Norway, China, or Argentine Republic.

Trade in Australasia and other countries compared.

795. The trade of the United Kingdom,* as expressed by the value of imports and exports per head of the population, is larger than that of any foreign country named except Holland, Belgium, and Switzerland. With the exception of Tasmania the trade of every one of the Australasian Colonies,† as similarly expressed (including that they carry on with each other), is much larger than that of the United Kingdom, or any foreign country except Holland and Belgium; whilst that of South Australia is larger than that of any other country, and that of New South Wales and Western Australia larger than that of any country except Holland.

Trade per head in Australasia and other countries compared.

796. The value of the imports into Victoria of articles entered as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, of other British Dominions, and of foreign states, and the value of the exports from Victoria of articles entered as the produce or manufacture of the same countries and of the colony itself, also the percentage of such

Imports and exports the produce of various countries.

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* See table following paragraph 789, *ante*.

† See table following paragraph 772, *ante*.

values to the total values of imports and exports in 1893, will be found in the following table :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS THE PRODUCE OF DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Articles the Produce or Manufacture of—	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Victoria	...	...	10,293,926	77·35
The United Kingdom ...	5,580,498	42·01	1,065,618	8·01
Other British Possessions ...	6,140,460	46·23	1,446,898	10·87
Foreign States	1,562,856	11·76	502,109	3·77
Total	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

Exports of Victorian produce.

797. The following table gives the total value and value per head of articles of Victorian produce exported, and their proportion to the total exports, in each of the last ten years :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN PRODUCE,* 1884 TO 1893.

Year	Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in Victoria.		
	Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£ s. d.	
1884	13,155,484	14 2 1	81·96
1885	12,452,245	13 0 3	80·06
1886	9,054,687	9 3 11	76·77
1887	8,502,979	8 7 3	74·91
1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
1893	10,293,926	8 15 11	77·35

Decrease of exports of Victorian products.

798. It should be pointed out that the returns of articles set down as produced or manufactured in Victoria are not reliable, there being no other evidence as to the origin of such articles than the statements of the shippers, which, it is known, are sometimes made very loosely. The figures, however, may be looked upon as affording some indication of the condition of the external trade in local products, comparing one year with another. It will be seen that, according to the figures, the

* Articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials have been considered by the Customs authorities as Victorian products; for example, imported gold, minted, and then re-exported, would be entered as the produce of the colony.

total value of exports of local productions showed a considerable improvement in 1891 on the exceptionally low values which prevailed in the previous six years; but, owing to a fall in values, especially in the case of wool, as well as to a decrease in the volume of the articles exported, this improvement was not sustained in 1892 and 1893. The value per head, moreover, of the exports of home products, and their proportion to the total exports, which were much above the average in 1891, fell again to a low level in 1893, the amount per head in this year being the lowest with one exception in the last ten years, and the proportion to the total exports the lowest with four exceptions.

799. The following are the values of goods entered as the produce or manufacture of Victoria during each of the years forming the septennial period ended with 1893, the names of the most important articles being given:— Exports of Victorian products, 1887 to 1893.

EXPORTS OF ARTICLES ENTERED AS THE PRODUCE OR MANUFACTURE OF VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1893.*

(See Index following paragraph 766, *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1	Stationery ..	13,231	15,420	16,097	17,182	21,493	17,679	17,868
9	Agricultural implements	15,613	22,076	19,915	27,575	22,421	18,809	32,759
,,	Machinery ..	90,403	56,562	62,167	61,105	85,043	53,311	36,037
10	Saddlery and harness	7,147	10,018	6,882	8,330	7,947	4,957	3,453
13	Furniture and upholstery	20,286	22,558	17,614	19,680	23,844	15,822	15,968
14	Manure ..	25,431	24,033	23,910	26,145	19,037	28,797	18,817
,,	Drugs and chemicals	10,647	7,522	4,711	8,467	8,488	6,823	4,742
15	Woollens and woollen piece-goods	1,820	9,439	2,609	6,817	4,558	2,901	2,319
19	Apparel and slops	117,858	121,801	98,367	118,536	126,242	60,754	54,917
,,	Boots and shoes	23,137	20,937	16,254	15,645	15,098	6,916	6,828
20	Cordage ..	5,398	4,012	4,683	3,434	4,773	5,025	2,241
21	Butter and cheese	43,123	68,862	45,274	66,293	232,118	357,789	576,905
,,	Hams, bacon, and lard	8,817	7,756	5,455	3,958	3,045	4,404	10,346
,,	Beef and pork, salted	4,077	4,931	3,550	3,834	1,609	2,396	2,147
,,	Preserved meats	41,561	16,115	16,156	20,197	19,230	51,624	14,349
22	Confectionery ..	3,798	2,883	2,751	2,537	3,156	1,796	1,157
,,	Biscuit.. ..	26,870	20,962	20,653	18,975	19,399	17,785	20,007
,,	Flour	408,434	380,387	270,499	350,917	438,297	471,545	322,769
,,	Grain and pulse—							
	Wheat ..	410,524	502,275	70,147	102,603	854,009	754,526	684,061
	Other† ..	13,317	8,535	5,581	6,726	18,589	66,962	91,995
,,	Fruit	10,105	18,719	15,147	17,869	33,329	14,505	13,943
,,	Jams and preserves	6,563	6,497	4,638	4,239	3,003	2,238	1,958
,,	Malt	4,282	1,465	1,146	1,446	12,469	30,936	31,978
,,	Oatmeal ..	17,978	27,159	28,467	33,796	31,642	33,865	42,530
,,	Onions	33,482	40,678	35,308	27,960	32,936	26,016	31,110
,,	Potatoes ..	37,861	94,301	57,612	24,787	52,555	33,525	37,859
,,	Sugar (refined) and molasses	41,130	50,617	38,647	40,400	87,242	79,587	88,370

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.
† Not including malt.

Exports of Articles entered as the Produce or Manufacture of Victoria, 1887 to 1893.*

(See Index following paragraph 766, *ante.*)

Order	Articles.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£
22	Vegetables ..	12,423	4,911	3,292	7,268	5,076	3,676	1,731
23	Brandy ..	..	..	..	..	6,160	11,747	17,470
,,	Hops	3,557	1,887	914	1,740	6,872	3,750	13,639
,,	Wine	29,345	33,273	33,240	31,990	32,516	40,066	54,181
24	Bones	541	559	539	530	1,012	926	130
,,	Bone-dust ..	5,270	11,328	11,057	6,584	11,719	7,903	6,041
,,	Candles ..	1,629	551	298	421	504	182	150
,,	Glue pieces ..	1,780	1,657	988	823	272	185	299
,,	Hides	15,250	17,136	25,000	13,717	17,335	13,773	6,473
,,	Horns and hoofs	633	1,691	2,691	4,144	3,805	3,338	4,525
,,	Leather ..	207,606	181,886	190,322	184,574	206,355	234,864	198,452
,,	Skins—sheep, &c.	104,543	185,272	206,931	159,099	206,509	289,778	379,800
,,	Soap	10,485	10,375	9,856	12,375	14,975	5,417	4,430
,,	Stearine ..	96	553	85	411	669	..	73
,,	Tallow	85,640	157,601	149,429	156,851	163,412	163,685	223,792
,,	Wool †	4,508,105	3,755,265	5,193,858	5,121,852	6,638,983	5,767,433	4,053,434
25	Bark and timber	23,470	51,813	53,610	76,986	104,259	48,210	34,159
,,	Bran and pollard	4,323	9,727	2,101	1,107	4,264	7,798	5,656
,,	Hay and chaff ..	63,660	134,971	129,390	83,558	163,653	149,292	123,432
,,	Seeds	4,412	3,713	4,855	6,203	5,655	3,564	4,303
26	Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	3,625	2,207	1,816	4,159	5,800	7,050	10,109
31	Gold †—bullion ..	243,425	166,877	296,375	516,438	380,369	4,560	95,992
,,	,, specie ..	1,011,121	3,523,642	1,983,913	2,223,065	2,217,734	1,844,388	2,455,187
32	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	14,733	12,731	14,619	19,380	45,530	28,903	26,477
33	Horned cattle ..	71,833	56,662	83,971	55,999	53,646	48,946	36,279
,,	Horses	148,018	116,732	99,848	179,299	175,334	250,335	113,957
,,	Sheep	191,246	94,571	119,742	96,350	86,456	86,767	40,316
34	Plants	5,920	6,447	6,948	6,666	6,198	6,324	8,079
35	Hardware and manufactures of metals	16,440	15,800	15,528	21,500	26,175	26,629	18,697
,,	Oilmen's stores..	13,622	11,211	9,284	9,721	9,170	5,290	5,839
..	All other articles	257,335	219,064	231,930	249,558	244,437	174,736	183,391
	Total ..	8,502,979	10,356,633	9,776,670	10,291,821	13,026,426	11,410,808	10,293,926

NOTE.—The border traffic is included in all the years.

Increase or decrease of exports of articles of home produce.

800. It has been already stated that in 1893, as compared with 1892, the decrease in the total exports amounted in value to close on £906,000, which is more than accounted for by a falling-off amounting to nearly £1,117,000 in the value of exports of home produce or manufactures. The falling-off in the exports of such products was spread over 31 articles, the total value of the decrease of which was set down as £2,309,616; but as against this there was an increase in the exports of 27 articles, amounting in all to an increased value of £1,192,734, so that the net decrease in the value of exports of home produce was as stated. The chief decrease was in exports of wool (amounting to as much as £1,714,000), wheat and flour (£219,241), live stock (£195,496), preserved meats (£37,275), leather (£36,412), hay and chaff (£25,860), and machinery (£17,274). The chief

* Including all articles partly or wholly made up of imported materials.

† It is believed a portion of the wool and gold was produced outside Victoria. For a more reliable estimate of the production of these staples, see Part "Production," *post.*

articles of home produce of which the exports increased were gold bullion and specie (£702,231), butter and cheese (£219,116), skins (£90,022), tallow (£60,107), and oatmeal and grain other than wheat (£33,698). The following table gives the names of the articles and the amount of increase or falling-off in the exports of each article:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS OF ARTICLES OF HOME PRODUCE, 1893.

Increase 1893, as compared with 1892.		Decrease 1893, as compared with 1892.	
Articles.	Amount of Increase.	Articles.	Amount of Decrease.
	£		£
Stationery	189	Machinery	17,274
Agricultural implements ...	13,950	Saddlery and harness ...	1,504
Furniture and upholstery ...	146	Manure	9,980
Butter and cheese ...	219,116	Drugs and chemicals ...	2,081
Hams, bacon, and lard ...	5,942	Woollens and woollen piece-goods	582
Biscuit	2,222	Apparel and slops ...	5,837
Grain other than wheat ...	25,033	Boots and shoes ...	88
Malt	1,042	Cordage	2,784
Oatmeal	8,665	Beef and pork, salted ...	249
Onions	5,094	Preserved meats ...	37,275
Potatoes	4,334	Confectionery	639
Sugar (refined) and molasses	8,783	Flour	148,776
Brandy	5,723	Wheat	70,465
Hops	9,889	Fruit	562
Wine	14,115	Jams and preserves ...	280
Glue pieces	114	Vegetables	1,945
Horns and hoofs	1,187	Bones	796
Skins—sheep, &c. ...	90,022	Bone-dust	1,862
Stearine	73	Candles	32
Tallow	60,107	Hides	7,300
Seeds	739	Leather	36,412
Oil—neatsfoot and ex tallow	3,059	Soap	987
Gold—bullion	91,432	Wool	1,713,999
,, specie	610,799	Bark and timber ...	14,051
Plants	1,755	Bran and pollard ...	2,142
Oilmen's stores	549	Hay and chaff	25,860
All other articles ...	8,655	Minerals, metals, &c., exclusive of gold	2,426
		Horned cattle	12,667
		Horses	136,378
		Sheep	46,451
		Hardware and manufactures of metals	7,932
Total increase ...	1,192,734	Total decrease	2,309,616
		Deduct increase ...	1,192,734
		Net decrease ...	1,116,882

Exports of home produce from Australasian Colonies.

801. The next table shows the total value and value per head of the exports of home produce or manufacture from each of the

Australasian Colonies during the five years 1888 to 1892; also the proportion of the value of such articles to that of the total exports :—

Exports of Home Produce from Australasian Colonies, 1888 to 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Exports of Articles produced or manufactured in each Colony.		
		Total Value.	Value per Head of the Population.	Percentage of Total Exports.
		£	£ s. d.	
Victoria	1888	10,356,633	9 16 4	74·76
	1889	9,776,670	8 19 4	76·77
	1890	10,291,821	9 4 0	77·58
	1891	13,026,426	11 7 2	81·38
	1892	11,410,808	9 16 3	80·28
New South Wales ...	1888	17,289,487	16 13 10	82·88
	1889	17,423,311	16 6 9	74·79
	1890	17,232,725	15 12 10	78·17
	1891	21,103,816	18 9 1	81·34
	1892	17,707,102	14 19 10	80·59
Queensland ...	1888	6,012,722	16 12 11	98·15
	1889	7,511,744	20 1 5	97·10
	1890	8,412,244	21 16 1	98·34
	1891	7,979,080	19 14 3	96·07
	1892	9,010,613	21 13 5	98·26
South Australia* ...	1888	4,670,773	14 19 2	66·88
	1889	3,694,692	11 15 6	50·90
	1890	4,410,062	13 18 9	49·96
	1891	4,685,313	14 15 2	44·57
	1892	3,400,388	10 5 4	42·51
Western Australia...	1888	673,519	15 18 4	99·00
	1889	748,898	17 7 11	98·36
	1890	659,661	13 15 2	98·19
	1891	788,767	15 7 10	98·66
	1892	870,804	15 11 1	98·71
Tasmania... ...	1888	1,303,908	9 10 1	97·75
	1889	1,442,605	10 5 8	98·81
	1890	1,430,806	9 19 1	96·22
	1891	1,367,927	9 3 8	94·94
	1892	1,330,144	8 14 0	98·75
New Zealand ...	1888	7,255,128	11 19 8	93·41
	1889	9,042,008	14 15 8	96·82
	1890	9,428,761	15 3 9	96·10
	1891	9,400,094	14 18 6	98·26
	1892	9,365,868	14 11 8	98·23

* Including Northern Territory.

802. According to its total value and its value per head, the home produce exported in 1892 was lower than in 1891 in all the colonies except Queensland and Western Australia—the greatest decrease per head being in South Australia and New South Wales. At the same time the proportion of exports of home produce to the total exports was higher in 1892 than in 1891 in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania; it was about the same in New Zealand, but was slightly lower in the other colonies. It should be mentioned that the same circumstance which makes the returns of Victorian home produce exported not reliable, as has been already stated,* must also operate against the truthfulness of the returns of the other colonies; consequently, some caution should be exercised in drawing deductions from the figures.

Exports of home produce, 1891 and 1892.

803. New South Wales being a coal-producing country, and being, moreover, from the extent of her territory, able to raise a very large quantity of wool and other pastoral produce, which is only partially counterbalanced by the larger quantities of grain and gold produced in Victoria, the value of home products exported from the former has of late years been in excess of that from the latter. This was the case in all the years shown; the difference in favour of New South Wales being about £7,000,000 in each of the three years ended with 1890, as much as £8,000,000 in 1891, and about £6,300,000 in 1892. Victoria is, however, in advance of every Australasian Colony except New South Wales in regard to the value of home produce exported. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this respect according to the returns of 1892 :—

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1892.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. New Zealand.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Tasmania.
7. Western Australia.

804. In respect to the value of exports of domestic produce per head of the population in 1892, Tasmania stood lowest on the list, Victoria being immediately above it. At the top of the list stood

Order of colonies in respect to exports of home produce per head.

* See paragraph 798 *ante*.

Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales standing next. The following was the order of the colonies in this particular:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO VALUE PER HEAD OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE, 1892.

1. Queensland.
2. Western Australia.
3. New South Wales.
4. New Zealand.
5. South Australia.
6. Victoria.
7. Tasmania.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of home products to total exports.

805. In Victoria during the same year the value of articles of domestic produce bore a slightly lower proportion to that of the total exports than in New South Wales, but in both colonies a much smaller proportion than in any other colony except South Australia. It is probable, however, that the proportion in Victoria would have been larger but for the total exports being so much swelled by the exportation of wool produced in the adjacent colonies and imported over the frontiers. The colonies in this respect stood in the following order in 1892:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF EXPORTS OF HOME PRODUCE TO TOTAL EXPORTS, 1892.

1. Tasmania.
2. Western Australia.
3. Queensland.
4. New Zealand.
5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.
7. South Australia.

Exports of Australasian produce.

806. The aggregate value of the exports of home produce from all the Australasian Colonies amounted in 1892 to £53,095,727, or 81½ per cent. of the total exports, as compared with £58,351,423, or 80⅖ per cent. of the total exports in 1891. During the last fifteen years the exports of home produce have varied from 33 millions in 1879 to over 58 millions in 1891; and the proportion to the total exports has ranged from 79 to 85 per cent.

Trade with various countries, 1893.

807. In 1893, according to value, over 41 per cent. of the Victorian imports were from, and 56 per cent. of the Victorian exports were to, the United Kingdom. About 44 per cent. of the former, and 27 per cent. of the latter, were conveyed between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies, chiefly New South Wales. In regard to British possessions out of Australia, the imports therefrom and the exports thereto amounted to about 5 and 3 per cent. respectively of the totals; whilst in regard to foreign countries the imports therefrom amounted to about 10 per cent., and the exports thereto to about 14 per cent., of the totals. The value of the imports from and the exports to the principal British and foreign countries, and the percentage of such

values to the total imports and exports, are given in the following table :—

VICTORIAN IMPORTS FROM AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Exports thereto.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£		£	
The United Kingdom ...	5,511,735	41·49	7,490,804	56·29
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	4,005,932	30·16	1,693,724	12·73
Queensland	309,253	2·33	347,080	2·61
South Australia ...	388,076	2·92	666,965	5·01
Western Australia ...	350,471	2·64	231,740	1·74
Tasmania	321,076	2·42	346,966	2·61
New Zealand ...	460,035	3·46	315,911	2·37
Fiji	40,826	·30	14,691	·11
Mauritius	42,949	·32	17,993	·14
Hong Kong	128,400	·97	44,539	·34
India	251,038	1·89	263,476	1·98
Ceylon	121,751	·92	4,753	·03
Straits Settlements ...	25,860	·19	5,472	·04
Canada	4,040	·03	49	...
Other British Possessions	3,901	·03	23,254	·17
Total	11,965,343	90·07	11,467,417	86·17
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	48,679	·37	335,415	2·52
France	37,362	·28	951,032	7·14
Germany	266,151	2·00	246,280	1·85
Sweden and Norway ...	70,677	·53	869	·01
Java	323,150	2·43	6,493	·05
Philippine Islands ...	3,873	·03	752	·01
China	167,879	1·27	61	...
United States	354,581	2·67	16,452	·12
Others	46,119	·35	283,780	2·13
Total	1,318,471	9·93	1,841,134	13·83
Grand Total ...	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

Increase or decrease of imports from various countries, 1893.

808. Comparing the value of imports in 1893 with that in 1892, a decrease of about $1\frac{1}{3}$ million is shown in the value of those from the United Kingdom alone. The imports from the other Australasian Colonies show a net decrease of £1,215,068, there having been a decrease in those from New South Wales, South Australia, and New Zealand, but an increase in those from Western Australia, Queensland, and Tasmania; whilst there was a net decrease of £367,212 in those from Mauritius, Hong Kong, India, Canada, and other British

possessions. As regards Foreign countries, there was a reduced import trade in every case save one, the Philippine Islands. The largest decreases were £267,457 in the case of Java, £233,476 in that of the United States, £207,425 in that of Germany, and £104,350 in that of Sweden and Norway; whilst the net decrease from Foreign countries as a whole was £963,096. The following table shows the value of goods imported from each country in the last two years, and the increase or falling-off of such value in the last year:—

INCREASE OR DECREASE IN IMPORTS FROM DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	6,857,090	5,511,735	...	1,345,355
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	5,308,201	4,005,932	...	1,302,269
Queensland	211,155	309,253	98,098	...
South Australia ...	510,222	388,076	...	122,146
Western Australia ...	184,985	350,471	165,486	...
Tasmania	306,653	321,076	14,423	...
New Zealand	528,695	460,035	...	68,660
Fiji	46,949	40,826	...	6,123
Mauritius	111,508	42,949	...	68,559
Hong Kong	257,984	128,400	...	129,584
India	339,862	251,038	...	88,824
Ceylon	138,326	121,751	...	16,575
Straits Settlements ...	38,734	25,860	...	12,874
Canada	42,445	4,040	...	38,405
Other British Possessions ...	10,169	3,901	...	6,268
Total	14,892,978	11,965,343	...	*2,927,635
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	114,622	48,679	...	65,943
France	58,774	37,362	...	21,412
Germany	473,576	266,151	...	207,425
Sweden and Norway ...	175,027	70,677	...	104,350
Java	590,607	323,150	...	267,457
Philippine Islands ...	80	3,873	3,793	...
China	220,202	167,879	...	52,323
United States	588,057	354,581	...	233,476
Others	60,622	46,119	...	14,503
Total	2,281,567	1,318,471	...	*963,096
Grand Total ...	17,174,545	13,283,814	...	*3,890,731

* Net figures.

809. In 1893, as compared with 1892, the exports to the United Kingdom decreased by £108,697. The only countries to which the exports increased were Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, India, Ceylon, Canada, British possessions unnamed, Philippine Islands, China (slightly), and foreign countries unnamed. The net falling-off in the exports to British countries taken as a whole was £297,000, and in the exports to foreign countries, £609,000. The following table shows the amount by which the exports to each country increased or decreased in the year :— Increase or decrease in exports to various countries.

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries.	Exports thereto.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom ...	7,599,501	7,490,804	...	108,697
Australasia—				
New South Wales ...	2,269,581	1,693,724	...	575,857
Queensland	288,745	347,080	58,335	...
South Australia	461,258	666,965	205,707	...
Western Australia ...	209,611	231,740	22,129	...
Tasmania	423,010	346,966	...	76,044
New Zealand	321,807	315,911	...	5,896
Fiji	16,964	14,691	...	2,273
Mauritius	31,213	17,993	...	13,220
Hong Kong	56,763	44,539	...	12,224
India	63,156	263,476	200,320	...
Ceylon	1,924	4,753	2,829	...
Straits Settlements ...	5,721	5,472	...	249
Canada	...	49	49	...
Other British Possessions ...	15,397	23,254	7,857	...
Total	11,764,651	11,467,417	...	*297,234
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.				
Belgium	459,436	335,415	...	124,021
France	953,658	951,032	...	2,626
Germany	678,406	246,280	...	432,126
Sweden and Norway ...	880	869	...	11
Java	9,985	6,493	...	3,492
Philippine Islands	153	752	599	...
China	30	61	31	...
United States	241,389	16,452	...	224,937
Others	105,958	283,780	177,822	...
Total	2,449,895	1,841,134	...	*608,761
Grand Total ...	14,214,546	13,308,551	...	*905,995

* Net figures.

Trade with various countries at three periods.

810. The next table shows the value of the Victorian imports from and exports to different countries in 1893 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia :—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Countries.	Imports therefrom.			Exports thereto.		
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.
BRITISH COUNTRIES.	£	£	£	£	£	£
The United Kingdom	8,710,290	10,851,667	5,511,735	7,371,491	8,050,056	7,490,804
Australasia—						
New South Wales	3,906,715	6,609,621	4,005,932	3,776,761	2,200,531	1,693,724
Queensland ...	199,019	159,335	309,253	16,626	501,144	347,080
South Australia	499,833	584,878	388,076	535,737	642,573	666,965
Western Australia	10,668	25,438	350,471	89,466	132,594	231,740
Tasmania ...	371,091	394,544	321,076	588,736	514,956	346,966
New Zealand ...	671,528	710,743	460,035	737,454	315,219	315,911
Fiji	13,192	77,379	40,826	44,583	11,614	14,691
Mauritius ...	706,653	383,738	42,949	45,184	36,042	17,993
Hong Kong ...	134,902	282,225	128,400	3,660	43,647	44,539
India	341,466	488,008	251,038	127,973	309,796	263,476
Ceylon	53,332	51,898	121,751	1,937,812	28,896	4,753
Straits Settlements	27,489	54,345	25,860	...	1,150	5,472
Canada	73,809	79,979	4,040	...	...	49
Other British Possessions	5,866	16,608	3,901	12,394	2,527	23,254
Total ...	15,725,853	20,770,406	11,965,343	15,287,877	12,790,745	11,467,417
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.						
Belgium ...	80,990	115,803	48,679	490,787	393,448	335,415
France	122,226	197,111	37,362	290,200	96,038	951,032
Germany ...	128,682	391,992	266,151	34,739	115,813	246,280
Sweden and Norway	240,951	450,678	70,677	...	...	869
Java	315,427	220,857	323,150	7,901	1,361	6,493
Philippine Islands	38,932	10,600	3,873	97,134	70,150	752
China	462,383	598,520	167,879	...	425	61
United States ...	529,413	1,112,520	354,581	184,798	361,380	16,452
Others	98,989	103,647	46,119	5,427	24,403	283,780
Total ...	2,017,993	3,201,728	1,318,471	1,110,986	1,063,018	1,841,134
Grand Total	17,743,846	23,972,134	13,283,814	16,398,863	13,853,763	13,308,551

Imports from various countries at three periods compared.

811. The value of imports from the other Australasian Colonies was slightly higher, but the value of those from the United Kingdom, from other British possessions, and from foreign countries was much lower in 1893 than in 1883; moreover, the value of imports from all those countries was much less in 1893 than in 1888. The following

figures show the differences between the values in 1893 and those in the two other years named:—

VALUE OF IMPORTS FROM VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888.

Imports from—	Value Greater in 1893 than in 1883.	Value Less in 1893 than in—	
		1883.	1888.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom	...	3,198,555	5,339,932
Other Australasian Colonies ...	175,989	...	2,649,716
Other British Possessions ...	...	737,944	815,415
Foreign Countries	...	699,522	1,883,257
Total	...	4,460,032*	10,688,320

812. If the imports from the other Australasian Colonies be left out of account, the net value of the imports from other places would be less in 1893 by £4,636,021 than in 1883, and by £8,038,604 than in 1888.

External imports three periods compared.

813. In 1893, the value of exports to foreign countries was greater, but the value of those to the other Australasian Colonies and to other British possessions was less than in either 1888 or 1883; whilst the value of those to the United Kingdom was slightly greater than in 1883, but lower than in 1888. The following are the amounts:—

Exports from various countries at three periods compared.

VALUE OF EXPORTS TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893 COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888.

Exports to—	Value Greater in 1893 than in—		Value Less in 1893 than in—	
	1883.	1888.	1883.	1888.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	119,313	...	...	559,252
Other Australasian Colonies	...	...	2,142,394	704,631
Other British Possessions ...	...	...	1,797,379	59,445
Foreign Countries ...	730,148	778,116	...	...
Total ...	...	...	3,090,312*	545,212*

* Net figures.

External exports at three periods compared.

814. Omitting the exports to the other Australasian Colonies, the value of the net exports to other places was less in 1893 by £947,918 than in 1883, but greater by £159,419 than in 1888.

Trade with neighbouring colonies, 1883 to 1893.

815. The value in 1893 of imports into Victoria from the neighbouring colonies was lower than in any previous year since 1885; and that of exports was by far the lowest during the last eleven years —a considerable falling-off having taken place since 1891. The following are the figures for the last eleven years :—

TRADE BETWEEN VICTORIA AND THE OTHER AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES,* 1883 TO 1893.

Year.	Imports from the Neighbouring Colonies.	Exports to the Neighbouring Colonies.	Excess in favour of—	
			Imports.	Exports.
	£	£	£	£
1883 ...	5,658,854	5,744,780	...	85,926
1884 ...	6,475,915	5,826,826	649,089	...
1885 ...	5,652,169	5,633,247	18,922	...
1886 ...	6,254,393	4,108,757	2,145,636	...
1887 ...	7,327,467	4,496,504	2,830,963	...
1888 ...	8,484,559	4,307,017	4,177,542	...
1889 ...	8,539,854	4,022,054	4,517,800	...
1890 ...	8,458,178	4,049,206	4,408,972	...
1891 ...	8,666,115	4,909,090	3,757,025	...
1892 ...	7,049,911	3,974,012	3,075,899	...
1893 ...	5,834,843	3,602,386	2,232,457	...

Imports from other colonies in excess of exports thereto.

816. It will be observed that Victoria imported from the other colonies more than she exported thereto in all the years named except 1883, but that the excess of imports in 1893 was smaller than in any previous year since 1886, which was the first year in which the preponderance of exports became very noticeable. The figures in the last two columns show the net excess in favour of imports during the eleven years to have amounted to £27,728,379, or an average of nearly £2,521,000 per annum.

* Exclusive of Fiji.

817. In 1893, 78½ per cent. of the imports were landed, and 87 per cent. of the exports were shipped, at the port of Melbourne. Something less than a fifth of the imports entered the colony at the Murray ports, but only about a nineteenth of the exports was sent away therefrom. The chief of these ports are Echuca and Wodonga, at which about 10½ and 5¼ per cent. respectively of the total imports were landed. The only important port of shipment in Victoria, except Melbourne, is Geelong, from which, in 1893, nearly 6¾ per cent. of the total exports were sent away. The following table gives the names of the various ports, and the value and percentage of the goods imported and exported at each during the year :— Imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT EACH PORT, 1893.

Ports.	Imports.		Exports.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
Melbourne	10,438,901	78·59	11,550,209	86·79
Geelong	138,798	1·04	893,798	6·72
Portland	456	...	68,574	·52
Port Fairy	45	...	...	...
Warrnambool	11,159	·08	600	...
Bairnsdale	116	...	...	...
Sale	85	...	...	...
Murray Ports and places—				
Cobram	52,964	·40	6,828	·05
Echuca	1,385,987	10·43	79,108	·60
Koondrook	8,806	·07	1,623	·01
Mildura	23,009	·17	28,171	·21
Narung	80	...	...	...
Swan Hill	29,726	·22	4,042	·03
Tocumwal	42,844	·32	12,355	·09
Wahgunyah	248,823	1·87	27,704	·21
Gooramadda	18,337	·15	9,581	·07
Yarrawonga	106,397	·80	26,991	·20
Wodonga	698,367	5·26	125,487	·94
Tintaldra	28,909	·22	7,757	·06
Ports unspecified ...	...	...	392,239*	2·95
Stations, Border, &c.—				
New South Wales ...	4,937	·04	2,857	·02
South Australia	45,068	·34	70,627	·53
Total	13,283,814	100·00	13,308,551	100·00

* The goods represented by this value were entered in Melbourne for export overland across the Border, and were consequently not credited to the various Murray ports and Border stations.

Imports of principal articles at three periods.

818. The value of sixty-six of the principal articles imported in 1893, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, are placed side by side in the following table:—

Imports of Principal Articles, 1883, 1888, and 1893.

(See Index following paragraph 766 *ante.*)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
1	Books	220,711	245,752	144,461
	Stationery	84,402	123,628	44,626
2	Musical instruments	97,927	103,845	31,000
6	Watches, clocks and watchmakers' materials	82,418	101,595	20,181
9	Cutlery	23,307	33,865	21,739
	Machinery	233,356	310,787	125,200
	Sewing machines	118,619	33,931	32,504
	Tools and utensils	48,573	46,140	28,746
12	Building materials	51,324	230,442	34,877
13	Furniture and upholstery ...	68,299	89,196	12,886
14	Drugs and chemicals	75,544	109,473	62,671
	Matches and vestas	41,041	47,649	33,909
	Opium	57,986	36,364	23,031
	Paints and colours	70,131	83,570	37,804
15	Carpeting and druggeting ...	72,047	125,925	23,412
	Woollens and woollen piece goods	793,015	923,549	445,652
16	Silks	247,982	416,220	181,142
17	Cottons	836,496	1,129,334	698,957
	Linen piece goods & manufactures	28,340	52,526	29,572
18	Haberdashery	348,672	470,693	220,074
19	Apparel and slops	316,047	461,806	190,076
	Boots and shoes	123,246	135,702	40,993
	Gloves	95,803	121,584	69,698
	Hats, caps, and bonnets	128,241	133,001	60,425
	Hosiery	141,694	174,465	103,898
20	Bags and sacks (including wool-packs)	187,076	328,892	133,623
21	Butter and cheese	4,015	4,361	5,525
	Fish	162,502	180,946	79,183
	Meats—fresh, preserved and salted	11,292	27,057	10,827
22	Fruit (including currants & raisins)	193,238	263,871	129,758
	Flour and biscuit	16,141	12,395	8,550
	Grain—wheat	5,123	18,837	36,368
	„ oats	62,400	153,540	604
	„ other (including malt and rice)	201,330	147,641	58,664
	Sugar and molasses	1,358,523	945,978	619,830
23	Beer, cider, and perry	197,702	298,781	88,632
	Coffee...	46,211	60,504	42,215
	Hops	93,400	30,491	12,215
	Spirits	409,285	482,858	146,593
	Tea	563,908	777,243	412,274
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	211,773	342,871	187,141
	Wine	158,969	184,621	30,127

IMPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	Value of Imports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
24	Hides, skins, and pelts	129,975	188,241	264,947
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	164,188	254,092	104,844
	Wool*	2,043,588	2,704,060	2,552,933
25	Paper (including paper bags) ...	203,295	364,685	220,179
	Timber	706,424	1,420,349	154,061
	Woodenware	62,791	70,712	19,549
26	Oil of all kinds	192,896	276,930	162,154
28	Coal	375,947	617,325	418,484
29	Earthenware, brownware, and chinaware	82,574	119,983	44,067
	Glass and glassware	112,474	189,756	38,710
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	612,897	461,552	893,805
	Specie—gold	166,768	497,493	1,155,200
	„ other	26,601	68,352	2,062
	Jewellery	67,423	74,967	12,869
32	Iron and steel (exclusive of railway rails, telegraph wire, &c.)	691,367	977,928	365,749
	Lead—ore, pig, pipe, sheet ...	21,589	46,154	10,587
	Manufactures of metal	112,032	241,680	56,080
	Tin	42,284	57,283	31,075
	Nails and screws	42,962	58,432	4,935
	Platedware	27,525	88,277	24,582
33	Live stock	922,936	2,040,213	478,422
35	Fancy goods	94,819	94,262	27,006
	Hardware and ironmongery ...	178,269	238,394	69,266
	Oilmen's stores	102,352	228,203	21,851
	Total	15,472,085	21,381,252	11,853,080
	All other articles	2,271,761	2,590,882	1,430,734
	Total Imports	17,743,846	23,972,134	13,283,814

819. Of all the articles named in the table the most important, according to the values in 1893, are wool—including that brought overland from New South Wales—gold (inclusive of specie), cottons, sugar, live stock, woollens, coal, tea, iron and steel, hides, skins and pelts, and paper, in the order named, the values of which varied in 1893 from £2,553,000 for wool to £220,200 for paper. The aggregate value of these eleven items amounted in 1893 to over £8,526,000, or to nearly two-thirds the total value of all the articles imported. It may be mentioned that the value in 1883 of all these articles was £8,698,700, in 1888 £11,627,600, and in 1892 £9,502,300, so that the value in 1893 was much lower than in the earlier years named.

Eleven chief articles of import, 1893.

* Including the value of wool imported into Victoria across the Murray.

Imports of three periods compared.

820. The total imports show a reduced value in 1893 as compared with 1888 of £10,688,000, and as compared with 1883 of £4,460,000; while the imports of the articles named in the table fell off by £9,528,000 and £3,619,000 respectively. All but nine of the 66 articles show considerably lower values at the last than at either of the former periods, the more noticeable of which are books and stationery, musical instruments, watches and jewellery, machinery, articles used in or connected with the building trade—such as building materials, furniture, timber and woodenware, iron and steel, nails, screws, and other metal manufactures (including hardware and ironmongery); all articles, except linens, embraced under the head of Textile Fabrics and Dress (Orders 15 to 20), which fell off by 34 per cent. as compared with 1883, and by 51 per cent. as compared with 1888; grain other than wheat (chiefly oats and rice); fish, fruit, tea, coffee, and sugar—which fell off by 45 per cent. and 40 per cent. as compared with 1883 and 1888 respectively; alcoholic beverages and tobacco, which fell off by 54 per cent. and 65 per cent. respectively; live stock, which fell off by 48 per cent. and 77 per cent.; leather, earthenware, glass, glassware, &c., and oilmen's stores. The articles which show an increase as compared with the two former periods are butter and cheese, wheat, hides, &c., and gold bullion and specie. The articles which showed lower values in 1893 than in 1888, but higher ones than in 1883 are linens, wool, paper, and coal—the latter owing partly to the development of Victorian coal measures, but chiefly to a depreciation in price of over 30 per cent., having fallen off by one-third since 1888. The imports of wool in 1893 show an increase of £510,000 as compared with 1883, but a decrease of £150,000 as compared with 1888; those of coal an increase of £43,000, but a decrease of £200,000, and paper an increase of £17,000, but a decrease of £145,000 as compared with the two periods respectively; whilst those of gold (including specie) show an increase over both periods of £1,270,000 and £1,090,000 respectively. On the other hand, the imports of articles included under Textile Fabrics and Dress fell off by as much as £1,120,000 as compared with 1883, and by no less than £2,300,000 as compared with 1888; sugar, tea, and coffee by £890,000 and £710,000 respectively; timber by £552,000 and £1,266,000; intoxicants and tobacco by £525,000 and £857,000; but such decreases

are so numerous and important that the principal of them are shown in the subjoined list, the amounts being given in round numbers:—

DECREASED VALUE OF IMPORTS OF CERTAIN ARTICLES, 1893, AS COMPARED WITH 1883 AND 1888 (000's OMITTED).

Articles.	Decreased Value in 1893 as compared with—		Articles.	Decreased Value in 1893 as compared with—	
	1883.	1888.		1883.	1888.
	£	£		£	£
Textile fabrics and dress	1,120,	2,300,	Machinery	108,	185,
Sugar, tea, coffee ...	890,	710,	Oilmen's stores ...	80,	206,
Timber	552,	1,266,	Books	76,	101,
Intoxicants and tobacco	525,	857,	Glass, &c.	74,	151,
Live stock	444,	1,562,	Fruit	64,	134,
Iron and steel ...	326,	612,	Leather, &c. ...	60,	150,
Grain (exclusive of wheat)	204,	242,	Metal manufactures ...	56,	186,
			Oils	30,	115,
Hardware and ironmongery	109,	169,	Building materials ...	16,	196,

821. The exports of fifty of the principal articles are in like manner given for the same three years:— Exports of principal articles at three periods.

EXPORTS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

(See Index following paragraph 766 *ante*.)

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
1	Books	85,080	58,044	61,745
	Stationery	44,460	27,863	28,119
9	Machinery	184,135	99,272	92,279
15	Woollens and woollen piece goods	106,807	89,344	35,509
16	Silks	28,911	44,297	24,265
17	Cottons	70,544	82,823	57,739
18	Haberdashery	70,916	56,969	28,257
19	Apparel and slops	311,597	171,816	87,335
	Boots and shoes	64,015	44,201	19,295
20	Bags and sacks	75,299	38,364	17,179
21	Butter and cheese	117,841	68,933	578,331
	Meats—fresh and preserved ...	89,052	20,466	92,155
	„ salted (including hams and bacon)	40,513	12,511	11,587
22	Fruits (including currants and raisins)	48,888	50,462	43,078
	Flour and biscuit	295,571	422,992	350,496
	Grain—wheat	356,156	515,016	717,087
	„ oats	10,661	5,551	35,386
	„ other (including malt and rice)	81,935	25,385	98,759

Exports of Principal Articles, 1883, 1888, and 1893—*continued.*

Order.	Articles.	Value of Exports.		
		1883.	1888.	1893.
		£	£	£
22	Onions	31,599	40,678	31,110
	Potatoes	110,885	94,301	37,859
	Sugar and molasses	266,779	142,715	110,971
23	Coffee	20,840	16,273	5,774
	Spirits	93,148	88,919	83,200
	Tea	395,046	355,652	265,107
	Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ...	145,551	109,650	72,234
	Wine	44,004	61,119	70,680
24	Bones and bonedust	10,187	11,887	6,189
	Candles	9,672	11,115	6,112
	Horns and hoofs	1,673	1,691	4,525
	Hides	4,118	17,136	11,518
	Skins and pelts	117,538	186,761	380,255
	Leather, leatherware, and leathern cloth	387,423	199,257	218,426
	Soap	13,090	17,496	14,727
	Tallow	232,400	157,601	228,092
	Wool*	6,054,613	5,170,930	5,103,907
25	Bark	30,488	41,401	27,627
	Hay, straw, and chaff	125,919	134,971	123,432
	Timber	36,695	29,985	22,193
26	Oil of all kinds	40,340	28,290	38,462
31	Gold (exclusive of specie) ...	1,665,261	166,877	95,992
	Specie—gold	2,251,278	3,523,642	2,755,187
	„ silver	1,060	16,600	11,381
32	Antimony ore, regulus, &c. ...	2,366	19	901
	Copper ore, regulus, &c. ...	5,236	1,245	799
	Iron and steel	78,965	53,535	34,952
	Manufactures of metals ...	52,191	33,079	37,430
	Tin, tin ore, black sand... ...	8,642	4,301	3,934
33	Live stock	804,836	406,777	272,221
35	Hardware and ironmongery ...	49,347	32,834	23,462
	Travellers' samples	82,245	61,222	26,545
	Total	15,255,816	13,052,268	12,503,805
	All other articles	1,143,047	801,495	804,746
	Total Exports ...	16,398,863	13,853,763	13,308,551

Eleven chief articles of export, 1893.

822. It appears from this table that the chief articles of Victorian export are wool—of which the value in 1893 was £5,104,000, and gold (inclusive of specie) valued at £2,851,200—which two articles alone contributed 60 per cent. to the total value of exports of all articles; next in order in 1893 were breadstuffs, £1,067,583, and butter and cheese, £578,300; then hides and skins, live stock, tea, tallow, leather, hay and chaff, and sugar, in the order named—the values of

* Including wool from across the Murray, which is also included in the returns of imports *ante*.

which varied in 1893 between £392,000 and £111,000. It will be noticed, however, that, of these, sugar (excepting so far as the process of refining is concerned) and tea are not produced in Victoria, but are merely re-exports. The value of the eleven articles just named amounted in 1893 to £11,211,022, or 84 per cent. of the total exports, and the balance of £2,097,529 is distributed over all other heads.

Exports of three periods compared.

823. The value of the total exports in 1893 was lower by £545,000 than that in 1888, and by £3,090,000 than in 1883. The exported articles which showed a higher value in 1893 than at either of the previous periods were butter and cheese, fresh and preserved meats, grain of all kinds, wine, horns and hoofs, and skins and pelts. The articles which showed a higher value in 1893 than in 1888, but a lower one than in 1883, were books, stationery, leather, tallow, oil, antimony ore, and manufactures of metals (undefined). The articles exported in 1893 which showed a higher value than in 1883, but a lower one than in 1888, were flour and biscuit, hides, soap, and silver specie. All the other exported articles, 31 in number, or exactly three-fifths of those named in the table, showed a lower value in 1893 than at either of the previous quinquennial periods. Of these gold (inclusive of specie) fell off by £1,065,000 as compared with 1883, and by £839,000 as compared with 1888; wool by about £951,000 and £67,000 respectively; live stock by £533,000 and £135,000; apparel and slops by £224,000 and £84,000; sugar by £156,000 and £32,000; potatoes by £73,000 and £56,000; and boots by £45,000 and £25,000. But breadstuffs (wheat and flour) showed a substantial increase of £416,000 as compared with 1883, and £130,000 as compared with 1888; skins, &c., of £263,000 and £194,000; wine of £27,000 and £10,000; whilst, owing to the stimulus afforded by Government bonuses, the export of butter and cheese rose from less than £120,000 in 1883, and less thau £70,000 in 1888, to nearly £580,000 in 1893. Moreover, although meats of all kinds and leather &c. fell off by £26,000 and £170,000 respectively as compared with the former, they increased by £71,000 and £19,000 respectively as compared with the latter year.

Trade index numbers.

824. The foregoing tables deal with values only, but owing to the great fall in prices of recent years these would be incomplete without some reference to quantities. Various devices have been framed to indicate the rise and fall in the volume, as apart from the value of the trade in various commodities, as well as to indicate the variation of prices, and perhaps the most convenient and satisfactory of these is

the use of "index numbers."* Three index numbers have been introduced, one for value, one for volume (or quantity), and one for price. By means of the index of value it is possible to compare the recorded value of the trade of any year with a particular one (say 1883), which may be taken as a standard, the total value of the trade in that year being represented by 1,000. As the total trade in 1883 was £16,398,863, therefore, this is taken to represent an index value of 1,000; whilst the trade of other years is made to correspond proportionately with this index number; and each article likewise in any year has an index number having the same ratio to the total index for that year as the value of the exports of such article has to the value of the total exports. The index of value is also taken in the standard year as the index of volume, and for any other year it is found by simply dividing the index of value by the index of price. The index of price for any article is assumed to be 1·00 (or 100) for the standard year, and this is proportionally increased or diminished in any other year, according to the variation in price; thus, if the price fell one-half, the index number would be ·50, and if it rose one-half it would be 1·50. In order to ascertain the index numbers for the total import or export trade of various years it is necessary to enter into minute details as to the index numbers of the leading individual articles of import and export, which form the bulk of the trade, and as this involves laborious calculations, the inquiry on this occasion has been restricted to the export trade for the years 1883, 1888, and 1893. The details of the examination will be found in an appendix at the end of this work, and so in the following paragraphs only the leading results will be dealt with.

Basis of index numbers.

825. To make the subject quite clear, the basis of the index numbers used in the following tables is as follows:—

Index of Value ... £16,400,000 (*i.e.*, Value of Exports, 1883) = 1,000.
„ Price ... Prices, 1883 = 1·00.†
„ Volume = Index of Value ÷ Index of Price.

Conditions affecting the reliability of the method.

826. In the system of index numbers certain assumptions are necessarily made, which may in some degree impair its value from an accurate scientific point of view, but which, it is believed, will not materially affect the results—at all events in brief intervals of time. First, it is assumed that the quantities and values are correctly returned; second, that the quantities returned are fairly representative of the true volume; and third, that the quality of the articles (detailed as far as possible) does not vary. Apart from the question of the reliability of the quantities and uniformity of the qualities returned, it is indeed true

* For application of this method to the trade of the United Kingdom, see paper by Mr. S. Bourne on "Variations in the volume and value of exports and imports of the United Kingdom in recent years," in *Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London* for September, 1889, page 407, *et seq.*

† For convenience, however, the decimal point will be omitted in the tables.

that the quality of articles—for example, woollen cloth, and such simple products as greasy wool, leather, and wheat—does often vary in different years, and that a certain number of yards (the unit in such cases) of cloth may contain, as has been pointed out by critics, more or less by weight of wool, cotton, or other fabric at one period than at another,* and such possibilities must not be altogether overlooked. With a view, however, to minimize as far as possible the effect of such discrepancies, the individual articles have been subdivided as far as the records would allow. Thus, it has not been deemed sufficient to take "sugar" as an individual article without analyzing it into the various kinds of sugar enumerated—such as "cane, refined," "cane, unrefined," "beet refined," &c. "Wool" also has been separated into "greasy," "washed," and "scoured," &c., &c.; but, of course, there must be a narrow limit to such subdivision, which is consequently imperfect.

827. Grouping the exports under five main heads, commencing with gold—the price of which must, as the standard of value, always remain constant, with the result that its index of value is always equal to its index of volume, and its index of price always 100—the following have been ascertained to be the index numbers for the respective years in each group :— Index numbers of exports arranged in five groups.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL GROUPS OF EXPORTS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Articles.	Index of Value. (Value Total Trade 1883 = 1,000.)			Index of Volume. (Volume Total Trade 1883 = 1,000.)			Index of Price. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
Gold (including specie)	239	225	174	239	225	174	100	100
Agricultural products†	93	96	128	93	121	191	79	67
Pastoral products†‡ ...	470	375	385	470	512	619	73	62
Drinks and stimulants†	43	37	32	43	46	50	77	64
All other articles ...	155	112	93	155	138	135	81	69
Total	1,000	845	812	1,000	1,042	1,169	81	69

* Then, again, it is held that, in the case of "Wool," the "bale" is a better representative of quantity than "lbs." (which is the unit adopted in Victorian Customs returns), for although bales of wool may vary considerably as regards weight, in consequence of the dirt contained (which occupies but small compass), yet there will be little variation in the weight of pure wool (as ascertained after washing) in different bales.

† Chief exports only. Not only raw products, but products which have undergone some slight process of manufacture are included, *e.g.*, salted and tinned meats, leather, &c., under pastoral products; and cheese, flour, jams, &c., under agricultural products.

‡ Owing to some large and extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of live stock, according to the Customs returns, which probably did not actually occur, the index numbers in this line are not considered reliable, but if the doubtful items (horses, cattle, sheep) are omitted, the totals of the other pastoral products would probably be fairly representative of the class. The index numbers of pastoral products (exclusive of the live stock referred to) are as follow:—Value, 421, 350, 369; Volume, 421, 424, 557; Price, 82, 66

Increase in volume, but decrease in value of export trade.

828. It will be observed that, except in the case of gold and "all other articles," there has been a marked increase at each period in the volume of exports, more especially in agricultural (which rose over 50 per cent.) and pastoral products; but, owing to the prices having fallen 33 per cent. since 1883, the value of the trade has actually diminished, except in the case of agricultural products, which increased by 38 per cent. It will also be noticed that in 1888, as compared with 1883, prices of exported commodities fell off by from 18 to 23 per cent., and in 1893 by from 31 to 36 per cent. It must be borne in mind, however, that this great depreciation relates, for the most part, to wholesale prices, and to raw materials. To what extent retail prices, or prices paid by the consumer, have fallen is still an open question, although it is certain they have not fallen in the same degree, in consequence of the price of labour, which is largely involved in the manufacture of crude materials into articles of consumption and in their final distribution, having either not fallen at all, or fallen only in a slight degree—temporary fluctuations being disregarded.

Index numbers of principal articles exported.

829. The following table shows the index numbers for the same three periods of all the principal articles exported :—

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Articles.	Value.			Volume.			Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
Gold	238·8	225·1	173·8	238·8	225·0	174·0	1·00	1·00
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.								
Butter	4·7	3·3	35·1	4·7	3·3	39·0	1·01	·91
Cheese	2·5	·9	·3	2·5	1·0	·5	·78	·82
Flour	16·3	24·5	20·0	16·3	29·0	29·0	·84	·70
Wheat	21·7	31·4	43·7	21·7	42·0	74·0	·74	·59
Hay and Chaff	7·7	8·2	7·5	7·7	9·0	16·0	·89	·47
Potatoes	6·8	5·8	2·3	6·8	8·0	3·0	·73	·75
Sugar-cane refined ...	15·7	8·5	5·5	15·7	13·0	8·8	·66	·63
PASTORAL PRODUCTS.								
Leather	22·9	11·7	13·1	22·9	13·5	18·0	·86	·71
Live Stock*—								
Horses	16·4	9·8	10·1	16·4	22·0	22·0	·45	·45
Cattle	11·9	6·7	3·0	11·9	42·0	33·0	·16	·09
Sheep	20·7	8·3	3·3	20·7	24·0	7·0	·34	·47
Meats—								
Preserved	4·7	1·0	1·0	4·7	1·0	1·2	·97	·81
Frozen	·8	...	4·6	·8	...	3·5	...	1·26
Salt Beef ...	1·4	·5	·6	1·4	·5	·5	1·00	1·20
Bacon ...								
Hams ...								
Skins with wool (sheep) ...	4·8	5·8	17·9	4·8	7·0	21·0	·84	·87
Tallow	14·1	9·6	14·0	14·1	17·0	23·0	·57	·60
Wool—								
Greasy	242·6	245·2	244·3	242·6	292·0	382·0	·84	·64
Scoured	91·7	50·2	63·5	91·7	67·0	95·0	·75	·67
Washed	35·1	19·9	3·4	35·1	21·5	5·0	·92	·73

* See footnote ‡ to last table.

INDEX NUMBERS OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES EXPORTED, 1883, 1888, AND 1893—*continued.*

Articles.	Value.			Volume.			Price Level. (Prices 1883 = 100.)	
	1883.	1888.	1893.	1883.	1888.	1893.	1888.	1893.
DRINKS AND STIMULANTS.								
Hops	3·0	·7	1·3	3·0	3·0	5·0	·26	·26
Tea	24·1	21·7	16·2	24·1	27·0	25·0	·80	·64
Tobacco	5·8	4·5	3·1	5·8	4·7	3·3	·96	·94
Cigars	3·1	2·2	1·3	3·1	2·0	1·2	1·10	1·08
Wine	2·2	3·3	4·0	2·2	5·0	8·5	·66	·47
MISCELLANEOUS.								
Bags	4·1	2·1	·8	4·1	2·5	1·3	·84	·62
Boots and Shoes	3·9	2·7	1·2	3·9	3·5	2·0	·79	·65
Total	827·5	713·6	694·9	827·5	885·5	1002·2	·81	·69
All other articles ...	172·5	131·1	116·6	172·5	157·0	166·8	·84	·69
Grand Total ...	1000·0	844·7	811·5	1000·0	1042·5	1169·0	·81	·69

Price level of imports and exports compared.

830. In the absence of the index prices of imports it is impossible to state for Victoria to what extent the fall in the prices of exported commodities has been compensated by a fall in those of imported articles, but it will perhaps not be far wrong to assume the index of prices for British exports from the United Kingdom as fairly representative of Victorian imports, and these, placed side by side with the index numbers already given, are as follow:—

PRICE LEVEL FOR IMPORTS AND EXPORTS COMPARED.

	Of Victorian Exports.	Of British Exports (= Victorian Imports).
1883	100	100
1888	81	87
1893	69	89*

Fall in prices of exports far greater than those of imports.

831. From these figures it appears that whilst the colony receives 31 per cent. less for its products, it has to pay only 11 per cent. less than formerly for the products of the United Kingdom imported. This result, however, is subject to verification, for it is just possible that British exports as a whole, which include such articles as coal, may not be fairly representative of British imports into Victoria.

Excess of imports over exports, &c., 1837 to 1893.

832. In thirty-seven out of the fifty-seven years ended with 1893, the value of imports to Victoria exceeded that of exports therefrom, but in the other twenty years the value of exports was the greater. The following is a statement of the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports in those years in which the excess was in favour of the former, and the amounts by which the exports exceeded the

* For 1892.

imports in those years in which the excess was in the opposite direction; also the net excess of imports during the whole period :—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, 1837 TO 1893.

Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.
	£	£		£	£
1837 ...	103,201	...	1869 ...	444,636	...
1838 ...	45,232	...	1870 ...	...	14,256
1839 ...	127,038	...	1871 ...	...	2,215,825
1840 ...	306,507	...	1872 ...	...	179,873
1841 ...	164,094	...	1873 ...	1,231,402	...
1842 ...	78,644	...	1874 ...	1,512,876	...
1843 ...	...	66,446	1875 ...	1,918,900	...
1844 ...	...	105,785	1876 ...	1,508,867	...
1845 ...	...	215,304	1877 ...	1,204,617	...
1846 ...	...	109,640	1878 ...	1,236,173	...
1847 ...	...	230,815	1879 ...	2,581,368	...
1848 ...	...	301,683	1880 ...	...	1,397,665
1849 ...	...	275,495	1881 ...	466,418	...
1850 ...	...	296,871	1882 ...	2,554,502	...
1851 ...	...	366,472	1883 ...	1,344,983	...
1852 ...	...	3,381,807	1884 ...	3,151,168	...
1853 ...	4,781,093	...	1885 ...	2,492,846	...
1854 ...	5,883,847	...	1886 ...	6,735,254	...
1855 ...	...	1,485,399	1887 ...	7,671,006	...
1856 ...	...	527,491	1888 ...	10,118,371	...
1857 ...	2,176,697	...	1889 ...	11,668,026	...
1858 ...	1,119,040	...	1890 ...	9,687,793	...
1859 ...	1,755,032	...	1891 ...	5,704,865	...
1860 ...	2,131,026	...	1892 ...	2,959,999	...
1861 ...	...	296,154	1893 ...	...	24,737
1862 ...	448,365	...			
1863 ...	552,431	...	Total ...	98,931,702	14,815,393
1864 ...	1,076,431	...			
1865 ...	106,789	...	Deduct excess of exports	14,815,393	...
1866 ...	1,882,165	...			
1867 ...	...	1,050,347			
1868 ...	...	2,273,328	Net excess of imports	84,116,309	...

Balance of trade in fifty-seven years.

833. It will be observed that in the fifty-seven years of which mention is made in the table the imports exceeded the exports by £84,100,000, or an average of about a million and a half per annum; which excess, it should be mentioned, would be added to if the value of the British and foreign built ships placed on the register of Victoria were included with the imports; but diminished if freight, which is included in the value of imports, were also added to the exports. Moreover, profits received on investments in the neighbouring colonies are included in the imports, although they may not be traceable in the returns.

Years in which imports exceeded exports or *vice versâ*.

834. The year 1893 was the first since 1880, and the second since 1872, in which there was an excess of exports over imports. In all the other years since 1872 there was a large excess of imports over

exports, culminating in 1888 and 1889, in both of which years it exceeded £10,000,000 sterling. The excess of exports over imports was greatest in 1852, next in 1868, next in 1871, next in 1855, next in 1880. In connexion with the large excess of imports in the nine years ended with 1892, it will be remembered that new Government and Corporation loans* of over £2,113,000 were raised in London in 1884, of £899,000 in 1885, £2,500,000 in 1886, £3,368,000 in 1887, £2,120,000 in 1888, £3,718,000 in 1889, £4,555,000 in 1890, £2,865,000 in 1891, and £3,350,000 in 1892; it must also be borne in mind that numerous private loans were floated, and very large amounts of other capital were remitted for investment in Victoria as well as in the neighbouring colonies. These sums must either gradually find their way into the imports, or act as a temporary check on the exports by restricting the export of gold, &c., which would otherwise naturally leave our shores; in like manner the annual interest payable on these sums must find its way into the exports. Then, again, it is known that large sums have been received by the colony in the shape of dividends from the Broken Hill silver mines and other investments in the neighbouring colonies, which amounts, being clear profit, have, as a matter of course, not to be counterbalanced, as is usually the case, by a corresponding export.

Necessity for restricting imports and promoting exports.

835. Experience has shown that the large importations of several years past, and especially of the three years ended with 1890, which have considerably exceeded the exports of the same years, were not warranted by the legitimate requirements of the colony; and as much of the excess referred to represents borrowed money, on which, as well as on amounts previously borrowed, interest has to be met, it has been felt that, if the colony is to pay its way without recourse to further borrowing, and to recover prosperity upon a sound basis it will be necessary to increase the exports of home produce and to diminish the imports until there is a substantial excess of exports, as is now the case in several of the other colonies. With this object in view, it has been the policy of the Government to stimulate production by throwing open large portions of the mallee country and affording facilities for agricultural settlement in that and in other districts; by offering bonuses for the manufacture and exportation of certain agricultural and dairy products; by boring for gold, coal, and other minerals; by voting large amounts for prospecting operations; and by giving free "miners' rights" and free railway passes as well as small sums of money to persons desirous of trying their fortune upon the gold-fields.

* Exclusive of portions required for redemption of loans falling due. See table following paragraph 391 *ante*.

Excess of imports, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

836. In 1892 the imports exceeded the exports in Victoria, Western Australia, and Tasmania, but the reverse was the case in the other colonies. The imports were in excess of the exports in Victoria and Tasmania in each of the last eleven years, also in Western Australia, with one exception; in New South Wales, with three exceptions; in Queensland, with five exceptions; but in New Zealand the exports were in excess of the imports in six, and in South Australia in eight, of the last eleven years. The following table shows the amounts by which the imports exceeded the exports, or the contrary, in the different colonies during the eleven years ended with 1892, and the net result for each colony over the whole period:—

IMPORTS IN EXCESS OF EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1882 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
Victoria	1882	2,554,502	...	64,088,813
	1883	1,344,983	...	
	1884	3,151,168	...	
	1885	2,492,846	...	
	1886	6,735,254	...	
	1887	7,671,006	...	
	1888	10,118,371	...	
	1889	11,668,026	...	
	1890	9,687,793	...	
	1891	5,704,865	...	
	1892	2,959,999	...	
New South Wales ...	1882	4,564,169	...	21,170,580
	1883	1,074,139	...	
	1884	4,575,479	...	
	1885	6,823,451	...	
	1886	5,417,335	...	
	1887	309,319	...	
	1888	25,842	...	
	1889	...	431,877	
	1890	569,067	...	
	1891	...	560,623	
	1892	...	1,195,721	
Queensland	1882	2,784,011	...	– 5,500,442*
	1883	956,743	...	
	1884	1,708,112	...	
	1885	1,179,086	...	
	1886	1,169,257	...	
	1887	...	632,334	
	1888	520,376	...	
	1889	...	1,683,747	
	1890	...	3,487,812	
	1891	...	3,226,383	
	1892	...	4,787,751	

* Excess of exports over mports

Imports in Excess of Exports, and the contrary, in Australasian Colonies, 1882 to 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Imports in Excess of Exports.	Exports in Excess of Imports.	Net Excess in 11 Years of Imports over Exports.
		£	£	£
South Australia ...	1882	1,347,898	...	
	1883	1,426,594	...	
	1884	...	874,351	
	1885	...	87,852	
	1886	363,742	...	
	1887	...	234,487	– 1,685,308*
	1888	...	1,570,460	
	1889	...	454,914	
	1890	...	564,705	
	1891	...	555,507	
	1892	...	481,266	
Western Australia ...	1882	...	74,301	
	1883	69,837	...	
	1884	115,474	...	
	1885	203,699	...	
	1886	127,620	...	
	1887	61,689	...	1,858,881
	1888	105,906	...	
	1889	56,735	...	
	1890	202,634	...	
	1891	480,627	...	
	1892	508,961	...	
Tasmania	1882	83,483	...	
	1883	101,038	...	
	1884	180,261	...	
	1885	443,793	...	
	1886	425,027	...	
	1887	147,446	...	2,980,887
	1888	276,799	...	
	1889	151,178	...	
	1890	410,520	...	
	1891	611,146	...	
	1892	150,196	...	
New Zealand ...	1882	1,951,262	...	
	1883	878,039	...	
	1884	572,221	...	
	1885	659,982	...	
	1886	86,222	...	
	1887	...	620,654	– 10,546,059*
	1888	...	1,825,425	
	1889	...	3,042,168	
	1890	...	3,551,195	
	1891	...	3,062,548	
	1892	...	2,591,795	
Total	...	107,965,228	35,597,876	72,367,352†

* Excess of exports over imports.
† Net figures.

Colonies in which imports exceed exports, and contrary.

837. It will be observed that during the eleven years to which the table relates goods to the value of 64 millions sterling were received by Victoria, more than 21 millions by New South Wales, nearly 3 millions by Tasmania, and $1\frac{4}{5}$ millions by Western Australia, in excess of the values of the goods sent away; whilst on the other hand the value of the exports exceeded that of the imports by over $10\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling in New Zealand, by $5\frac{1}{2}$ millions in Queensland, and by over $1\frac{2}{3}$ millions in South Australia.

Imports in excess of exports, &c., in Australia and Australasia.

838. During the period alluded to it will be found that the Australian continent, taken as a whole, received goods to the value of 80 millions, or with Tasmania, of 83 millions more than it exported, which amount, by deducting the excess of exports over imports in New Zealand, is reduced to something above $72\frac{1}{3}$ millions for the whole of Australasia.

Effects of borrowings on imports and exports.

839. In regard to this large balance of imports, it will be borne in mind that the colonies borrow largely from London; thus the Government debt of Australasia, which at the end of 1892 amounted to over 198* millions sterling, nearly all represents English capital. As a set-off against this, however, an annual return has to be made, as interest which averages about 4 per cent. This item alone would be represented in the annual exports at the present time by a value of about £7,900,000 annually. No reliable information is available respecting the amount of private borrowings, but it is known they are extensive.

Excess of imports in United Kingdom.

840. The imports of the United Kingdom have always largely exceeded the exports, and, in the twenty years ended with 1892, this excess amounted in the aggregate to no less than 2,117 millions sterling,† or an average of 106 millions per annum. This balance, however, would be reduced to only 1,123 millions if certain corrections were made by the deduction for freight from imports, and by the addition to the exports for the value of ships built for foreigners, and the cost of ships victualling, and stores and coals for the use of steamers. In 1892 the total excess of imports over exports was 135 millions, which would be reduced by the corrections named to 79 millions.† In the twenty years ended with 1875, seventeen years previously, the total excess of imports was 1,200 millions. In all these cases bullion and specie are included.‡

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* This shows an increase, as compared with 1884, of 72 millions. By the end of 1893 the debt had increased to $204\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

† See the paper of Mr. Stephen Bourne, F.S.S., Journal of the Statistical Society, Vol. LVI., Part II., pp. 188 and 192. London: Stanford, Charing Cross, S.W. 1893.

‡ For this reason the excess of imports over exports, as here shown, differs from figures derived from subtracting the one from the other, as given in table following paragraph 789. See first footnote to that table.

841. The following are the British possessions in which in 1892 the imports exceeded the exports, and the contrary:— British possessions in which imports exceed exports, &c.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS IN WHICH IMPORTS EXCEEDED EXPORTS, AND THE CONTRARY, IN 1892.

Imports exceeded Exports in—		Exports exceeded Imports in—	
United Kingdom,	Bermudas,	India,	Turk's Island,
Gibraltar,	Honduras,	Protected Malay States,	St. Lucia,
Malta,	Bahamas,	British North Borneo,	St. Vincent,
Ceylon,	Jamaica,	Sarawak,	Grenada,
Straits Settlements,	Barbados,	Cape of Good Hope,	St. Christopher,
Labuan,	Tobago.	Lagos,	Nevis,
Hong Kong,	Virgin Islands,	Gold Coast,	Antigua,
Cyprus,	Dominica.	Sierra Leone,	Montserrat,
Mauritius,		Gambia,	Trinidad,
Natal,		Newfoundland,	Australasia,
St. Helena,		British Guiana,	Fiji,
Canada,			Falkland Islands.

842. Taking the British dominions as a whole, the imports in 1892 exceeded the exports in the same year by about 106 millions sterling; if, however, the United Kingdom be omitted, the exports will be found to have exceeded the imports by over 29 millions sterling. It should be mentioned that, in making up these figures, bullion and specie are included in nearly all cases. Excess of imports over exports in British dominions.

843. During 1892, the imports of all the European countries respecting which particulars are given in a previous table,* with the exceptions of Austria-Hungary and Russia, exceeded the exports; but in Japan, Egypt, Argentine Confederation, Brazil, Mexico, United States, and Uruguay the exports preponderated. The aggregate imports of foreign countries exceeded the exports by over 70 millions sterling, or by nearly 6 per cent. As the excess of imports over exports of British dominions was 103 millions, as just stated, it would appear that in the countries of the world, taken as a whole, the value of goods imported exceeded that of those exported by 173 millions. Excess of imports over exports in foreign countries.

844. The following table shows the value of goods transhipped in Victorian ports without being landed during the ten years ended with 1893. These goods are not included in the list of imports and exports. It will be noticed, as is also the case with the imports, there has been a considerable falling-off since 1891 :— Transhipments, 1884 to 1893.

TRANSHIPMENTS IN VICTORIAN PORTS, 1884 TO 1893.

	Value of Transhipments.		Value of Transhipments.
1884	£876,527	1889	£1,874,338
1885	861,427	1890	1,542,134
1886	724,792	1891	1,817,569
1887	1,159,080	1892	1,449,023
1888	1,346,568	1893	1,028,908

* See table following paragraph 793 *ante*.

Transhipments to various countries

845. The countries from which goods were received for transhipment, and to which they were transhipped, in 1893, also the value of the goods received from and transhipped to each country in the same year, are given in the following table :—

TRANSHIPMENTS FROM AND TO DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, 1893.

Countries or Settlements.	Value of Goods.	
	Received therefrom for Transhipment.	Transhipped thereto.
	£	£
United Kingdom	159,339	414,710
Australasia—		
New South Wales	151,128	155,402
New Zealand	54,055	111,062
Queensland	14,661	25,828
South Australia	188,255	102,271
Tasmania	282,448	112,094
Western Australia	3,513	65,271
Other British Possessions—		
Fiji	54	250
Mauritus	4,260	2,981
Hong Kong	45,826	5,464
India	42,798	13,388
Ceylon	6,160	2,114
Straits Settlements—Singapore ...	1,184	1,010
Natal	861	174
Cape Colony	5	803
Malden Island	100	75
Canada	78	...
Foreign States—		
Europe—		
Belgium	1,248	1,683
France	2,370	3,016
Germany	37,144	825
Greece	1,649	...
Italy	2,931	36
Norway	162	...
Sweden	2	...
Russia	130	...
Asia—		
China	6,378	...
Japan	1,003	55
Tonga	...	59
Noumea	...	5
Philippine Islands	665	...
Java	988	253
United States	19,479	7,910
Africa—Egypt	34	...
Guam	...	2,169
Total	1,028,908	1,028,908

846. The following table is interesting, as showing the total value of goods entered and cleared at ports in Victoria from and to the United Kingdom and each foreign country, *viâ* the Suez Canal, in each of the years 1891, 1892, and 1893 :— Goods Suez Canal.

VICTORIAN GOODS PASSING THROUGH THE SUEZ CANAL, 1891 TO 1893.

Countries from and to which entered and cleared.	Entered Victoria.			Cleared from Victoria.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ...	2,790,252	1,824,276	1,884,543	4,962,833	3,272,041	5,018,477
Belgium	...	17,233	16,200	140,753	384,676	148,744
France	153,120	52,382	41,067	721,564	477,922	113,638
Germany	336,860	123,438	181,529	393,422	425,795	222,652
Sweden	...	...	553	...	...	...
Other countries ...	...	14,113	11,832	7,357	4,211	2,280
Total	3,280,232	2,031,442	2,135,724	6,225,929	4,564,645	5,505,791

847. The Customs revenue was smaller in 1893 than in 1892 by nearly £430,000. The receipts from import duties alone fell off by nearly £571,000, in addition to which there was a decrease of £10,600 in those from wharfage and harbor rates, and £3,000 under the head of tonnage, as well as smaller decreases under the heads of licences and fees. On the other hand there was an increase of £105,000 under the head of excise duties on beer, consequent on its having been in force for only four months in the preceding year, £6,000 in that on spirits, and £3,000 in that on tobacco, besides lesser increases under fines and forfeitures, and miscellaneous ; whilst the primage duty, from which over £43,000 was realized in $5\frac{1}{3}$ months, was altogether a new impost.* It should be stated that numerous alterations were made in the Tariff during 1892, which were fully detailed in the table following paragraph 766, and in an appendix at the end of the second volume of the issue of

* The excise duty on beer was imposed on 1st September, 1892, and the primage duty on 20th July, 1893.

this work for 1893. The following are the amounts received under the different heads in the years referred to :—

GROSS CUSTOMS REVENUE, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Year ended 31st December.	
	1892.	1893.
	£	£
Import duties	2,234,735	1,663,800
Primage duty	...	43,327*
Wharfage and harbor rates†	34,474	23,821
Excise duties on—		
Spirits	106,832	112,432
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff ‡	31,424	34,351
Beer	51,940*	156,981
Licences, other than tobacco licences	922	748
Tonnage	17,822	14,854
Fees	8,344	7,723
Fines and forfeitures	501	655
Miscellaneous	12,432	10,588
Total	2,499,426	2,069,280

NOTE.—Drawbacks and repayments have not been deducted from the above figures; they amounted to £105,278 in 1892, and £121,875 in 1893.

Taxation on imports.

848. The import duties received in 1892 amounted to 13·0 per cent., and in 1893 to 12·5 per cent. of the total value of imports. Comparing the imports subject to duty, however, the proportion in 1893 was as high as 38·6 per cent.§

Pilotage rates.

849. The pilotage rates, payable to the Marine Board, amounted in 1892 to £27,324, and in 1893 to £23,086. These rates, although collected by the Customs, are not included in the Customs revenue.

* The excise duty on beer was imposed on 1st September, 1892, and the primage duty on 20th July, 1893.

† Including the proportion of wharfage rates received from the Melbourne Harbor Trust, amounting to £30,311 in 1892, and £20,575 in 1893.

‡ Including licences to sell and manufacture tobacco, returning £1,435 in 1892, and £1,542 in 1893.

§ See also paragraph 284 *ante*. The particulars of the imports were as follows:—Free goods, £8,975,534; subject to duty, £4,308,280, of which £2,335,933 was the value of goods on which duty was paid during the year, and £1,972,347 the value of goods warehoused.

850. The following is a statement of the total revenue and revenue per head received from the import and excise duty on spirits, wine, and beer, at various periods during the last 27 years:— Revenue from spirits, wine, and beer.

REVENUE FROM SPIRITS, WINE, AND BEER,* 1866 TO 1893.

Period.	Annual Revenue received from—					Total Amount.	Average Amount per Head.	
	Import Duties on—			Spirts distilled in Victoria.	Beer made in Victoria.			
	Spirits.	Wine.	Beer and Cider.					
	£	£	£	£	£	£	*s.*	*d.*
1866–70 (5 years)	460,755	37,618	28,381	36,797	...	563,551	16	11
1871–81 (10 „)	500,294	37,023	30,382	37,737	6,256	611,692	15	5
1881–91 (10 „)	560,863	44,390	42,107	70,690	11,021	729,071	14	10
1890–91 ...	657,700	41,825	52,381	102,201	...	854,107	15	1
1891–2 ...	692,193	37,871	46,294	114,428	...	890,786	15	5
1892–3 ...	376,225	23,410	38,284	96,581	125,386	659,886	11	4

NOTE.—In 1892-3 the duty on imported spirits was 15s. per gallon; on wine, 15s. for sparkling and 12s. for other kinds; on beer, 1s. 6d. per gallon; and on spirits distilled in Victoria, from 11s. to 13s. per gallon, and beer, 2d. or 3d. per gallon, according to the material from which made. All these rates have been considerably advanced since 1891-2, with the exception of the newly imposed beer duty.

851. The total amount received during the 27½ years ended with 1892–3 was £17,776,054, or an annual average of 15s. 3d. per head of the population. It will be noticed that the average amounts per head have fallen from 16s. 11d. in the five years 1866–70 to 14s. 10d. in the ten years 1881–91; also that the amount received per head in 1892–3, viz., 11s. 4d., was exceptionally low, notwithstanding the increased rates of duty, being 4s. 1d. per head lower than in 1891–2, and 3s. 6d. below the average of the ten years ended with 1891. Total and average receipts from spirits, wine, and beer.

852. The system of allowing drawbacks on the re-export of imported goods on which duty has been paid was first introduced in 1872. Such re-exports are included in the returns of general exports. From 1872 to the end of 1893, the total amount of duty repaid as drawback amounted to £1,987,952. In 1893 the value of the goods was £106,798 less than in 1892, and £369,279 less than in 1891; but the amount paid Drawbacks.

* Exclusive of receipts for publicans' and other licences for the sale of fermented or spirituous liquors. These amount to about £110,000 per annum, nearly three-fourths of which is paid over to the municipalities. The revenue from spirits, wine, and beer, in 1893-4, was £576,038. For amounts in each year from 1865, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1890-91, Vol. II., page 87.

as drawback, however, though smaller by £22,194 than in 1891, was larger by £4,466 than in 1892. The following are the figures for the last five years :—

EXPORTS FOR DRAWBACK, 1889 TO 1893.*

Year.	Value of Goods Exported for Drawback.	Amount Paid as Drawback.
	£	£
1889 ...	845,065	119,404
1890 ...	672,124	116,013
1891 ...	769,021	119,019
1892 ...	506,540	92,359
1893 ...	399,742	96,825

Drawbacks on Victorian manufactured goods.

853. Drawbacks are paid not only on goods exported in the same condition as when imported, but upon imported goods which have been subjected to some process of manufacture in Victoria. In 1893 goods to the value of £23,118, or 5¾ per cent. of the exports for drawback, had undergone some such process. The amount paid as drawback on such goods was £3,001, or rather more than 3 per cent. of the whole. The following are the goods referred to, also the values and amounts paid :—

DRAWBACKS ON EXPORT OF GOODS MANUFACTURED IN VICTORIA FROM IMPORTED MATERIALS, 1893.

Articles.	Value.	Amount paid as Drawbacks.†
	£	£
Apparel and Slops	17,684	2,363
Confectionery	602	10 ‡
Jams	1,666	57
Paints (ground in oil)	158	2 ‡
Paper Bags	598	169
Rice (Victorian dressed)	244	46
Saddles	4	3
Sugar (Victorian refined)	2,156	348 ‡
Varnish	6	3 ‡
Total	23,118	3,001

Stocks in bond.

854. The following is a statement of the goods in the various bonded warehouses of the colony at the end of 1893. It is to be regretted that in so many instances the weight or quantity of the

* Particulars for each year from 1872 were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 81.

† Includes amounts paid on account of 1892.

‡ Approximate.

articles is not given, but merely the number of cases, bales, packages, &c.; also that the values are not given :—

STOCKS IN BOND.

Article.	Quantity.
Brandy	2,087 hhds., 14,147 cases.
Rum	258 hhds., 426 cases.
Geneva	8 hhds., 5,306 cases (4 gals.), 596 cases (2 gals).
Gin, sweetened	23 hhds., 1,278 cases.
Whisky	2,729 hhds., 32,672 cases.
Cordials	426 cases.
Spirits of wine	45 casks.
Other spirits	15 hhds., 866 cases.
Wine	1,753 hhds., 14,168 cases.
Beer	3,348 cases and casks, 700 hhds.
Tobacco, manufactured ...	8 half-tierces, 4 qr.-tierces, 35 boxes, 1,329 cases.
,, unmanufactured ...	1,452 hhds. and tierces, 677 bales.
Cigars	835 cases.
Candles	1,179 boxes.
Cocoa and Chocolate ...	209 cases, 26 tanks.
Coffee	877 lbs.
Chicory	85 lbs.
Opium	80 boxes.
Hops	90 boxes, 55 bales.
Rice	9,060 bags, and 24 tons.
Salt	75,721 bags.
Vinegar	854 casks, 2,957 cases.
Tea	5,011,390 lbs.
Sugar, Mauritius	487 bags.
,, other	7,576 bags, 930 pockets.
,, refinery	14,876 tons, 395 bags.
,, Java	8,305 tons.
,, cases and casks ...	395 No.
Milk, preserved	4,825 cases.
Woolpacks	511 bales.

Vessels inwards and outwards.

855. The number of vessels entering and leaving Victorian ports was smaller in 1893 than in any other year since 1865, but the tonnage of such vessels, although lower than in the five preceding years, was larger than that in any year previous to 1888. The following table contains a statement of the number, tonnage, and crews of vessels, inwards and outwards, in 1870 and 1880, also during each of the last five years:—

VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1870 TO 1893.*

Year.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.			Total Entered and Cleared.	
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.
1870 ...	2,093	663,764	32,838	2,187	681,098	33,836	4,280	1,344,862
1880 ...	2,076	1,078,885	51,585	2,115	1,101,014	52,153	4,191	2,179,899
1889 ...	2,855	2,270,827	89,187	2,886	2,328,351	89,489	5,741	4,599,178
1890 ...	2,474	2,178,551	85,818	2,459	2,184,790	85,163	4,933	4,363,341
1891 ...	2,531	2,338,864	92,861	2,560	2,376,245	93,197	5,091	4,715,109
1892 ...	2,255	2,224,652	91,244	2,260	2,231,602	90,629	4,521	4,456,254
1893 ...	1,889	2,009,187	83,389	1,887	2,020,551	83,251	3,766	4,029,738

* For particulars of the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared for each year since 1836, see first folding sheet of this work.

Nationality of vessels.

856. Of the vessels inwards and outwards during 1893, 76 per cent., embracing 52 per cent. of the tonnage, were colonial; 19 per cent., embracing 38 per cent. of the tonnage, were British; and 5 per cent., embracing 10 per cent. of the tonnage, were foreign. Of the crews entering and leaving Victorian ports in that year 52 per cent. were attached to colonial, 38 per cent. to British, and 10 per cent. to foreign vessels. The following are the figures from which these proportions have been derived:—

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Nationality.	Vessels Entered.			Vessels Cleared.		
	Number.	Tons.	Men.	Number.	Tons.	Men.
Colonial ...	1,442	1,050,267	43,362	1,430	1,049,996	43,238
British ...	349	766,473	31,618	356	773,472	31,527
Foreign ...	98	192,447	8,409	101	197,083	8,486
Total ...	1,889	2,009,187	83,389	1,887	2,020,551	83,251

Foreign vessels.

857. Of Foreign vessels visiting Victorian ports in each of the last seven years, the greatest number has been German; in 1893 the next largest was French, and the next Norwegian. The following are the nationalities of such vessels, the numbers entered and cleared of each nationality during 1893 being shown:—

FOREIGN VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Country.	Vessels Entered.	Vessels Cleared.	Both.
Germany	53	58	111
France	25	26	51
Norway	6	5	11
United States	5	3	8
Holland	4	4	8
Italy	4	4	8
Sweden	1	1	2
Total	98	101	199

Crews, and proportion to tonnage.

858. The following figures show the proportion of crews to tonnage in Colonial, British and Foreign vessels during the last five years.

With reference to the comparatively smaller number of hands in British and Foreign than in Colonial vessels, it will be remembered that, whilst most of the Colonial vessels are steamers, a larger proportion of British and Foreign vessels are sailing vessels; and as steamers must have one crew to attend to the engines and another to look after the sails and cargo, they necessarily carry more hands in the aggregate than sailing vessels :—

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
Colonial vessels had 1 man to	25 tons	25 tons	25 tons	23½ tons	24¼ tons
British „ „	27 „	25½ „	25⅓ „	25½ „	24½ „
Foreign „ „	28 „	28 „	27½ „	27 „	23 „
All „ „	26 tons	25½ tons	25⅓ tons	24½ tons	24¼ tons

859. The steamers and sailing vessels which entered and left Victorian ports in 1893, together with their tonnage and crews, were as follow :— Steam and sailing vessels.

STEAMERS AND SAILING VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1893.

Description of Vessels.	Vessels.	Tons.	Crews.
INWARDS.			
Steamers	1,698	1,864,474	80,632
Sailing vessels	191	144,713	2,757
Total	1,889	2,009,187	83,389
OUTWARDS.			
Steamers	1,690	1,869,502	80,433
Sailing vessels	197	151,049	2,818
Total	1,887	2,020,551	83,251

860. By means of the figures in the foregoing table, it is ascertained that, whilst steamers had one man to every 23 tons, sailing vessels had but one man to every 53 tons. Crews in steam and sailing vessels.

861. Nearly 97 per cent. of the vessels, embracing 98 per cent. of the tonnage, in 1893, arrived with cargoes. In the same year 85½ per cent. of the vessels, embracing 88 per cent. of the tonnage, left with cargoes. The latter proportion was higher in 1893 than in 1892 (when it was 82½ per cent.), than in 1891 (when it was 81 per cent.), or than in 1890 (when it was 73 per cent.). The following are Vessels with cargoes and in ballast.

the numbers and percentages of the vessels and of their tonnage which arrived and departed with cargoes and in ballast during the year:—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES AND IN BALLAST, 1893.

State of Vessels.	Vessels.		Tons.	
	Number.	Percentage.	Number.	Percentage.
INWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,824	96·56	1,970,914	98·10
In ballast	65	3·44	38,273	1·90
Total	1,889	100·00	2,009,187	100·00
OUTWARDS.				
With cargoes	1,614	85·53	1,785,986	88·40
In ballast	273	14·47	234,565	11·60
Total	1,887	100·00	2,020,551	100·00

Vessels at each port.

862. In the same year 85 per cent. of the vessels inwards, embracing 96 per cent. of the tonnage, were entered at Melbourne, and 83 per cent. of the vessels outwards, embracing 93 per cent. of the tonnage, were cleared at the same port. Next to Melbourne, the largest number of vessels was entered and cleared at Mildura and Echuca —both on the River Murray—but the largest amount of tonnage was that of vessels entered and cleared at Geelong. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared at each port in Victoria during the year:—

SHIPPING AT EACH PORT, 1893.

Ports.	Inwards.		Outwards.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Melbourne	1,604	1,921,677	1,563	1,873,110
Geelong	31	41,390	88	99,263
Portland	4	3,558	7	11,836
Warrnambool	6	2,483	3	828
Bairnsdale	5	282	1	111
Cunninghame	6	427	3	213
Sale	1	139	1	139
Murray Ports—				
Mildura	121	18,245	142	20,482
Echuca	91	17,732	42	8,446
Swan Hill	20	3,254	37	6,123
Total	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551

863. Taking the Murray ports as a whole, it will be observed that 453 vessels, or about an eighth of the total number, were entered and cleared thereat; but the burden of these vessels amounted in the aggregate to only 74,282 tons, or a fifty-fourth part of the total tonnage entered and cleared. Shipping at Murray ports.

864. The following table shows the number and tonnage of vessels entered and cleared in each Australasian colony during 1892 and the three previous years* :— Shipping in Australasian Colonies.

SHIPPING IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Both.	
		Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria ...	1889	2,855	2,270,827	2,886	2,328,351	5,741	4,599,178
	1890	2,474	2,178,551	2,459	2,184,790	4,933	4,363,341
	1891	2,531	2,338,864	2,560	2,376,245	5,091	4,715,109
	1892	2,255	2,224,652	2,266	2,231,602	4,521	4,456,254
New South Wales	1889	3,254	2,632,081	3,229	2,689,098	6,483	5,321,179
	1890	2,889	2,413,247	2,777	2,348,625	5,666	4,761,872
	1891	3,021	2,821,398	3,100	2,872,338	6,121	5,694,236
	1892	2,960	2,804,549	3,067	2,842,635	6,027	5,647,184
Queensland ...	1889	760	506,780	773	494,229	1,533	1,001,009
	1890	616	468,607	606	442,172	1,222	910,779
	1891	607	502,794	563	494,324	1,170	997,118
	1892	566	490,869	532	481,559	1,098	972,428
South Australia ...	1889	1,036	978,532	1,046	980,810	2,082	1,959,342
	1890	1,041	1,075,133	1,081	1,115,309	2,122	2,190,442
	1891	1,140	1,287,644	1,130	1,288,902	2,270	2,576,546
	1892	1,091	1,283,391	1,079	1,261,685	2,170	2,545,076
Western Australia	1889	349	497,232	345	507,586	694	1,004,818
	1890	281	484,534	267	420,327	548	904,861
	1891	310	533,433	288	512,122	598	1,045,555
	1892	356	572,090	320	552,475	676	1,124,565
Tasmania ...	1889	842	458,247	819	453,999	1,661	912,246
	1890	746	475,618	763	475,629	1,509	951,247
	1891	785	514,706	793	529,900	1,578	1,044,606
	1892	816	566,538	829	570,602	1,645	1,137,140
New Zealand ...	1889	781	602,634	762	593,252	1,543	1,195,886
	1890	744	662,769	745	649,705	1,489	1,312,474
	1891	737	618,515	744	625,807	1,481	1,244,322
	1892	686	675,223	689	656,100	1,375	1,331,323

865. It will be noticed that in only three colonies, viz., Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand was the tonnage of vessels inwards and outwards higher in the last than in any other year named. At the same time, owing to the larger size of the vessels now employed Shipping in colonies in 1892 and former years.

* For later information, and information respecting other years, see Appendix B and third folding sheet to this work.

in the Australian trade, the number of vessels in 1892, trading to every one of the colonies was exceeded in one or more of the previous years shown.

Order of colonies in respect to shipping.

866. The vessels trading to New South Wales exceed those to Victoria, both in number and aggregate tonnage, but, with this exception, Victoria is in advance of all the Australasian Colonies. The excess in favour of New South Wales is chiefly owing to the large amount of shipping engaged in the coal trade of that colony, and it would be still greater were it not that the mail and many other large steamers trading between Australia and Europe make Sydney the terminus of their route, and consequently are entered and cleared only once in New South Wales, whereas most of them are entered twice—viz., on their outward and homeward voyage—in Victoria, South Australia, and Western Australia. The following is the order in which the colonies stand in regard to the number and tonnage of vessels trading to and from their ports in the last year named in the table :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBER OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.
4. Tasmania.
5. New Zealand.
6. Queensland.
7. Western Australia.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED, 1892.

1. New South Wales.
2. Victoria.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.
6. Western Australia.
7. Queensland.

Shipping in Australia and Australasia.

867. The number and tonnage of the vessels entered at and cleared from the ports of the colonies situated upon the Australian Continent taken as a whole, and of those colonies with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, are given in the following table for each of the four years 1889 to 1892 :—

SHIPPING* IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Vessels Entered and Cleared in—			
	Australia.		Australia with Tasmania and New Zealand.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
1889 ...	16,533	13,885,526	19,737	15,993,658
1890 ...	14,491	13,131,295	17,489	15,395,016
1891 ...	15,250	15,028,564	18,309	17,317,492
1892 ...	14,492	14,745,507	17,512	17,213,970

* Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade, but not those engaged in the coasting trade of any particular colony. The figures for 1893 will be published in Appendix B to this work.

868. An increase in the aggregate tonnage of the vessels trading to the Australasian Colonies is usually observable from year to year; but in 1892, both as regards the Australian Continent and that continent combined with Tasmania and New Zealand, it was somewhat smaller than in 1891, but larger than in any of the other years named. The number of vessels in 1892, however, was exceeded in all the previous years except 1890. Increase in tonnage and vessels to Australia and Australasia.

869. The following is the tonnage of vessels entered at and cleared from British possessions throughout the world in the year 1892. The information is derived entirely from official documents :— Shipping in British possessions.

SHIPPING IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.
(Exclusive of Coasting Trade.)

Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.	Country or Colony.	Burden of Vessels Entered and Cleared.
EUROPE.	Tons.	AMERICA—*continued.*	Tons.
United Kingdom* ...	75,867,155	British Guiana ...	635,300
Gibraltar	8,753,175	West Indies—	
Malta	6,236,424	Bahamas	334,079
		Turk's Island ...	224,281
ASIA.		Jamaica	1,285,493
India...	8,950,651	St. Lucia	788,430
Ceylon	5,790,706	St. Vincent ...	266,256
Straits Settlements ...	9,069,763	Barbados	1,247,259
Labuan	115,455	Grenada	325,252
Hong Kong	10,294,152	Tobago	53,035
		Virgin Islands ...	21,751
AFRICA.		St. Christopher ...	470,358
Mauritius	655,270	Nevis	
Natal	1,163,890	Dominica	389,915
Cape of Good Hope ...	3,180,532	Montserrat... ...	418,827
St. Helena	74,161	Antigua	491,473
Lagos	679,354	Trinidad	1,201,791
Gold Coast	826,910		
Sierra Leone	800,695	AUSTRALASIA AND SOUTH SEAS.	
Gambia	217,424	Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand †	17,213,970
AMERICA.		Fiji	139,309
Canada	10,752,974	Falkland Islands ...	89,328
Newfoundland (1891) ...	656,310		
Bermuda	348,576	Total	170,315,008
Honduras	285,324		

870. The tonnage of vessels trading to Victoria exceeds that to any British possession outside the United Kingdom, Gibraltar, Malta, India, Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, Hong Kong, Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, and Canada. Excluding the United Kingdom, the tonnage to Australasia far exceeds that of any other British possession, being more than half as much again as that to Canada or Hong Kong, and nearly twice as much as that to India. Shipping compared with that of other British possessions.

* The coasting trade, not included, amounts to nearly 90,000,000 tons.
† Including vessels engaged in the intercolonial trade. For figures relating to each Australasian colony, see table following paragraph 864 *ante*.

Shipping in foreign countries

871. In the next table a statement is given of the tonnage of vessels trading to the principal foreign countries, by means of which and the previous table it will be seen that in the United States, France, Spain, Germany, and Austria the tonnage is greater than in Australasia. The information has been derived from the most reliable sources available :—

SHIPPING IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1892.

Country.	Inwards.	Outwards.	Both.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Argentine Confederation ...	6,046,827	5,840,024	11,886,851
Austria*	8,638,111	8,625,797	17,263,908
Belgium	5,782,157	5,802,111	11,584,268
Chile	2,117,685	3,192,764	5,310,449
China	3,459,969	3,429,613	6,889,582
Denmark	3,905,796	3,992,545	7,898,341
France	13,829,730	14,291,794	28,121,524
Germany	11,215,258	11,190,614	22,405,872
Holland	5,934,407	5,911,468	11,845,875
Italy	6,953,106	6,990,821	13,943,927
Japan†	1,855,698	1,723,093	3,578,791
Mexico	1,528,597	1,441,291	2,969,888
Portugal (1891)	5,544,000	5,538,000	11,082,000
Russia in Europe	4,674,736	4,645,070	9,319,806
Spain	11,495,630	11,396,028	22,891,658
Sweden	5,745,918	5,700,255	11,446,173
Norway	2,902,836	2,883,751	5,786,587
United States‡	18,180,480	18,258,165	36,438,645
Uruguay	1,420,224	1,166,272	2,586,496
Total	121,231,165	122,019,476	243,250,641

Vessels built and registered.

872. Three vessels were built in Victoria during the year 1893. These were small, the aggregate burden being only 55 tons. The vessels registered numbered 13, of an average burden of 1,052 tons. The following were the classes and sizes of the vessels :—

VESSELS BUILT AND REGISTERED, 1893.

Vessels Built.			Vessels Registered.			
Description.	No.	Tons.	Description.	No.	Tons.	Men.
Steamer	1	9	Steamers	8	11,415	186
Sailing vessels ...	2	46	Ship	1	1,539	2
			Barques	2	672	9
			Cutters	2	46	4
Total ...	3	55	Total ...	13	13,672	201

* Including coasting trade, but exclusive of Hungary.
† The tonnage of Japanese vessels is that of vessels of foreign type only.
‡ Exclusive of the Lake trade between the United States and Canada.

873. The vessels on the Victorian register, and therefore, presumedly, Victorian owned, were as follow on the 31st December, 1893, the ports of their registration and their net tonnage being distinguished:— Vessels on Victorian register.

VESSELS OWNED IN VICTORIA, 1893.

Port.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Melbourne	154	47,620	274	45,220	428	92,840
Geelong	...	...	4	358	4	358
Port Fairy	2	293	3	72	5	365
Portland	1	328	1	22	2	350
Total	157	48,241	282	45,672	439	93,913

874. The following is a statement of the number and net tonnage of vessels on the registers of all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji on the 30th June, 1894*:— Vessels on registers of Australasian colonies.

VESSELS OWNED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 30TH JUNE, 1894.

Colony.	Steamers.		Sailing Vessels.		Total.	
	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.	Number.	Tons.
Victoria	152	45,565	277	44,627	429	90,192
New South Wales ...	476	53,040	493	56,918	969	109,958
Queensland	89	12,466	122	10,537	211	23,003
South Australia ...	100	18,036	221	23,555	321	41,591
Western Australia ...	9	735	149	5,450	158	6,185
Tasmania	53	8,349	171	10,976	224	19,325
New Zealand	177	39,370	303	34,002	480	73,372
Total	1,056	177,561	1,736	186,065	2,792	363,626
Fiji	1	89	8	410	9	499

875. The licences issued in 1893 to lighters numbered 82, and to boats 536. The former were to be employed in the conveyance of goods, and the latter for ferry, passenger, and other purposes. Lighters and boats.

876. In 1893 the Melbourne Harbor Trust† possessed thirteen dredges, having an aggregate lifting capacity of 4,600 tons per hour under ordinary circumstances, but varying according to the character of the material dredged, whether silt, sand, clay, rotten rock, &c. Of Dredges.

* Figures kindly furnished by the Marine Underwriters' Association of Victoria Limited. A table showing the number of vessels owned in various countries was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 105.

† For particulars relating to the constitution of the Trust, and of the works proposed to be carried out, see edition of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraphs 108 to 110. For revenue and expenditure of the Trust and loans raised, see tables following paragraphs 296 and 385 in Vol. I.

the above dredges, four are centre-ladder, three end-cutting, three side-cutting, and three grab dredges or silt cranes. One of the principal is a hopper dredge, and this vessel can, when required, take her own dredging to sea. One side-cutting dredge which was added to the Trust's plant in 1891 will lift 400 tons per hour. This dredge was built by the Melbourne Coal, Shipping, and Engineering Company Limited, at a cost of £31,280.

Silt raised.

877. The total quantity of dredgings actually raised in 1893 amounted to 1,523,141 cubic yards, viz., 497,545 cubic yards from the Bay, and 1,025,596 cubic yards from the River. Since the establishment of the Trust the River dredgings have amounted to 13,115,360 cubic yards, and the Bay dredgings to 9,585,701 cubic yards, making a total of 22,701,061 cubic yards. Of the dredgings, 13,066,873 cubic yards were deposited at sea, and 9,634,188 cubic yards were landed for roads and reclamation works. The average cost of dredging in 1893 was 2·56d. per cubic yard.

Postal returns.

878. The number of post offices in Victoria in 1893 was 1,733, as compared with 1,766 in the previous year. The number of letters, packets, and newspapers which passed through them have not been returned since 1890, but for that year they were as follow :—

POSTAL RETURNS, 1890.

	Number despatched and received.
Letters	62,526,448*
Newspapers	22,729,005
Packets and parcels	7,491,316
Total	92,746,769

Letters per head.

879. The letters despatched and received in 1890 were in the proportion of 56 to each head of the population of that year.

Dead letters, &c.

880. The dead and irregularly-posted letters, &c., numbered, in 1892, 462,168, ; and in 1893, 511,714. In the former year they contained notes, cheques, cash, &c., to the value of £8,297, and in the latter of £8,257. In 1892, 7,598 letters, and in 1893, 2,176, were without addresses or were imperfectly addressed. Cash, cheques &c., to the value of £896 in 1892, and nearly £1,000 in 1893, were enclosed in envelopes without correspondence. Fifty-seven letters in 1892, and 113 in 1893, bore obliterated or defaced stamps. Under the provisions of the Post Office Act, 961 letters relating to racing sweeps, fortune telling, &c., were intercepted and returned to the senders in

* Including 1,530,180 post cards.

1893. The non-delivery of 4,470 letters was reported in 1893, and of these 2,063 were traced. Eight persons, of whom seven were Post Office employés, were criminally proceeded against in 1893 for stealing letters, and six offenders were convicted and sentenced. Besides letters, numerous packets and newspapers were dealt with at the Dead Letter Office during the last two years.

881. The dead and irregularly posted letters were dealt with as follow in the two years :— Disposal of dead letters.

DISPOSAL OF DEAD AND IRREGULARLY POSTED LETTERS, 1892 AND 1893.

	1892.	1893.
Returned, delivered, &c.	394,122 ...	386,053
Destroyed or on hand	63,807 ...	125,661
Total	457,929* ...	511,714

882. The following information relating to the Parcel Post has been furnished for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General. The Victorian share of the postage for British, Colonial, and Foreign Parcel Posts for 1893 was £1,674, and the duty collected and paid to the Customs Department was £3,477 †:— Parcel post.

THE INLAND PARCEL POST.

A decrease of business of about 5½ per cent. took place in the year 1893. The number of Inland Parcels posted was 178,645, and the postage paid on them amounted to £6,924, as against 188,302 parcels and £9,076 for postage for the year 1892.

INTERCOLONIAL PARCEL POSTS.

A Parcel Post Exchange has now been established with all the colonies ; that with New South Wales, however, having commenced only from the 1st October, 1893. Parcels to these colonies are limited to 11 lbs. weight. The number of intercolonial parcels received in 1893 was 5,620, and the number despatched 14,402. The charges for Intercolonial Parcel Post are 8d. for 1 lb. or under, and 6d. for each additional lb. up to limit of weight.

THE BRITISH AND FOREIGN PARCEL POSTS.

In 1893 the total number of parcels received was 11,809, and the number despatched was 5,257, or 17,066 in all, as compared with a total of 19,153 parcels in 1892. The charge between Victoria and the United Kingdom is now 1s. 6d. for a 2-lb. parcel and 9d. for each extra lb.

883. Prior to 1890 the postal returns of the various Australasian Colonies were not compiled on a uniform basis. In the following table, for the year 1892, however, the figures are fairly comparable ; Postal returns of Australasian Colonies.

* Number subsequently given as 462,168.

† Including £169 from packets and letters, the Customs examination of which has been performed by the Parcel Post Branch since 1st October, 1893.

the numbers posted in the colony (counted once) being added to those received from abroad :—

POSTAL RETURNS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Letters Despatched and Received.		Newspapers Despatched and Received.	
		Total Number.	Number per Head.	Total Number.	Number per Head.
Victoria†	1,766	62,526,448	55·90	22,729,005	20·32
New South Wales ...	1,423	77,402,760	65·53	45,520,500	38·54
Queensland ...	951	15,779,569	37·95	11,405,904	27·43
South Australia ...	638	17,409,769	53·37	8,733,718	26·77
Western Australia ...	188	4,998,975	89·30	4,205,329	75·12
Total	4,966	178,117,521	57·50	92,594,456	29·89
Tasmania	345	6,063,548	39·66	4,692,676	30·69
New Zealand ...	1,263	28,572,856	44·49	12,027,582	18·73
Grand Total ...	6,574	212,753,925	54·65	109,314,714	28·08

Post offices per square mile in Australasian Colonies.

884. It will be observed that the post offices in Victoria exceeded those in New South Wales by 343, or about a fourth ; the business done cannot be compared, as the Victorian Post Office has not been able to keep any account thereof since 1890. So far as the establishment of post offices is concerned, Victoria appears to afford much greater facilities to correspondents than any other colony in the group. This is made plain by the following figures :—

Victoria has a post office to every	50	square miles.		
Tasmania	,,	,,	76	,,
New Zealand	,,	,,	83	,,
New South Wales	,,	,,	217	,,
Queensland	,,	,,	703	,,
South Australia	,,	,,	1,416	,,
Western Australia	,,	,,	5,191	,,

Order of colonies in respect to correspondence per head.

885. Excluding Victoria, the figures for which are not available, the following is the position of the colonies in respect to the number of letters and newspapers per head :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS TO THE POPULATION.

Order according to Letters per Head.	Order according to Newspapers per Head.
1. Western Australia.	1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.	2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.	3. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.	4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.	5. South Australia.
6. Queensland.	6. New Zealand.

Correspondence per head in Victoria, 1890.

886. In 1890, that being the last year in which an account was kept of the business done in the Victorian Post Office, the proportion

* For later information, see Appendix B *post*.

† The figures (except those representing the number of post offices) are for 1890, those for 1891 and 1892 not having been furnished.

of letters per head was higher than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Western Australia, but the proportion of newspapers per head was lower than in any except New Zealand.

887. The following are the postal returns of the United Kingdom for the year 1892-3*:— Postal returns of United Kingdom

POSTAL RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892–3.†

Country.	Millions delivered in 1892–3 of—		
	Letters.	Newspapers and Packets.	Total.
England and Wales	1,532	582	2,114
Scotland	152	68	220
Ireland	106	45	151
Total United Kingdom ...	1,790†	695	2,485

888. Per head of population, 52 letters (exclusive of post cards) were delivered in England and Wales, 37 in Scotland, and 23 in Ireland, during 1892–3. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole, the letters delivered in that year were in the proportion of 47 to each inhabitant, or with post cards in the proportion of 53 to each inhabitant. Proportion of letters to population of United Kingdom.

889. Since the 1st October, 1891, when all the Australasian Colonies joined the Postal Union, the following rates of postage have been chargeable on correspondence addressed to all countries outside Australasia :— Rates of foreign postage.

POSTAL UNION CHARGES.

Letters—For every ½ oz. or under	2½d.
Post Cards ... ... each	1½d.
Reply Post Cards ... ... „	3d.
Newspapers (except those addressed to places in the United Kingdom), each newspaper, for 4 ozs. or under	1d.
Newspapers addressed to places in the United Kingdom, each newspaper, 4 ozs. or under	1d.
Every additional 2 ozs. or under	½d.
(*a*) Commercial papers, not exceeding 2 ozs.	3d.
„ „ each additional 2 ozs. or under (up to 10 ozs.)	½d.
„ „ each additional 2 ozs. or under (after 10 ozs. and up to 5 lbs.)	1d.
(*b*) Printed papers (other than Newspapers), for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 5 lbs.)	1d.
(*c*) Patterns and Samples, for every 2 ozs. or under (up to 1 lb.)	1d.
Registration Fee	3d.
Acknowledgment of delivery of a Registered Article ...	2½d.

* The postal year referred to commenced with the second quarter of 1892, and ended with the first quarter of 1893.

† Exclusive of 244 millions of post cards.

Ocean mail services.

890. The following information respecting the various lines conveying mails between Australia and Europe has been supplied for this work by the Deputy Postmaster-General of Victoria :—

(*a*) The weekly service conducted, since the 1st February, 1888, by means of alternate fortnightly trips made by vessels of the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies respectively between Adelaide and Italy. These companies are subsidized to the extent of £170,000 per annum, towards which £95,000 is contributed by the Imperial Government, and the balance by Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, Tasmania, and Western Australia according to population, the amount payable by Victoria in 1894–5 being £25,928. The contracts will continue until the 31st January, 1895.

(*b*) The monthly service *viâ* Torres Straits, carried out between Queensland and Great Britain by the British-India Company, which receives a subsidy of £19,800 per annum from Queensland. The existing contract will expire in February, 1895. The company has the option of carrying immigrants for £16 per head.

(*c*) The monthly service between Sydney and San Francisco, undertaken by the Union Steam-ship Company of New Zealand between Sydney and Honolulu, and between Honolulu and San Francisco by a local company. The existing annual contract will expire on the 31st October, 1894. The amount payable by New South Wales as subsidy to this company for 1894 was £4,000, and by New Zealand about £25,500; but the net cost in 1893 to the former colony was only £2,050, and to the latter £7,929.

(*d*) The monthly service carried out by the Messageries Maritimes Company, subsidized by the French Government; the vessels of the company running between Marseilles and New Caledonia by way of the principal Australian ports.

(*e*) In addition to the foregoing, a four-weekly service, subsidized by the German Government, runs between Brindisi and Australia.

Subsidy payable by each colony.

891. The subsidy to the Peninsular and Oriental and Orient Companies is paid by the different colonies according to the terms of the contract.* All the Australasian Colonies now contribute except New Zealand. Fiji joined in the contribution from the 1st October, 1890, the proportion paid by it (about £47 annually) being divided amongst the other contributing colonies. Omitting Fiji, the amounts of subsidy due for the two years ended 31st January, 1895, by each contributing colony are as follow:—

FEDERAL MAIL SUBSIDY PAYABLE BY EACH COLONY, 1893 AND 1894.

Colony.	Amount of Contribution Payable.	
	1893–4.	1894–5.
	£	£
Victoria	26,363	25,928
New South Wales	26,724	27,017
Queensland	9,519	9,547
South Australia	7,608	7,661
Western Australia	1,326	1,437
Tasmania	3,460	3,410
Total	75,000	75,000

* For an account of the terms of the mail contract, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 276 *et seq.*

892. The average time and the fastest time occupied in the transmission of letters from Australia to London, and *vice versâ*, by means of various routes, during 1893, were as follow:— Time occupied by mail services.

TIME OCCUPIED BY MAILS BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA, 1893.

Service.	London to Australia.		Australia to London.	
	Average Time.	Quickest Time.	Average Time.	Quickest Time.
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Melbourne, *viâ* Brindisi and Ceylon (P. and O. steamers)	31 14⅔	27 13	33 2⅔	31 14⅔
Melbourne, *viâ* Brindisi or Naples (Orient steamers)	32 21⅓	31 13	32 20⅓	30 1⅙
Melbourne, *viâ* Marseilles (French steamers)	31 0	30 0	30 4⅔	28 3⅓
Sydney, *viâ* San Francisco (Pacific steamers)	38 3$\frac{9}{13}$	...	38 3$\frac{9}{13}$	...
Melbourne (German contract steamers)	33 0	...	37 0	...

893. It will be remarked that the mails *en route* to Australia were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the P. and O. than by the Orient steamers, and those *en route* to London were, on the average, delivered in quicker time by the latter than by the former. The quickest time occupied in the conveyance of mails to Melbourne in 1893 was by a P. and O. steamer, in 27 days 13 hours, and the quickest time to London was by an Orient steamer, in 30 days 1⅙ hours. Comparative speed of Orient and P. & O. mails.

894. On comparing the times of delivery of Victorian mails by the P. and O. steamers with those in the previous year, it appears that in their conveyance from London the average was shorter by 42 hours, but to London longer by 22 hours 44 minutes in 1893 than in 1892; whilst the average time occupied in the delivery of mails carried by the Orient steamers was longer between London and Melbourne by 12¼ hours, and between Melbourne and London by 11⅓ hours in 1893 than in 1892. Time occupied 1892 and 1893 compared.

895. According to arrangements under the present Australian mail contract the time allowed for conveying letters from Melbourne to London averages 35 days 15½ hours, and the time allowed from London to Melbourne averages 35 days 19½ hours. The following is Contract time of mail steamers.

a statement of the times allowed each way for the two lines of mail steamers :—

TIME ALLOWED FOR MAILS BETWEEN LONDON AND MELBOURNE.

Section.	Time Allowed.	
	Outwards (London towards Melbourne).	Homewards (Melbourne towards London).
	dys. hrs.	dys. hrs.
Between London and Brindisi or Naples—by rail ...	2 7¾	2 9½
„ Brindisi or Naples and Adelaide—by sea ...	32 0	32 0
„ Adelaide and Melbourne—by rail ...	1 5¾	1 0
Total Orient Steamers	35 13½	35 9½
Extra allowance to P. and O. Steamers	0 12	0 12
Total P. and O. Steamers ...	36 1½	35 21½

Cost of Victorian mail services with Italy, 1879 to 1893.

896. A comparison of the cost of the Victorian subsidized mail service with the United Kingdom under the four-weekly contract in existence during 1879; under the fortnightly contract which expired in January, 1888, during the last year of its existence; and the cost in the last two years, under the weekly contract, is shown in the following table :—

COST TO VICTORIA OF CONTRACT MAIL SERVICE AT THREE PERIODS.

Items of Receipt and Payment.	Four-weekly.	Fort-nightly.	Weekly.	
	1879.	1887.	1892.	1893.
PAYMENTS.	£	£	£	£
Total amount of subsidy	90,000	85,000	26,576	26,382
Premiums for early arrival of mails ...	2,050	2,950	...	...
Cost of landing and shipping mails ...	~~242~~	23	166	183
Amount due to Great Britain	...	230	...	...
Transit, Italy and France	...	...	6,000	4,981
„ Colonial	...	...	5,266	3,830
Total	92,292	88,203	38,008	35,376
RECEIPTS.				
Postages collected in Victoria	15,261	17,986	24,435	23,247
Amount chargeable to Great Britain ...	14,741	...	...	...
„ „ Australasian colonies and Fiji	48,535	39,879	6,352*	5,361*
„ „ France and Italy ...	1,100	515	...	...
Total	79,637	58,380	30,787	28,608
Net Deficit	12,655	29,823	7,221	6,768

NOTE.—Since 1887 Victoria and several of the other colonies have become parties to a joint contract; previously Victoria had a separate contract on her own account.

* Including amount chargeable to non-contributing colonies, viz., £382 in 1892 and £972 in 1893.

897. The four-weekly service in the last complete year of its existence (1879) cost Victoria somewhat less than £13,000; the fortnightly service cost at first only about £20,000, but eventually about £30,000 per annum. The existing weekly service was in 1890 not only self-supporting, but carried on at a profit of nearly £4,000; but the general reduction in the postal rates to the United Kingdom and other countries outside Australasia has had the effect of again creating a deficit, amounting in 1892 to something over £7,000, and in 1893 to about £6,770. Diminished cost of contract mail service.

898. The net cost to Victoria in 1893 of the minor mail services (viz., those *viâ* San Francisco, the Canadian, and the Torres Straits) was £690, which added to the net cost of the Federal Service (£6,768, as shown in the last table) makes a total net cost for all the ocean mail services of £7,458. The net cost for the last two years and for 1887 and 1883 was distributed as follows over the various mail services. No allowance has been made, on account of inland postage, for the cost of conveyance within the colony, and sorting, &c., of foreign mails:— Net cost of ocean mail services.

NET COST OF STEAM POSTAL COMMUNICATION WITH EUROPE.

Lines of Steamers.	Net Cost to Victoria.			
	1883.	1887.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£
P. and O. Service (Under joint Australian subsidy since 1887)	20,256	29,823	7,221	6,768
Orient „	...	4,457		
San Francisco Service	2,500	3,000	749	491
Canadian „	...	...	...	181
Torres Straits „	44	30	24	18
French Service (Messageries Maritimes) ...	...	143	...	...
Total	22,800	37,453	7,994	7,458

899. Since the postage stamp has been made available for payment not only of postage and the transmission of telegraphic messages, but of fees, stamp duty, and any other charges for which payment is required to be made in stamps, it has been found impossible to ascertain the true postal revenue as apart from amounts unconnected with postal business also collected by the Post Office, and the Postal authorities express themselves as consequently unable to determine whether the alterations made from time to time in the rates have proved a financial Postal revenue.

success or otherwise. The following is a statement of the amounts collected by the Post Office during the last two years :—

REVENUE RECEIVED BY THE POST OFFICE, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Revenue.	Amount received in—		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892.	1893.		
	£	£	£	£
Stamps sold for—				
Telegrams	116,066	105,740	...	10,326
Parcels Post*	9,076	8,598	...	478
Postage, duties, fees, &c.† ...	507,707	523,668	15,961	...
Total Stamps ...	632,849	638,006	5,157‡	...
Private boxes, &c.	9,235	11,031	1,796	...
Commission on money orders ...	15,466	16,642	1,176	...
Telephone Exchange subscriptions and private wires	39,591	39,197	...	394
Grand Total ...	697,141	704,876	7,735‡	...

Government correspondence, &c., transmitted free.

900. It should be pointed out that no credit was taken by the Victorian Post Office for the value of Government correspondence, on which postage was not charged. In 1893 the value of Government telegrams transmitted was £4,707 ; and the amount which would have been derived from official correspondence, if charged for, was some years ago estimated at about £60,000. This information has not been furnished for any late year.

Increase in letter postage rate.

901. On the 1st January, 1890, the rate of letter postage in Victoria was reduced from 2d. to 1d., but on the 12th September, 1892, the rate was again raised to 2d., it being provided, however, that the Act under which the increase was legalized should only remain in force until the 30th June, 1894. This has been further extended (Act 57 Vict. No. 1326) to 30th June, 1897.

Postal expenditure.

902. In 1893 the total ordinary expenditure of the Post and Telegraph Department amounted to £614,922,§ whilst the capital expenditure returned for the same year—which, however, is known to be understated—was set down as £27,889. The ordinary expenditure, which shows a decrease of £40,798 over the corresponding amount in the previous year, includes all the annual charges—paid either by the Postal Department itself or by other Government Departments—in

* Including the colony's share of the Intercolonial, British, and Foreign Parcels Post.

† The amounts in this line are collected by the Post Office, but a considerable proportion of the stamps sold are used for other than postal purposes, *e.g.*, stamp duty, fees for registration, electoral purposes, &c. Collections in the Registrar-General's Department, formerly paid in stamps, but now taken in cash, are not included. See also table following paragraph 270 *ante*. For numbers of stamps issued, see table following paragraph 904 *post*.

‡ Net figures.

§ For estimated proportion of expenditure on account of the Telegraph Branch only, see paragraph 921 *post*.

connexion with the maintenance of the Postal and Telegraphic services, with the exception of rent, or interest on capital expended on works and buildings. The ordinary and the capital expenditure in 1892 and 1893 were made up of the following items :—

EXPENDITURE IN CONNEXION WITH POST AND TELEGRAPHS, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Expenditure.	1892.	1893.	Increase.	Decrease.
ORDINARY.	£	£	£	£
Salaries and wages	332,483	328,735	...	3,748
Contingencies	115,444	86,253	...	29,191
Mail service, inland	124,635	119,461	...	5,174
„ „ British and foreign	37,400	38,376	976	...
Gratuities to masters of vessels ...	4,190	4,244	54	...
Cable subsidy, duplicate service ...	13,969	13,302	...	667
„ „ Tasmanian ...	1,718	1,717	...	1
„ guarantee for reduced rates	15,509	12,754	...	2,755
Cost of printing, books, forms, stamps, &c.*	10,372	10,080	...	292
Total	655,720	614,922	...	40,798†
CAPITAL.				
Telegraph lines ‡	8,971	4,766	...	4,205
Telephone exchanges ‡	6,761	3,153	...	3,608
Pneumatic tubes	3,124	3,275	151	...
Erection and extension of offices §	21,462	16,695	...	4,767
Total	40,318	27,889	...	12,429†
Grand Total ...	696,038	642,811	...	53,227†

Cost of inland mail service.

903. The amount paid by the Postal Department in 1893 for the conveyance of Inland Mails was £119,461, of which £61,928 was paid to the Victorian Railways. The number of miles travelled with mails during the year was 4,194,632 by road, and 4,437,930 by rail, or 8,632,562 in all. Whence it follows the average cost per mile of conveying mails by either road or rail was slightly over $3\frac{1}{4}$d. The total length of the inland mail service is about 19,860 miles, of which 60 miles is the length of new services opened in 1893.

Stamps issued.

904. Since the 1st January, 1884, only one kind of stamp has been used for the payment of postage, fees, and duty, also—since the 1st July, 1884—for telegrams. An accurate account is kept of the value of paid telegrams transmitted ; but in other respects it is impossible to

* Figures furnished by the Government Printer.
† Net figures.
‡ Chiefly cost of construction, but repairs also included.
§ Expenditure defrayed by Public Works Department. The amounts which relate to the financial years are incomplete, as the post offices often form part of buildings erected for general public purposes.

say what proportion is actually used for each of the other purposes indicated. On ordinary occasions some idea might be formed of the general tendency of the various branches of the stamp revenue from year to year by arranging the stamps issued from the General Post Office, with their value, according to their denomination and the purposes for which they were probably required ; but in 1893 no correct indication could be obtained, owing to the increase of the inland rate of postage to 2d. on the 12th September, 1893, the increased rates and number of stamp duties imposed on the 12th December, 1893, and the general depression in business prevailing. Notwithstanding the increased rates referred to, the value of stamps issued fell off by over £2,300 in 1893 as compared with 1892 ; whilst the revenue from stamps used for postal purposes and receipts increased by about 11 per cent., and after allowing for stamps used for telegrams—the value of which is known to have fallen off by nearly 9 per cent.*—the revenue from stamps required for duty and fees decreased by over 17 per cent. The following are the numbers and nominal values of postal and duty stamps issued from the General Post Office in the last two years :—

STAMPS ISSUED, 1892 AND 1893.

Denomination.	Number in—		Value in—	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			£	£
Adhesive.				
One penny†	50,980,455	34,880,845	212,419	145,337
Twopenny	11,858,451	26,123,750	98,821	217,698
Others, up to fivepenny	13,880,152	11,345,380	54,980	44,476
Total (for postage and receipts chiefly) ...	76,719,058	72,349,975	366,220	407,511
Sixpenny to one shilling (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly) ...	3,164,727	2,805,909	94,027	83,163
Others (do.)	378,843	301,504	124,178	87,680
Impressed.				
One penny (duty on cheques, &c.)	9,659,131	8,259,100	40,246	34,413
Sixpenny and one shilling (duty chiefly)	311,087	352,172	10,623	11,816
Others	127,209	112,765	28,231	36,612
Total (for telegrams, duty, and fees chiefly) ...	13,640,997	11,831,450	297,305	253,684
Grand Total	90,360,055	84,181,425	663,525	661,195

Commission on sale of stamps.

905. The value of commission paid in stamps to bank managers and licensed vendors of duty stamps (or those they replace) was £7,821 in 1892, and £7,504 in 1893.

* See table following paragraph 899 *ante*.
† Including wrappers and stamped envelopes.

906. Particulars of the finances of the Postal Department of New South Wales are found in the Report of the Postmaster-General of that colony for 1893, but on this occasion the expenditure of the different Branches of the Department—Postal, Money Order, and Telegraphic—is not separately stated. The result on the year's working of the whole Department is a deficit of £167,592, exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraph lines and on cost of buildings owned by the Government, which would increase the deficit to £230,946, as compared with £179,668 in 1892. In comparing with Victoria, it should be borne in mind that Government correspondence and telegrams were charged for in New South Wales, but not in Victoria.* The following are the figures:— Deficit in Postal Department of New South Wales.

ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF POST AND TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1893.†

REVENUE—		
Postage	£425,960 ‡	
Money Orders and Postal Notes	19,597	
Electric Telegrams and Telephones ...	177,116	
Total	———	£622,673
EXPENDITURE—		
Salaries	£407,647	
Contingencies	111,660	
Conveyance of Mails	209,792	
Cable Subsidies	33,495	
By other Government Departments § ...	27,671	
Total	———	790,265
Loss—		£167,592
Add Interest on Cost of Construction of Telegraphs ...		32,833
„ „ „ Buildings owned by Government		30,521
TOTAL DEFICIT		£230,946

907. The following are the numbers of male and female officers employed under the Victorian Postal Department in 1893. The figures do not include mail contractors, &c.:— Postal staff.

POST OFFICE STAFF, 1893.

Males	2,465
Females	372
Total	2,837

908. Money order offices in Victoria in connexion with the Post Office had been established in 451 places up to the end of 1893. Money orders.

* It has been decided that Government Departments in Victoria should also pay cash for telegrams from 1st January, 1895.

† In addition to ordinary receipts and expenditure, the interest derived from investment of Savings Bank Deposits amounted to £112,349; whilst the interest credited to depositors amounted to £99,566, there being an excess of receipts under this head of £12,783.

‡ Net after deducting £24,000 for stamps used as duty stamps, and £20,906, stamps repurchased from public, &c.

§ Exclusive of furniture and repairs and additions to buildings.

Besides the issue and payment of money orders at these places, such orders are issued in favour of Victoria, and Victorian orders are paid not only in Great Britain and Ireland and the various Australasian Colonies, but in most of the other principal countries of the world. The following is a comparative statement of the business in the last two years :—

MONEY ORDERS,* 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Number of Money Order Offices.	Money Orders Issued.		Money Orders Paid.	
		Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
			£		£
1892	446	267,732	756,309	255,801	779,442
1893	451	269,584	845,296	284,444	910,148
Increase ...	5	1,852	88,987	28,643	130,706

Rates of commission on money orders.

909. The commission on money orders is sixpence for sums not exceeding £5 to places in Victoria, and for sums not exceeding £2 to places in the other Australasian Colonies ; whilst an extra 6d. is charged for every additional £5 in the former, and for every additional £3 and £2 alternately in the latter case. To the United Kingdom and most other countries outside of Australasia the scale is as follows :—Not exceeding £2, one shilling ; from £2 to £5, two shillings and sixpence ; from £5 to £7, three shillings and sixpence ; from £7 to £10, five shillings. Money orders may be made payable by telegraph either in the colony or to any of the other Australasian Colonies (except New Zealand) on payment, in addition to the above rates, for a message of ten† words. Money orders are granted for sums not exceeding £20 to any of the Australasian Colonies, China, India, Italy, or the United States, and for sums not exceeding £10 to other countries.

Money remitted to United Kingdom and from neighbouring colonies.

910. The number and value of money orders issued in favour of the United Kingdom have always been much greater than the number and value of those received therefrom ; but the reverse has been the case with orders between Victoria and the neighbouring colonies. The net amount remitted to the United Kingdom by this means in 1893 was less than a fourth of that in 1888, and little more than two-fifths of that in 1883, whilst the net amount received from the neighbouring colonies, although more than twice as large as that in 1888, was less by nearly a third than that in 1883. The following table shows

* Exclusive of postal notes, for which see paragraphs 916 and 917 *post.*
† Six words in the case of Victoria.

the net transactions with the United Kingdom and the neighbouring colonies during 1893 and the first year of the two previous quinquennia :—

MONEY ORDERS.—NET TRANSACTIONS WITH UNITED KINGDOM AND NEIGHBOURING COLONIES, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Year.	Money Orders sent to, in excess of those received from, the United Kingdom.		Money Orders received from, in excess of those sent to, the Neighbouring Colonies.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1883	15,633	51,192	39,333	128,184
1888	26,475	87,742	11,641	40,969
1893	9,586	20,988	29,241	98,382

911. In New South Wales the money orders issued in 1893 numbered 530,546, and were of a total value of £1,615,885 ; those paid numbered 523,747, and were of a total value of £1,556,238. Comparing these figures with those of Victoria, it appears that in the same year the money orders issued and paid in New South Wales exceeded those in this colony by 90 per cent. in number and by 81 per cent. in value. It should be pointed out, however, that if in Victoria postal notes were included with money orders, the number would be more than trebled and the value increased by nearly one-third. Money orders in New South Wales.

912. The average value of money orders (exclusive of postal notes) issued in Victoria was £2 16s. 6d. in 1892 and £3 2s. 9d. in 1893. The average value of those issued in New South Wales was £3 7s. 5d. in 1892 and £3 0s. 11d. 1893, the latter being 1s. 10d. below the average value of those in Victoria during the same year. Average value of money orders.

913. The money orders issued in each division of the United Kingdom in 1892 were of the following number and amount :— Money orders in United Kingdom.

MONEY ORDERS* IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.

Country.	Money Orders issued.	
	Number.	Amount.
		£
England and Wales	7,394,124	20,614,093
Scotland	1,031,099	2,606,075
Ireland	539,106	1,349,878
Total United Kingdom ...	8,965,229	24,570,046

* Exclusive of money orders issued in the United Kingdom for payment abroad, which numbered 402,421, of the value of £1,101,384.

Average value of orders in Kingdom.

914. The average value of each money order issued during 1892 in England was £2 15s. 9d., in Scotland £2 10s. 7d., and in Ireland £2 10s. 1d., or in the United Kingdom £2 14s. 10d. By reference to a previous paragraph,* it will be found that during 1892 the average value of money orders issued exceeded by 1s. 8d. in Victoria and by 12s. 7d. in New South Wales the average value of those issued in the United Kingdom.

Proportion of money orders to opulation.

915. To every 100 of the population 23 money orders were issued in Victoria during 1893, which proportion is the same as that in the three previous years. To every 100 of the population, 44 money orders were issued in New South Wales in 1893, whilst in 1891, 25 were issued in England, 25 in Scotland, and 12 in Ireland.

Postal notes.

916. Postal notes were first issued in Victoria on the 1st January, 1885. These notes are of various amounts up to a maximum of £1; and the poundage therefor varies from ½d. for notes of the value of 1s. or 1s. 6d. to 3d. for notes of from 10s. to 20s.† Victorian postal notes are payable at all money order offices in New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania, and postal notes issued in the latter colonies are payable in Victoria, a further charge being paid by the payee equal to the commission first paid. The total number of notes paid in 1893 (including intercolonial notes issued and paid) was 687,641, valued at £291,117; showing an increase of nearly 100,000 in the number and £50,000 in the value, or of about one-sixth as compared with 1892.‡ The following were the numbers and amounts of Victorian and intercolonial notes paid in the last two years:—

POSTAL NOTES, 1892 AND 1893.

Where issued or paid.	Number.		Value.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			£	£
Victorian notes paid in Victoria	565,209	656,534	232,430§	277,908§
,, ,, ,, other Colonies ...	8,260	13,475	3,810	6,608
Notes of other Colonies paid in Victoria ...	16,523	17,632	5,685	6,601
Total	589,992	687,641	241,925	291,117

* See paragraph 912 *ante*.

† For a description of postal notes, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 170.

‡ It should be pointed out that, if postal notes were reckoned in the same manner as money orders, the numbers in 1893 would be:—Notes issued—number 670,009, value £284,516; notes paid—number 674,166, value £284,509.

§ Inclusive of stamps affixed to Victorian notes paid in Victoria, viz., £376 in 1892 and £467 in 1893; there were also affixed to the notes of other colonies paid in Victoria, presumably poundage, stamps to the value of £84 in 1892 and £70 in 1893. These amounts are not included.

917. The following are the denominations, numbers, and nominal values of the *Victorian* postal notes issued and paid during the year 1893:— Denominations of postal notes.

VICTORIAN POSTAL NOTES, 1893.

Denomination.	Number.	Nominal Value.
s. *d.*		£ *s.* *d.*
1 0	21,088	1,054 8 0
1 6	14,359	1,076 18 6
2 0	31,885	3,188 10 0
2 6	37,583	4,697 17 6
3 0	47,918	7,187 14 0
3 6	30,697	5,371 19 6
4 0	52,333	10,466 12 0
4 6	33,675	7,576 17 6
5 0	80,145	20,036 5 0
7 6	35,556	13,333 10 0
10 0	108,005	54,002 10 0
10 6	19,069	10,011 4 6
15 0	46,607	34,955 5 0
20 0	111,089	111,089 0 0
Stamps affixed	...	467 9 4
Total ...	670,009	284,516 0 10

918. Telegraphic communication exists in Victoria between 779 stations (including 385 railway telegraph stations) within her borders. Her lines are connected besides with the lines of New South Wales, and, by means of them, with Queensland and the submarine cable to New Zealand; also with the lines of South Australia, and, by their means, with Western Australia, the Eastern Archipelago, Asia, Europe, and America; also with a submarine cable to Tasmania. Over two-fifths of the line and more than one-third of the wire are worked in connexion with the Government railways, but are for the most part also available for the use of the public; the remainder are under the Postal and Telegraph Department. In 1893, as compared with the previous Electric telegraphs.

year, the number of stations decreased by 39 and the miles of line in operation by 7. The following are the particulars for the two years:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS, 1892 AND 1893.

Under the control of the	Number of Stations.	Miles open.	
		Line (poles).	Wire.
Postal Department	394*	4,007	9,216
Railway Department... ...	385	3,098	5,004†
Total, 1893	779	7,105	14,220
,, 1892	818	7,112	14,038
Increase	...	...	182
Decrease	39	7	...

NOTE.—Telephone lines are not included.

Telegrams and cost to senders, 1892 and 1893.

919. The number of telegrams transmitted in 1893 was about 2,476,200, and cost the senders about £183,000. As compared with the previous year, the former decreased by nearly 247,000 or by 9 per cent., and the latter by £876 or by less than ½ per cent. Of the total number of messages, five-sixths were inland telegrams, and rather less than one-eighth were to the neighbouring colonies. The returns for the two years are shown in the following table :—

TELEGRAMS AND COST TO SENDERS, 1892 AND 1893.

Whence transmitted.	Number of Telegrams transmitted.		Decrease−	Cost to Senders.		Increase+ Decrease−
	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.	
				£	£	£
Paid—Inland ...	2,277,410	2,078,391	−199,019	76,289	71,058	−5,231
,, To neighbouring colonies ...	337,471	‡296,633	−40,838	42,129	34,682	−7,447
,, To Europe and East ...	16,063	15,195	−868	59,220	72,265	+13,045
Unpaid—O.H.M. Service ...	92,152	85,959	−6,193	5,950	4,707	−1,243
Total	2,723,096	2,476,178	−246,918	183,588	182,712	−876§

NOTE.—The numbers received from abroad are not included.

* Including 105 telephone stations and 63 telegraph and telephone stations.
† Of this extent, about 3,900 miles are available for the use of the public.
‡ Including five cablegrams sent by the cable recently laid to New Caledonia.
§ Net figures.

920. The actual revenue derived from telegrams in 1893 was exceeded by that in 1892 by £10,326, the amounts in the two years being as follow:—* Telegraph revenue.

TELEGRAPH REVENUE, 1892 AND 1893.

1892	... ...	£116,066
1893	... ...	105,740
	Decrease	£10,326

921. For the financial year ended 30th June, 1890, it was estimated by the postal authorities that the sum which should be fairly charged to the Telegraph Branch of the Department, exclusive of the cost of construction of telegraph lines, the cable subsidies, and the interest on the capital cost of works and buildings, was £184,923. Deducting from this amount the revenue for the year, viz., £131,013, a net deficiency is shown of £53,910.† The deficiency would be increased to £68,465 if the amount paid on account of cable subsidies were added. There is no later information. Telegraph revenue and expenditure compared.

922. The following table shows the number of miles of electric telegraph open, with their proportion to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of 1893 :— Telegraphs in Australasian Colonies.

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Miles of Line.	
	Line.	Wire.	Per 1,000 Square Miles.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	7,105	14,220	80·8	605
New South Wales ...	14,282	27,326	46·2	1,167
Queensland	10,004	17,810	15·0	2,313
South Australia ...	5,546	10,894	6·1	1,599
Western Australia ...	3,578	4,303	3·7	5,499
Total	40,515	74,553	13·8	1,250
Tasmania‡	2,187	3,397	82·9	1,416
New Zealand§ ...	5,513	13,515	52·8	820
Grand Total ...	48,215	91,465	15·7	1,187

NOTE.—Including railway telegraphs in all the colonies except New Zealand; but telephone lines and wires are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales.

* For particulars of the telegraph charges in Victoria, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 166.

† See Report of the Post Office and Telegraph Department for 1890, page 38.

‡ Including 366 miles of submarine cable.

§ Cables (about 226 miles) not included.

Order of colonies in respect to length of telegraphs.

923. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood at the end of 1893 in regard to the number of miles of electric telegraph line open in each :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO LENGTH OF TELEGRAPH LINE OPEN, 1893.

1. New South Wales.
2. Queensland.
3. Victoria.
4. South Australia.
5. New Zealand.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

Order of colonies in respect to ratio of telegraphs to area and population.

924. In proportion to area, Victoria had, in 1893, a somewhat smaller extent of telegraph line than Tasmania, but a much larger extent than any other colony ; in proportion to population, however, Victoria was at the bottom of the list. The order of the colonies in regard to the proportion of telegraph line to area is almost the reverse of that to population, as will be observed by the following lists :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO RATIO OF TELEGRAPH LINE TO AREA AND POPULATION, 1893.

Proportion to Area.	Proportion to Population.
1. Tasmania.	1. Western Australia.
2. Victoria.	2. Queensland.
3. New Zealand.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. Tasmania.
5. Queensland.	5. New South Wales.
6. South Australia.	6. New Zealand.
7. Western Australia.	7. Victoria.

Telephone wire in Australasian Colonies.

925. In addition to the telegraph wire the following lengths of telephone wire were in use in 1893 in the five colonies named :—Victoria 9,926 miles, New Zealand 3,811 miles, South Australia 2,188 miles, Western Australia 677 miles, and Tasmania 489 miles. In New South Wales telephone is not distinguished from telegraph wire, and in Queensland it is not returned. The telephone exchanges in Victoria had 2,308 subscribers, in New South Wales 2,842, in Queensland 717, in South Australia 1,061, in Western Australia 234, in Tasmania 668, and in New Zealand 4,244.

Messages in Australasian Colonies.

926. From the following figures, which show the extent to which electric telegraphy is made use of in the various colonies, it would

appear that in 1893 most messages were transmitted* in Victoria, the next largest number in New South Wales, and the next in New Zealand :—

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

	Number of Messages transmitted.		Number of Messages transmitted.
Victoria	2,476,178	Western Australia	283,592
New South Wales ...	2,375,358	Tasmania ...	207,591
New Zealand ...	2,069,691		
Queensland ...	958,193	Total ...	9,027,066
South Australia ...	656,463		

927. According to returns presented to the Intercolonial Postal and Telegraphic Conference of 1892, the following was the cost of construction of telegraphs in the colonies named, also the revenue derived therefrom. As, however, few, if any, of the colonies keep a regular capital account, and the Postal and Telegraph Departments are generally carried on in the same buildings and under the same management, it is probable the cost is based in part on estimates, and cannot implicitly be relied on. The cost of buildings and instruments is, moreover, probably not included in the amount, except in the case of South Australia, and, perhaps, New South Wales :— Cost of construction and revenue of Australasian telegraphs.

COST OF CONSTRUCTION AND REVENUE OF TELEGRAPHS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colonies.	Miles open.		Cost of Construction.		Revenue.	
	Line.	Wire.	Total.	Average per Mile of Line.	Total.	Average per Mile of Wire.
			£	£	£	£
Victoria	4,153	9,115	345,297†	87†	135,312	15·0
New South Wales ...	11,697	24,780	767,872	66	198,531	8·0
Queensland ...	9,973	17,622	835,764	84	93,300	5·3
South Australia ...	5,633	8,420	1,182,058	210	95,636	11·4
Tasmania	1,722	2,994	64,765	38	22,419	7·5
New Zealand ...	5,349	13,235	578,154†	114†	87,545‡	6·6

NOTE.—The above figures relate solely to lines under the control of the Postal and Telegraph Departments, and are therefore exclusive of those managed by the Railway Department. Telephone line and wire are not included in the figures for Victoria or New Zealand, but are included in those of the other colonies. The averages were computed in the office of the Government Statist of Victoria.

* Exclusive of messages received from other colonies or countries. The figures for South Australia include only her own proportion of the international traffic; if the whole were included, it would increase the number of messages for that colony to 747,563—the messages passing through the colony in both directions being taken into account.

† These figures relate to the year 1890.

‡ Exclusive of the value of Government telegrams (£26,071 in 1890).

Telegrams to and from Europe and other countries.

928. During 1893 the number of telegrams which passed from Victoria to countries outside Australasia was 15,195, at a cost to senders of £72,265; and the number received from such countries was 14,621, at a cost to senders of £57,174. Taking the Australasian Colonies as a whole, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted was 45,536, at a cost to senders of £165,071; and the number received was 45,564, at a cost of £151,580. Comparing 1893 with the previous year, the number of foreign telegrams transmitted increased by 3½ per cent., and the value by 26 per cent.; and the number received by 3 per cent., and the value by 16 per cent. The following are the numbers transmitted from and received in each colony in 1893, the increase in that year being also shown :—

CABLEGRAMS BETWEEN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND EUROPE AND ASIA, 1893.

Colony.	Transmitted.		Received.	
	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.	Number of Messages.	Cost to Senders.
		£		£
Victoria	15,195	72,265	14,621	57,174
New South Wales ...	15,587	50,625	13,409	42,354
Queensland	1,035	3,730	951	4,315
South Australia ...	5,464	13,046	9,461	27,139
Western Australia ...	1,452	2,899	1,122	2,621
Tasmania	688	1,597	562	1,245
New Zealand	6,115	20,909	5,438	16,732
Total 1893 ...	45,536	165,071	45,564	151,580
,, 1892 ...	43,959	131,164	44,171	130,632
Increase ...	1,577	33,907	1,393	20,948

Reduced cable rates to Europe, &c.

929. In accordance with an agreement entered into with the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Co. (Limited), the charge for ordinary telegrams from South Australia to Europe was reduced on the 1st May, 1891, from 9s. 4d. to 4s. per word, but was increased on the 1st January, 1893, to 4s. 9d.;* similar reductions being made to other countries, on condition that one moiety of the deficiency, arising from the reduction in the joint revenue—equal to

* The extra 9d. was distributed thus—7d. to cable company and 2d. to South Australia.

three-fourths of the whole receipts—of the company and the Cis-Indian Administration below that of 1889, should be paid by the contracting colonies, which at first embraced all the Australasian Colonies except Queensland and New Zealand, but the latter colonies have since also joined in the guarantee. The joint revenue in 1889 being £237,736, the deficiency at the latest reduced rate, without any increase of traffic, would amount to about £112,000, of which £56,000 would be borne by the company, and a like amount by the five colonies referred to in proportion to population. It was also agreed that any deficiency in the revenue of South Australia arising from the reduction in the rate over her lines from 1s. 2d. to 7d.—which without any increase of traffic would amount to about £15,000—should be defrayed by the contracting colonies in proportion to their population. The result of the third twelve months' business under the reduced rates showed a deficiency in the joint revenue above referred to of £12,382, of which £6,191 was payable by the contracting colonies; and a deficiency in the South Australian revenue of about £822, or a subsidy of £13,204 in all—of which £2,346 was payable by Victoria. The loss would have been much greater but for the abnormal traffic arising from the financial crisis in 1893.

930. A telegram from Melbourne to London has to travel along 13,695 miles of wire, of which 2,704 miles, or about a fifth of the whole distance, is in Australia.* At the same time, Australia receives 7d. out of every 4s. 9d. per word, or about an eighth of the amount paid for telegrams transmitted. Course of a telegram to London.

931. Including the guarantees just referred to, the following are the particulars of telegraph subsidies payable annually by Victoria:— Telegraph subsidies.

TELEGRAPH SUBSIDIES PAYABLE BY VICTORIA.

	£
Towards duplicate telegraph cable (Port Darwin to Penang) ...	13,246
To Eastern Extension Co. on account of reduced cable rates—	
Proportion payable by Victoria, estimated for 1894–5 ...	7,500
To South Australia, do.	2,000
Total	£22,746

* For particulars of the route and distances between the various points of connexion and repetition, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., table following paragraph 167.

Telegraphs in British dominions.

932. The lengths of telegraph line open and number of messages transmitted in the United Kingdom and such British possessions as the information is available for are as follow, according to the latest information :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN BRITISH DOMINIONS, 1892.

(Exclusive of Telephones.)

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted).
	Line.	Wire.	
United Kingdom	34,056	209,046	69,907,
Australasia (1893)	48,215	91,465	9,027,
Bechuanaland Protectorate ...	300	...	...
Bermuda	32*	...	17,
British Guiana	298*	...	...
British Bechuanaland ...	226	...	...
Canada	31,841*	68,903	4,615,
Cape of Good Hope	5,482	13,767	1,424,
Ceylon	918	...	...
Cyprus	240	...	...
Gold Coast	265	...	...
Gibraltar	56	...	...
India	38,625*	120,159	3,309,
Malta	65	...	...
Mauritius	164	...	...
Natal	670	...	...
Newfoundland and Labrador ...	1,450	...	...
Protected Malay States ...	427	...	...
Straits Settlements	255	...	...
St. Helena	11	...	...
West Indies—			
Antigua	30	...	...
Grenada	75	...	...
Jamaica	767	...	...
Trinidad and Tobago ...	137	...	...
Zululand	32	...	...

NOTE.—The following particulars relate to telephone lines which are not included in the table:—United Kingdom, 28 exchanges with 1,370 subscribers; Cape of Good Hope, 307 miles; Bermuda, 300 miles; Canada, 6,200 miles line and 32,214 miles of wire; British Guiana, 28 miles with 368 subscribers; Mauritius, telephone exchange with 64 subscribers; Straits Settlements, 235 miles; Barbados, 35 miles (but no telegraph lines); Jamaica, 87 miles; Trinidad, 600 miles; and Australasia, about 17,100 miles of telephone wire.

Telegraphs in foreign countries.

933. The following are the lengths of electric telegraph lines and wire open and the number of messages sent in some of the principal

* Excluding cable, viz., 15 miles in Bermuda, 15½ in British Guiana, 215 in Canada, and 230 miles in India.

foreign countries, according to the latest returns. The information, where possible, has been drawn from official sources :—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Number of Miles of Telegraph open.		Number of Messages Annually (000's omitted.)
		Line.	Wire.	
Algeria	1892	4,310	10,000	...
Argentine Confederation	1891	19,600	44,450	2,340,
Austria-Hungary ...	1892	30,082	85,474	16,500,
Belgium	1891	4,617	22,739	7,976,
Bolivia	1891	1,300	1,950	16,*
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1892	1,765	2,995	297,†
Brazil	1891	17,390	26,000	1,130,
Bulgaria	1892	2,920	5,260	1,057,
Chile	1891	16,340	24,500	619,
China	1889	3,090	6,000	...
Cochin-China ...	1891	1,840	2,760	198,
Columbia	1891	5,250	7,370	505,‡
Costa Rica	1891	630	840	222,
Cuba	1891	2,810	4,400	...
Denmark	1892	6,690	13,400	1,673,
Ecuador	1891	1,075	1,600	...
Egypt	1891	5,355	8,590	1,470,
France	1892	62,347	194,500	45,329,
Germany	1892	67,423	231,770	31,175,
Greece	1892	4,678	5,555	1,168,§
Guatemala	1892	2,475	3,250§	624,
Hawaii	1890	250	890	...
Holland	1892	3,289	11,428	4,303,
Honduras	1890	1,840	2,760	...
Italy	1891	23,158	80,710	9,002,
Japan	1890	7,988	22,695	4,130,
Java	1889	4,248	...	476,
Luxemburg	1891	496	982	...
Mexico	1892	28,750	49,000	...
Nicaragua	1891	1,710	2,220	...
Orange Free State ...	1891	1,240	2,400	...
Paraguay	1891	390	800	32,
Persia	1891	4,000	6,500	125,
Peru	1891	1,650	2,470	...
Portugal	1890	3,800	8,000	1,730,‡
Roumania	1892	3,454	8,200	1,574,
Russia	1890	88,280	172,360	11,072,‡
Servia	1892	1,846	3,090	617,
Spain	1891	21,720	52,890	4,766,
South African Republic	1891	3,700	7,300	...
Sweden	1892	7,866	23,530	1,850,
Norway	1892	5,727	10,960	1,726,
Switzerland	1891	5,106	15,200	3,630,
Transvaal	1891	3,685	7,300	...
Turkey	1892	20,348	28,000	...
United States ...	1892	258,174	844,183	59,148,§
Uruguay	1891	3,350	5,300	224,
Venezuela	1892	3,600	5,400	420,‖

* Figures for 1886. † Figures for 1883. ‡ Figures for 1889. § Figures for 1891. ‖ Figures for 1890.

Telegraphs in each continent.

934. In *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887,* the number of miles of telegraph and the number of messages in each of the great continents of the world are set down as follow. To these the figures for the Australasian Colonies in 1893 have been added:—

ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS IN EACH CONTINENT.

Continent.	Miles of Line.	Messages (000's omitted).
Australasia	48,215	9,027,
Europe	326,709	138,634,
Asia	42,148	5,029,
Africa	17,981	1,221,
America	245,215	50,212,
Cables	103,096	...
The World ...	783,364	204,123,

Telegraphs of the world.

935. According to Mr. McCarty† (with a correction of the figures for Australasia), the length of telegraph lines in 1891-2 throughout the principal countries of the world was 940,960 miles and that of telegraph wire was 2,601,863 miles. It will be observed that the former, being for a later date, exceeds the total length of line given in the table by 157,600 miles.

Telephones.

936. Including aerial and underground cables, there were 1,287 miles of telephone line and 9,926 miles of telephone wire in the colony at the end of 1893. Some of these lines, however, are exclusively used by the Railway Department and are not available for public use, the wires being, where possible, carried on the same poles as telegraph wires. The telephone wires erected by the Postal Department are carried along 510 miles of special poles, and are for the most part connected with the telephone exchanges. The length of lines and wire, and the number of instruments in use, under the control of each Department are shown in the following table :—

TELEPHONES, 1893.

Under the control of—	Miles open.		Sets of Telephones in use.
	Lines (poles and cables).	Wire.	
Postal Department	620‡	9,070	3,516
Railway Department ...	667	856	710
Total ...	1,287	9,926	4,226

* Page 1061. The lengths have been reduced from kilometres to miles, on the assumption that a kilometre is equal to ·621 of a mile.

† *Annual Statistician*, San Francisco, 1893, page 393.

‡ Consisting of 509¾ miles of poles, 100¼ of aerial cable, and 10 of underground cable.

937. Until September, 1887, the telephone exchanges in Victoria were worked by a private company, but in that month the business, together with buildings and plant, was purchased by the Government. The price paid was £40,000, but a considerable amount had to be expended to place the exchanges in thorough repair. There are now twelve telephone exchanges in the colony. The receipts for 1893, inclusive of £3,330 from private lines, &c., amounted to £39,197; the total number of subscribers, exclusive of 207 who used private lines, at the end of the year was 2,308, and the amount of subscriptions payable during the year was £33,378. At present only subscribers are supposed to use the lines. Four public telephone offices have been established—the first having been opened on the 1st July, 1891. The number of subscribers at the various exchanges in the colony at the end of each of the last three years, together with the amount of subscriptions payable each year, was as follows*:— Telephone exchange.

SUBSCRIBERS TO TELEPHONE EXCHANGES, 1891 TO 1893.

	1891.	1892.	1893.
Melbourne	1,818	1,782	1,632
Ballarat	119	106	107
Bendigo (Sandhurst) ...	56	45	28
Geelong†	171‡	185	208‡
Warrnambool	57	59	54
Footscray	12	13	11
Brunswick	13	27	20
Windsor†	60	85	104
Malvern†	46	53	49
Brighton†	34	35	50
Hawthorn†	18	19	21
Williamstown†	—	—	10
New subscribers not entered in register	35	5	14
Total	2,439	2,414	2,308
Subscriptions payable during year	£37,226	£36,642	£33,378

NOTE.—There are also 207 private telephone lines, contributing £3,330 to the revenue.

938. Pneumatic tubes have been laid between the Central Telegraph Office and the Stock Exchange, a distance of about a quarter of a mile, and have continued to work satisfactorily. Pneumatic tubes.

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* For an account of the Victorian Telephone System, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1887-8, Vol. II., paragraph 978.

† These exchanges are also connected by means of trunk lines with the Melbourne Exchange.

‡ Including six on Geelong Trunk Line and two on the Cattle-yards.

Railways – Length, cost, &c.

939. The number of miles of railway open on the 30th June, 1893, was 2,959¼,* consisting of 2,661¾ miles of single and 297½ miles of double lines; and by the 30th June, 1894, the total length open increased to 3,004 miles.* The following table shows the names, lengths, and cost of construction of the different lines, and the distance travelled during the year ended 30th June, 1893:—

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, AND DISTANCE TRAVELLED.

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.†		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
Northern System.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Melbourne to Bendigo (exclusive of Melb. Terminus)	100¾	...	100¾	4,795,936‡	47,602	
Bendigo to Echuca (including bridge over Murray at Echuca)	...	55¼	55¼	683,372§	12,639	
Lancefield Junction, Lancefield, and Kilmore	...	33	33	184,851	5,602	
Carlsruhe to Creswick ...	½	45¾	46¼	336,510	7,276	
Kyneton to Redesdale ...	...	16	16	90,893	5,681	
Castlemaine to Dunolly ...	...	47½	47½	373,253	7,858	
Dunolly to Donald ...	...	56¾	56¾	259,670	4,576	
Donald to Birchip ...	...	32¼	32¼	48,631	1,496	
Castlemaine to Maldon ...	...	10¼	10¼	61,467	5,997	
Ballarat to Maryborough ...	...	42½	42½	274,863	6,467	
Ballarat Race-course Branch Line	...	2	2	7,401	3,701	2,341,030
Maryborough to Avoca ...	...	15	15	62,107	4,140	
Bendigo to Wycheproof ...	...	89¼	89¼	423,295	4,743	
Toolamba to Echuca ...	...	41¾	41¾	182,684	4,376	
Wedderburn Junction to Wedderburn	...	4¾	4¾	17,934	3,776	
Korong Vale to Boort ...	...	18	18	73,314	4,073	
Eaglehawk to Swan Hill ...	...	108¾	108¾	451,946	4,156	
Ballarat Race-course to Waubra	...	13¾	13¾	70,743	5,145	
Inglewood to Dunolly ...	...	24¾	24¾	95,774	3,870	
Wandong, Heathcote, and Bendigo	...	68	68	391,115	5,752	
Maldon to Shelbourne ...	...	9¾	9¾	70,108	7,191	
Total	101¼	735	836¼	8,955,867	10,710	

* Including 1¼ miles on disputed territory near the South Australian border; but exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles.

† Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) on page 541 *post*.

‡ Excluding the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, which cost £1,312,488.

§ Including a bridge over the Murray at Echuca, constructed conjointly by Victoria and New South Wales, the proportion paid by Victoria to 30th June, 1894, being £49,282.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
Western System.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Footscray Junction to Williamstown (including Piers and Breakwater)	6	...	6	493,013†	82,169	
Newport to Geelong (including line to Geelong Wharf and Williamstown Race-course Line)	1¾	37¾	39½	1,174,938‡	29,745	
North Geelong to Ballarat...	53½	...	53½	1,893,988	34,841	
Geelong to Queenscliff—(Queenscliff Junction to Queenscliff)	...	20¾	20¾	111,993	5,397	
Geelong to Warrnambool (including Geelong Race-course Branch Line)	...	123	123	791,303	6,433	
Mt. Moriac to Wensleydale	...	11¼	11¼	39,661	3,525	
Birregurra to Forrest ...	...	19¾	19¾	147,602	7,474	
Irrewarra to Beeac ...	...	8¾	8¾	47,385	5,415	
Camperdown (Curdie's River Junction) to Timboon	...	22¼	22¼	111,815	5,025	
Terang to Mortlake ...	...	13	13	55,450	4,265	
Koroit to Warrnambool ...	...	9½	9½	82,036	8,635	
Koroit to Port Fairy ...	...	11¼	11¼	91,876	8,167	
Lal Lal Race-course ...	...	2	2	11,490	5,745	2,818,867
Ballarat East to Buninyong	...	7½	7½	64,753	8,634	
Ballarat to Ararat ...	3	54	57	401,834	7,050	
Ararat to S.A. Border ...	1	156¼	§157¼	945,698	6,014	
Ballarat Cattle Yards ...	...	3	3	12,896	4,299	
Ballarat to Lintons ...	...	21¼	21¼	137,221	6,457	
Ararat to Portland ...	...	120½	120½	600,521	4,984	
Dunkeld to Koroit ...	...	49¼	49¼	177,716	3,608	
Hamilton to Coleraine ...	...	23	23	110,103	4,787	
Hamilton to Penshurst ...	...	19	19	77,568	4,083	
Branxholme to Casterton ...	...	32	32	176,266	5,508	
Ararat to Avoca ...	...	39½	39½	173,783	4,400	
Lubeck to Rupanyup ...	...	9½	9½	45,076	4,745	
Murtoa to Warracknabeal...	...	31¼	31¼	143,092	4,579	
Warracknabeal to Beulah ...	...	22	22	37,369	1,625	
Horsham to Noradjuha ...	...	20¼	20¼	80,471	3,974	
Footscray to Warrenheip ...	...	62¼	62¼	709,005	11,390	
Bacchus Marsh Junction to Newport	...	4¾	4¾	26,766	5,635	
Total	65¼	954½	1,019¾	8,972,688	8,799	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) on page 541 *post*.

† Including the pier and breakwater, and western pier, which cost £179,549.

‡ Including the cost of the Geelong pier.

§ Includes 1¼ miles constructed on disputed territory on the border of South Australia.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
North-Eastern System.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Essendon Junction to Essendon (including Race-course Line)	5	...	5	154,634	30,927	
Essendon to Wodonga ...	61	121	182	2,064,443	11,343	
Wodonga to Murray River	...	2¼	2¼	36,047	16,021	
North Melbourne to Somerton *viâ* Coburg	5	7½	12½	276,335	22,107	
Royal Park Junction to Clifton Hill	¾	2	2¾	154,373	56,136	
Fitzroy Branch	...	1	1	76,812	76,812	
Fitzroy to Whittlesea ...	1¼	20¾	22	243,815	11,083	
Tallarook to Mansfield and Alexandra Road	...	79½	79½	483,338	6,080	
Mangalore to Numurkah ...	...	65½	65½	333,177	5,087	2,275,348
Numurkah to Nathalia ...	...	14	14	51,601	3,686	
Numurkah to Cobram ...	...	21½	21½	80,502	3,744	
Murchison to Rushworth ...	...	13¼	13¼	71,741	5,414	
Shepparton to Dookie ...	...	15	15	53,686	3,579	
Benalla to Yarrawonga ...	...	40¼	40¼	172,856	4,295	
Wangaratta to Yackandandah	...	35¾	35¾	256,448	7,173	
Everton to Bright ...	...	35	35	185,867	5,310	
Springs to Wahgunyah ...	...	14	14	68,858	4,918	
Wodonga to Tallangatta ...	...	25½	25½	187,737	7,362	
Total ...	73	513¾	586¾	4,952,270	8,440	
Eastern and South Suburban Systems.						
Spencer and Flinders streets Junction	¾	...	¾	138,804	185,072	
South Yarra to Oakleigh ...	6¾	...	6¾	274,628	40,686	
Oakleigh to Sale... ...	10	109	119	1,043,717	8,771	
Caulfield to Frankston ...	10¼	9¾	20	175,128	8,756	
Frankston to Stony Point...	...	18½	18½	102,575	5,545	
Mornington Junction to Mornington	...	7¾	7¾	60,534	7,811	†
Warragul to Neerim South	...	13½	13½	123,469	9,146	
Moe to Thorpdale ...	...	10¾	10¾	116,609	10,847	
Morwell to Mirboo ...	...	20	20	153,695	7,685	
Traralgon to Heyfield ...	...	23¼	23¼	121,465	5,224	
Heyfield to Bairnsdale ...	...	50¾	50¾	258;977	5,103	
Sale to Stratford ...	...	9¼	9¼	42,626	4,608	
Maffra to Briagolong ...	...	12¼	12¼	52,767	4,308	

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general information. See footnote (§) on next page.

† For distance travelled see next page.

RAILWAYS.—LENGTH, COST, ETC.—*continued.*

Lines.	Length open on the 30th June, 1893.			Cost of Construction.*		Distance travelled during the Year.
	Double.	Single.	Total.	Total.	Average per Mile.	
Eastern and South Suburban Systems—contd.	Miles	Miles.	Miles.	£	£	Miles.
Hawthorn to Healesville ...	11¾	23¾	35½	557,246	15,697	
Hawthorn to Kew ...	...	1¼	1¼	72,796	58,237	
Brighton to Picnic Point ...	2	...	2	71,601	35,801	
Ringwood to Upper Fern-tree Gully	...	7½	7½	58,837	7,845	
Dandenong to Port Albert	...	117¼	117¼	871,469	7,433	2,286,772
Korumburra to Coal Creek	...	¾	¾	5,069	6,759	
Fairfield to Waverley Road	...	10¾	10¾	297,780	27,700	
Burnley to Oakleigh ...	...	7¼	7¼	171,640	23,674	
Collingwood to Heidelberg	...	5¼	5¼	188,548†	35,914	
Hobson's Bay Lines(including the Port Melbourne Pier)	16½	...	16½	1,897,854‡	115,021	1,053,117
Total ...	58	458½	516½	6,857,834	13,278	
Grand Total§ ...	297½	2,661¾	2,959¼‖	29,738,659§	10,050	10,775,134

940. From the 1st February, 1884, to the end of 1891, when the Victorian railways were under the management and control of Commissioners, those officers supervised the construction as well as the working of the lines; but on the 1st January, 1892, the duty of construction was transferred to the Board of Land and Works under the provisions of the *Railways Act* 1891,¶ together with the officers and other persons employed in the Engineer-in-Chief's branch of the Railway Department.

Transfer of railway construction to Board of Land and Works.

* Exclusive of rolling-stock, cost of Melbourne station, and general construction. See footnote (§) *infra.*

† Including junction station, Alphington, about £50,000.

‡ Including expenditure on works, &c., between Prince's-bridge station (Melbourne) and Windsor, not yet apportioned, amounting to £248,627.

§ The total cost of the railways opened to the 30th June, 1893, was £37,865,436, viz., £29,738,659 as shown above, £5,132,958 on rolling-stock, £1,312,488 on the Melbourne and North Melbourne stations, £1,267,381 on general construction (such as sheds, workshops, machinery, &c.), and £413,950 cost of floating loans. To the 30th June, 1894, the total cost was (inclusive of cost of floating loans, £563,861) £38,312,424. See paragraphs 956 and 957 *post.*

‖ Exclusive of the Dookie and Katamatite Tramway, taken over from the Yarrawonga Shire Council, by which it was constructed and worked, the Railway Department to maintain and work it experimentally for one year. In addition to the Government lines of railway, a line 5 miles in length has been constructed between Rosstown and Elsternwick, suburbs of Melbourne. This line has not yet been worked.

¶ 55 Vict. No. 1250.

Railways in progress.

941. The following is a statement of the proposed lengths of the railways in progress at the 30th June, 1893 :—

RAILWAYS IN PROGRESS, 30TH JUNE, 1893.

Names of Lines.	Approximate Length.
COUNTRY LINES.	Miles.
Beulah to Hopetoun	16
Natimuk to Goroke	28¼
Korumburra to Strezlecki and Silkstone	3½
Korumburra to Jumbunna	3½
Total	51¼

NOTE.—The expenditure on lines in progress was £10,378.

Railways authorized but not commenced.

942. The only lines authorized, but not commenced, on the 30th June, 1893, were the Frankston Cemetery line, three-quarters of a mile in length ; Nathalia to Picola, 6¾ miles ; and Heidelberg to Eltham 8½ miles. The expenditure to 30th June, 1894, on the survey of these lines was £508.

Rolling-stock.

943. According to the following table a small increase took place in 1893 as compared with the previous year in nearly all descriptions of rolling-stock. The increased expenditure on rolling-stock was £87,230 :—

ROLLING-STOCK, 1892 AND 1893.

Year ended 30th June.	Number constructed of—						Total Expenditure on Rolling-stock.
	Loco-motives.	First Class and Composite Carriages.	Second Class Carriages.	Sheep and Cattle Trucks.	Goods Trucks, Waggons, &c.	Guard Vans and other Vehicles.	
							£
1892	462	503	475	693	7,539	546	5,045,728
1893	499	512	458	694	7,892	550	5,132,958
Increase ...	37	9	...	1	353	4	87,230
Decrease ...	...	...	17	...	...	...	...

Miles open and travelled.

944. By the following statement of the number of miles open and the number of train miles travelled, and of the passengers and goods

carried, during the financial years 1891–2 and 1892–3, it is shown that although an increase of nearly 4 per cent. took place in the mileage open, the passenger traffic decreased by 16 per cent. and the goods traffic by 6 per cent. At the same time, by reason of economy exercised, the decrease in the train mileage was 9 per cent.:—

RAILWAYS.—MILES OPEN AND TRAVELLED, AND PASSENGERS AND GOODS CARRIED, 1891–2 AND 1892–3.*

Year.	Extent open.		Train Mileage.	Passengers.†	Goods and Live Stock.
	At end of Year.	Average for Year.			
	Miles.	Miles.	Miles.	No.	Tons.
1891–2 ...	2,903	2,829	11,807,677	55,148,122	2,720,886
1892–3‡ ...	2,959§	2,933	10,775,134	46,520,784	2,558,378
Increase ...	56	104	...	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	1,032,543	8,627,338	162,508

945. The following lines or section of lines were opened for traffic during the year 1892–3 at the dates named :— Lines opened during 1892-3.

RAILWAYS OPENED IN VICTORIA DURING 1892–3.

Date of Opening.	Line or Section.	Length in Miles.
1892.		
28th October ...	Korumburra to Coal Creek	¾
1893.		
5th January ...	Warracknabeal to Beulah	22
28th March ...	Donald to Birchip	32¼
	Total	55

* During the year 1893-4 the train mileage was 10,145,307; the passengers carried numbered 40,880,378; and the quantity of goods and live stock carried was 2,455,811 tons.

† In order to compute the number of passengers, the single tickets sold have been added to 720 for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, and 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and half these proportions for tickets issued to boys and girls. Tickets available for two or more systems, however, are reckoned twice or oftener, accordingly; the addition made in 1892-3 for travelling over more than one system being 11,924,291. No addition has been made for free passes.

‡ The extent open is exclusive of the Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles, taken over on the 22nd November, 1892, from the Yarrawonga Shire Council, by whom it was constructed and worked, the Railway Department undertaking to maintain and work it experimentally for one year.

§ The extent open is exclusive of Dookie to Katamatite Tramway, 17 miles, but the train mileage and traffic is included. (See last footnote.)

Receipts and working expenses.

946. The following were the railway receipts and working expenses during the financial years 1891–2 and 1892–3 :—

RAILWAYS.—RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES, 1891–2 AND 1892–3.*

Year ended 30th June.	Receipts.				Working Expenses.	Net. Income.	Proportion of Working Expenses to Receipts.
	Passenger Fares.	Freight on Goods and Live Stock.	Sundries.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£	Per cent.
1892 ...	1,386,843	1,450,807	257,472	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983	69·08
1893 ...	1,260,880	1,417,081	247,987†	2,925,948	1,850,291	1,075,657	63·23
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	...	118,674	...
Decrease ...	125,963	33,726	9,485	169,174	287,848	...	5·85

Increase in railway income.

947. It will be observed that, whilst the average extent of lines open for traffic in 1892–3 was nearly 4 per cent. above that in 1891–2, the net income increased by £118,674, for, although the receipts fell off by £169,174, the expenditure was reduced by £287,848. The principal falling-off in the receipts occurred in the passenger traffic, whilst the only increase (£6,700) appeared under the item "Rents," owing to the extension of the policy of leasing unoccupied railway lands.

Proportion of working expenses to receipts.

948. The proportion of working expenses to receipts was only 63 per cent. in 1892–3 as compared with 69 per cent. in 1891–2, 70 per cent in 1890–91, 68 per cent. in 1889-90, 62½ per cent. in 1888–9, an average of 60⅘ per cent. during the previous five years, and of 55 per cent. during the five years ended with 1882. Thus a considerable reduction has been effected in the proportion as compared with the three preceding years, when the percentage was unduly augmented in consequence of the rapid extension of new and consequently unremunerative lines of railway, and of the reduction of passengers' fares and merchandise rates some years previously, when the net revenue was found to be more than sufficient to meet the interest on the railway loans.

Economy effected in expenditure.

949. Considerable economy in the expenditure of the Railway Department was effected in 1892–3, by amalgamation of offices—which was still proceeding at the end of that year; by a net reduction in the staff by retirement, dismissal, death, or transfer

* During the year 1893-4, the Railway receipts amounted to £2,726,159, and the working expenses to £1,635,419. The net income was thus £1,090,740 ; and the proportion of working expenses to receipts 59·99 per cent.

† This amount is made up of parcels, &c., £97,859 (£105,101); horses, carriages, and dogs, £17,409 (£20,938) ; mails, £63,037 (£63,452) ; rents, £54,716 (£47,980) ; miscellaneous, £14,966 (£20,001). The figures for the preceding year are in parentheses.

to another Department of 471 permanent employés—(besides large numbers of casual and other hands not under the provisions of the Railways Act); by a reduction of the working time of workmen, labourers, and others to five and a half days (of eight hours each) per week since the 8th August, 1892; by the reduction of train mileage (which in 1891-2 resulted in a saving of £10,000); by the substitution of cattle-pits for gates at upwards of 200 level crossings, thus resulting in a saving of wages; by the operations in the workshops having been confined as far as possible to necessary repairs, construction of new rolling-stock on a large scale having been abandoned for a time; and by a considerable reduction in the cost of maintenance of the permanent way and works, on which the net expenditure (*i.e.*, after deducting sums credited for sale of old material), fell from £412,336, £146 per mile open, or 8·38d. per train mile in 1891–2, to £327,959, £112* per mile open, or 7·31d.* per train mile in 1892–3. With a view to greater economy and efficiency in haulage power—which it is believed could be effected, both by the cutting down and improvement of grades, and by adapting the locomotives to the traffic—a start was made with two motors for light traffic, originally introduced with the Rowan car, which have been in constant use with great success on two suburban lines, whilst three more, for use on light country lines, were constructed during the year. In regard to the economies in the Locomotive Branch, however, the Commissioners state that the scheme for re-organization and retrenchment in this branch has, as yet, only in a slight degree been carried out, but it is expected to result in large economies without impairing efficiency. The following are a few of the principal items saved during the year by reason of economy and retrenchment:—

REDUCED EXPENDITURE 1892–3 AS COMPARED WITH 1891–2.

	Saving.
Locomotive charges, owing to reduced train mileage, reduction in working hours, &c.	£87,120
Maintenance of permanent way, &c.	84,400
Substitution of kerosene for gas	12,000

950. The two Mallee lines opened in the year under review (viz.:—Warracknabeal to Beulah, and Donald to Birchip) were constructed at a cost (exclusive of rolling-stock) of only £1,625† and £1,496† per mile respectively, as compared with £3,464—the lowest cost for any line previously constructed, and an average for

Light lines constructed.

* These proportions, however, would have been increased to £120, and 7¾d. respectively, only for the exceptionally large credits during the year, which went in reduction of the expenditure. In 1890-91, the proportions were as high as £162 and 8·39d.

† According to the latest report, these averages are given as £2,265 and £2,127 respectively.

all lines of over £10,000 per mile. These lines, moreover, are being worked without platforms at stations, and with a minimum of siding accommodation; whilst the booking is done in the train, which is under the thorough surveillance of the guard. Large economies have resulted from the adoption of the system, which is to be extended wherever practicable.

Use of Victorian coal.

951. In reference to Victorian coal, which is now largely used for railway purposes, the Commissioners report that experiments are being conducted with a view to fix a fair price for it commensurate with its value. The rate of carriage for this coal has been reduced from 1d. per ton per mile—the rate charged for all other coal—to ¾d., of which the consignee pays ½d., the difference of ¼d. being recouped to the Department by the Government. The reduced rate of ¾d., however, has been found unremunerative, and a further subsidy is sought by the Department to cover loss.

Road competition.

952. A large amount of undue competition on roads by teamsters has sprung up, ascribed to the fact that labour, horses, and feed are cheap, and that there has been little or no employment for many carriers. In the Northern and North-western Districts, however, where the competition is most active, the goods revenue of the Department has also increased; and it is thought that, with a slight re-adjustment of rates, the traffic will be restored.

Earnings and expenses per mile.

953. The following table shows the average extent of Government railways open, the gross earnings and expenses, and the net profits per mile open, in each of the last twenty years:—

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1873–4 TO 1892–3.

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1873–4	414	2,056	905	1,151
1874–5	541	1,701	890	811
1875–6	608	1,636	821	815
1877	787	1,443	753	690
1878	967	1,258	647	611
1879	1,091	1,120	587	533
1880	1,194	1,250	682	568*
1881	1,215	1,371	752	619*
1882	1,300	1,370	845	525

* The increases in these years were in consequence of the transactions of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's lines—on which the net profits per mile are naturally larger than on the country lines—being included for the first time in those years.

EARNINGS AND EXPENSES OF RAILWAYS PER MILE OPEN, 1873–4 TO 1892–3*—*continued.*

Year.	Average Number of Miles Open.	Gross Earnings per Mile.	Expenses per Mile.	Net Profits per Mile.
		£	£	£
1883	1,432	1,326	890	436
1884 (6 months) ...	1,598	701	425	276
1884–5	1,655	1,318	772	546
1885–6	1,691	1,377	775	602
1886–7	1,791	1,370	797	574
1887–8	1,947	1,415	900†	515
1888–9	2,142	1,452	908	544
1889–90... ...	2,330	1,344	915	429
1890–91... ...	2,650	1,245	872	373
1891–2	2,829	1,094	756	338
1892–3	2,933	998	631	367

954. It will be observed that in 1873–4, when only 400 miles were open, the net profits averaged over £1,100 per mile, but they fell off, as the lines were extended, to £611 in 1878, when 1,000 miles were open. Between this year and 1888–9, the profits ranged between £500 and £600 per mile, with one exception; but in 1889–90 they fell below £500 per mile, and in the last three years below £400. The maximum profits since 1878, amounting to rather over £600 per mile, were reached in 1881 and 1885–6. The smallest profits realized were in 1891–2, and the next in 1892–3, the falling being attributable partly to the rapid extension of railways, and partly to commercial and financial depression. Decrease of net profits per mile.

955. The total amount borrowed by the Government for railway construction to the end of June, 1892, inclusive of the debentures of the late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Company, but exclusive of loans paid off from the consolidated revenue, viz.:—£344,200 prior to 1892–3, was £35,806,977, of which £1,024,038 was raised during the year 1892–3. Whilst, however, the gross proceeds exceeded the nominal amount by £477,952, on the other hand the expense of floating the loans amounted to £891,902,‡ and thus the net amount available for railway construction was only £35,393,027. Railway debt.

956. In addition to the amount derived from loans, certain other sums, amounting in the aggregate to £3,147,940, have also been made available for railway construction, viz., £2,803,740 derived from the alienation of Crown lands, and £344,200 from the consolidated revenue towards repayment of loans. The total expenditure on the Capital account of railways.

* During the year 1893-4, the average number of miles open was 2,983; the gross earnings averaged £914 per mile; the expenses per mile £549; and the net profit per mile £366.

† Including expenses of the Windsor accident.

‡ Including £12,193 increase of debt on conversion of debentures into stock at a lower rate of interest.

construction of railways had amounted at the end of June, 1893, to £37,876,322, and at the same period the balance at credit of the capital account was £1,078,595. The following is a statement of that account to date :—

CAPITAL ACCOUNT OF VICTORIAN RAILWAYS TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.

RECEIPTS.		
Amount of loans outstanding	£35,806,977	
Capital derived from the Consolidated Revenue—		
Per Railway Loan Liquidation and Construction Account*	2,225,000	
Per Railway Construction Account* ...	578,740	
Loans paid off finally	344,200	
Total receipts		£38,954,917
EXPENDITURE.		
Construction of completed lines		
Permanent way	£29,738,659	
Rolling-stock, general construction, &c.†	8,126,777	
Construction of lines in progress, and rolling-stock	10,378	
Preliminary surveys	508	
Total expenditure		37,876,322
Balance available		£1,078,595

Net income and cost of railways compared.

957. The first two items of expenditure in the above statement, amounting to £37,865,436, represent the capital cost of the lines open for traffic at the end of the year 1892–3, whilst the mean for the year may be set down at £37,590,400. The net income of the Victorian railways in 1892–3 has already been stated‡ to have been £1,075,657. A short calculation based upon these two amounts will show that the railways in that year made a return upon their capital cost of 2·841 per cent., equal to £2 16s. 10d. per £100, as compared with a proportion of 2·619 per cent., or of £2 12s. 4d. per £100, in 1891–2; of 2·886 per cent., or £2 17s. 9d. per £100, in 1890–91; and of 3·234, or £3 4s. 8d. per £100, in 1889–90.§ On the 30th June, 1893, the nominal rate of interest payable on the borrowed capital averaged 4·01 per cent., which, with expenses of paying interest, would be increased to about 4·08 per cent.‖ At the end of 1883 the average rate was as high as 5 per cent., but owing to the redemption of 6 per cent. debentures and the issue during subsequent years of 4 and 3½ per cent. debentures in

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* See footnote (†) on page 124 *ante*.

† Includes net cost—less net premiums—of floating the loans, £413,950; and cost Melbourne station, £1,275,253. See also footnote (§) on page 541 *ante*. For cost of rolling-stock only, see paragraph 943 *ante*.

‡ See table following paragraph 946 *ante*.

§ During the year 1893-4, the net income, which amounted to £1,090,700, was equivalent to 2·864 per cent. on the mean capital cost (£38,088,900) of the lines opened for traffic.

‖ See table on page 202 *ante*.

lieu thereof, a reduction of £180,195,* upon a total of £527,833, was effected in the annual interest payable.†

958. The following is a statement of the proportion which the net earnings of the railways have borne to their capital cost during each of the last twelve financial years :— Proportion of income to capital cost.

PROPORTION OF EARNINGS TO COST OF RAILWAYS, 1881 TO 1893.‡

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1881	4·083	1887–8	3·888
1882	3·512	1888–9	4·180
1883	2·958	1889–90	3·234
1884–5	4·081	1890–91	2·886
1885–6	4·373	1891–2	2·619
1886–7	4·196	1892–3	2·841

959. The late Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Company's railways, formerly consisting of $6\frac{3}{4}$ miles of single and $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles of double line—or $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles in all—between Melbourne and the principal suburbs on the south side of the Yarra, were purchased by the Government on the 1st July, 1878. For the first twelve months after the purchase they were worked by the company for the State, but have since been under immediate Government control. The lines are now double throughout. The cost to the 30th June, 1893, including rolling-stock, was £2,244,854. This amount includes expenditure on rolling-stock in course of construction, also £248,627 for additions and improvements to the permanent way, portion of which is properly chargeable to other lines. Purchase by the State of private railways.

960. Hobson's Bay Railway debentures of the value of £311,400, including £30,000§ on 1st July, 1892, have been redeemed since the lines were purchased by the Government. The debentures now outstanding, bearing 5 per cent. interest, represent a total value of £153,900. Rates of interest on debentures of purchased railways.

961. Dating from the period at which the Hobson's Bay lines were purchased by the State, there had been, until the end of 1883, a large falling-off in the net income derivable therefrom, whilst in one year (1882) the working expenses actually exceeded the receipts by nearly £72,000. After the railways were placed under the control of Commissioners there was a marked improvement, and in at least four of the last eight financial years the percentage of the proportion of net gain (after payment of interest) to capital cost was apparently even higher than it was before the railways were purchased from the company. In the year 1892–3 the net gain was about £10,118, being equivalent to nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. upon the capital, which proportion was considerably lower than in all except 1887–8—when an accident Hobson's Bay lines before and after purchase.

* Excluding interest on £276,100 paid off out of revenue.
† For a comparison of the net earnings with the interest paid, see page 108 *ante*.
‡ Figures for 1893-4 are given in footnote (§) on previous page
§ Of this, however, £1,000 has not yet been actually paid away.

occurred—of the eight preceding years, although higher than in any other previous year since the purchase of the lines. In the years 1885–6 to 1890–91 the gain resulting from the working of these lines varied from £50,000 to over £120,000 per annum, and this helped to cover the loss on non-paying country lines; but in 1892–3 the contribution from this source fell to £10,000. The following table has been designed with the object of giving a comparative view of the profits or losses on working these lines before and since their purchase, and shows for each year their capital cost and the interest payable thereon, the net income and its percentage on the capital cost, also the amount and percentage of gain or loss on the working of the lines :—

HOBSON'S BAY LINES BEFORE AND AFTER PURCHASE BY THE STATE.

Year.	Capital Cost of Lines.*	Interest payable on Capital Cost.		Net income. (Excess of Receipts over Expenditure.)		Net gain (+) or Loss (−) on Working Lines after Payment of Interest.	
		Amount.	Average Annual Rate per cent.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.†
	£	£		£		£	
1873 to 1876 (annual average)	1,000,000	56,500‡	5·65	82,627	8·26	+ 26,127	+ 2·61
1877–8	1,015,011	57,348‡	5·65	81,152	8·00	+ 23,804	+ 2·35
1878–9	1,337,128	65,093	4·87	43,728	3·27	− 21,365	− 1·60
1879 (6 months)...	1,337,128	32,546	4·87	34,700	5·18	+ 2,154	+ ·31
1880	1,362,316	65,476	4·81	61,317	4·50	− 4,159	− ·31
1881	1,392,975	65,660	4·71	19,414	1·39	− 46,246	− 3·32
1882	1,460,195	68,085	4·66	− 71,828§	− 4·92§	− 139,913	− 9·58
1883	1,576,520	72,413	4·59	23,579	1·50	− 48,834	− 3·09
1884 (6 months)...	1,647,150	37,380	4·54	45,995	5·59	+ 8,615	+ 1·05
1884–5	1,715,460	77,490	4·52	113,731	6·63	+ 36,241	+ 2·11
1885–6	1,808,450	81,015	4·48	129,709	7·17	+ 48,694	+ 2·69
1886–7	1,886,200	83,736	4·44	141,748	7·52	+ 58,012	+ 3·08
1887–8	1,957,890	86,410	4·41	26,505‖	1·35	− 59,905	− 3·06
1888–9	2,020,273	88,910	4·40	212,719	10·53	+ 123,809	+ 6·13
1889–90 ...	2,092,704	91,578	4·36	174,260	8·33	+ 82,682	+ 3·95
1890–91 ...	2,172,132	94,000	4·33	146,462	6·74	+ 52,462	+ 2·41
1891–2	2,218,703	95,990	4·33	129,920	5·86	+ 33,930	+ 1·53
1892–3	2,237,713	96,445	4·31	106,563	4·76	+ 10,118	+ ·45

NOTE.—The lines were purchased by the State on the 1st July, 1878.

* The figures in this column represent the capital cost about the middle of the year or period named. On the 30th June, 1892, the capital cost was £2,230,572, and on the 30th June, 1893, £2,244,854, as stated in paragraph 959 *ante*.

† Rate during periods of six months doubled for purposes of comparison with whole years.

‡ These amounts have been calculated by charging interest upon the whole capital at the same rate as the average of that payable upon the debenture capital.

§ The minus sign (−) indicates that the working expenses exceeded the receipts.

‖ Small net increase accounted for by the Windsor accident, on account of which £128,988 was paid as compensation during the year.

962. It will be observed that since their purchase by the State there has been an actual loss on the lines during six of the years shown, but a gain in the remaining nine years. During the most recent financial year the net income was equivalent to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum on the capital cost, which was nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. higher than the average rate at which the capital was borrowed; whilst the net amount gained, after providing for interest, was £10,118. The falling-off in the net revenue, as compared with the previous year, was about £23,400, as compared with 1890–91, £40,000, as compared with 1889–90, £67,700, and as compared with 1888-9, £106,100, which is partly to be attributed to the competition of cable trams—worked by a private company—which were largely extended during the two years ended with 1889–90, and partly to the general depression prevailing.

Profit and loss on working Hobson's Bay lines.

963. The figures in the fifth column (net income) show that, during the fifteen years between the purchase of the lines and the end of June, 1893, the receipts exceeded the working expenses by £1,338,522; and the figures in the last column but one show that there was a net gain upon working the lines in the same period amounting, after paying interest on capital, to £136,295.

Gain on working Hobson's Bay lines in 15 years.

964. The falling-off in the net income of the Hobson's Bay lines during the years 1881, 1882, 1883, and 1887–8 was largely due to the heavy compensation it was necessary to pay to sufferers from accidents which occurred thereon during the years 1881, 1882, and 1886–7. During the last fourteen and a half years the amount of compensation so paid was no less than £512,973, equal to about 8 per cent. of the gross receipts, and was almost twice as much as on all the other lines of the colony put together.

Compensation for railway accidents.

965. The revenue returned in 1892–3 in proportion to the cost of construction (including rolling-stock) was $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. on the Hobson's Bay lines, $4\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. on those of the North-Eastern system (which carries the Sydney traffic), and about 3 per cent. on those of the Northern and Western systems, but on the lines of the Eastern system there was a slight excess of working expenses over revenue. Excepting in the case of the Hobson's Bay lines, where there has been a continuous falling-off since 1888–9, these proportions compare favorably with those in the two preceding years, but are somewhat lower than in 1888–9 and

Return on capital cost of each railway system.

1889–90, except on the Northern system, on which the proportion was higher in 1892–3 than in any year since 1887–8. The following are the results obtained on the working of the various systems during the five financial years ended with 1892–3, as calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne:—

PERCENTAGE OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF EACH RAILWAY SYSTEM, 1888–9 TO 1892–3.

	1888–9.	1889–90.	1890–91.	1891–2.	1892–3.
Northern system	2·70	2·81	2·69	2·58	2·96
Western system	4·08	3·24	2·88	2·67	3·13
North-Eastern system	6·30	4·57	4·59	4·21	4·37
Eastern system (exclusive of Hobson's Bay lines)	1·75	·28	−·15	−3·22	−·07
Hobson's Bay lines	10·53	8·33	6·74	5·86	4·76
All lines	4·18	3·23	2·89	2·62	2·87

Gross income and expenditure of railways, 1853 to 1893-4.

966. According to a statement distributed to members of the Legislative Assembly in November, 1894, the aggregate income from the State railways from the earliest time to the 30th June, 1894, was 49½ millions sterling, and the net income, after paying working expenses, nearly 20 millions; but, after allowing for interest paid on borrowed capital, there was a net deficiency of over 7½ millions sterling. The expenditure on construction during the whole period was close on 37¾ millions, of which over 2¾ millions was derived from the sale of land. The following is a summary of the figures given in the statement referred to :—

VICTORIAN RAILWAYS ACCOUNT WITH THE TREASURY, 1853 TO 1893–4.

REVENUE ACCOUNT.	
Income, 1858 to 1893–4	£49,594,526
Working expenses, 1858 to 1893–4	29,900,426*
Net income	19,694,100
Less interest, &c.	27,250,695
Net deficiency	£7,556,595
CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.	
From Loans, 1856 to 1893–4	£34,925,197
„ Land Fund, 1853 to 1893–4	2,819,794†
Total	£37,744,991

* Including interest on Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures.
† Derived from the alienation of Crown lands.

967. The following table shows the number of miles of railway open, and the proportion that the extent of lines bore to area and population, in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of every fifth year from 1870 to 1890, and for the two years ended with 1892 :— Railways in Australasian Colonies.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Victoria	1870	274	31	38
	1875	617	70	78
	1880	1,199	136	139
	1885	1,676	191	175
	1890	2,471	281	221
	1891	2,764	315	239
	1892	2,903	330	250
New South Wales ...	1870	335	11	67
	1875	437	14	74
	1880	850	28	115
	1885	1,777	57	186
	1890	2,263	73	205
	1891	2,263	73	198
	1892	2,270	73	192
Queensland	1870	206	3	178
	1875	265	4	146
	1880	633	9	280
	1885	1,434	21	455
	1890	2,112	32	547
	1891	2,195	33	535
	1892	2,320	35	558
South Australia ...	1870	133	1	72
	1875	274	3	130
	1880	667	7	249
	1885	1,063	12	339
	1890	1,774†	20	561
	1891	1,830†	20	568
	1892	1,824†	20	551
Western Australia ...	1870	...	...	...
	1875	38	...	142
	1880	72	...	248
	1885	184	2	523
	1890	524	5	1,065
	1891	656	7	1,231
	1892	651	7	1,110

* For the last three years the figures for Victoria, New South Wales, Queensland, and South Australia relate to the 30th June of the years named; whilst those for New Zealand relate to the 31st March of the ensuing year. In other cases the figures relate to the 31st December.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory.

Railways in Australasian Colonies—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Miles of Railway open.*		
		Number.	Per 10,000 Square Miles of Territory.	Per 100,000 Inhabitants.
Tasmania	1870	...	...	...
	1875	150	57	145
	1880	172	65	150
	1885	257	97	192
	1890	399	151	275
	1891	425	161	278
	1892	475	180	310
New Zealand	1870	...	...	...
	1875	542	52	144
	1880	1,258	121	259
	1885	1,654	159	288
	1890	1,956	187	313
	1891	2,011	192	317
	1892	2,036	195	313

NOTE.—Private lines are included with Government lines in this table. The following are the lengths of private lines so included:—84½ miles in New South Wales, 18 miles in South Australia, 453 miles in Western Australia, 55 miles in Tasmania, and 150 miles in New Zealand. Tramways are not included. For miles of railway open in each colony in 1893, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet), also Appendix B *post*.

Gauges of lines in Australasia.

968. All Victorian lines are constructed upon a gauge of 5ft. 3in., which is also the national gauge in South Australia, but has not been adhered to in that colony, as 1,319 out of 1,824 miles have been constructed upon a 3ft. 6in. gauge. In New South Wales a 4ft. 8½in. gauge has been adopted, but the private line of railway between Moama and Deniliquin, which is connected with the Victorian line from Sandhurst to Echuca, has been constructed upon a 5ft. 3in. gauge. In Queensland, Western Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand all the railways have been constructed upon a gauge of 3ft. 6in.

Order of colonies in respect to length of railways.

969. During twelve years Victoria added 1,704 miles to the length of her lines of railway, as compared with 1,420 by New South Wales, 1,687 by Queensland, 1,157 by South Australia, and 778 by New Zealand. In 1892 the lines of Victoria extended over 633 miles more than those of New South Wales, and 583 miles more than those of Queensland. The following is the order in which the respective colonies stood in 1892, in regard to the length of their lines of railway :—

Order of Colonies in Reference to Length of Railways.

1. Victoria.
2. Queensland.
3. New South Wales.
4. New Zealand.
5. South Australia.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

*See footnote (*) on preceding page.

970. In regard to the extent of railways open in proportion to area, Victoria was much in advance of the other colonies; but, in proportion to population, she occupied the lowest position but one on the list. The following is the order of the colonies in 1892 in these respects :— Order of colonies in respect to length of railway to area and population.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO THE PROPORTION OF LENGTH OF RAILWAYS.

To Area.	To Population.
1. Victoria.	1. Western Australia.
2. New Zealand.	2. Queensland.
3. Tasmania.	3. South Australia.
4. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
5. Queensland.	5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.	6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.	7. New South Wales.

971. The progress of railway extension on the continent of Australia, and on that continent with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, between 1870 and 1892, is shown in the following table. It will be observed that the length, in 1892, in Australia was more than ten times, and in Australasia more than thirteen times, as great as it was at the commencement of the period :— Railways in Australia and Australasia.

RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA.

Year.	Miles of Railway Open.*	
	Continent of Australia.	Australia, with Tasmania and New Zealand.
1870	948	948
1875	1,631	2,323
1880	3,421	4,851
1885	6,134	8,045
1890	9,144†	11,499
1891	9,708†	12,144
1892	9,968†	12,479

972. In 1892 there were, on the continent of Australia, an average of 3·5 miles of railway to every 1,000 square miles, or somewhat more than 317 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants; and on that continent, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, there were 4·1 Railways in Australasia in proportion to area and population.

* See footnote (*) on page 553 *ante*.

† Including Palmerston line, Northern Territory, 146 miles.

miles to every 1,000 square miles, or rather more than 313 miles to every 100,000 inhabitants.

Australasian and European railways in proportion to population and area.

973. In proportion to population, all the Australasian colonies would appear to be better provided with railway accommodation than any one of the European countries named below; whilst in proportion to area, Victoria is better provided than Spain, Portugal, or Russia; and New Zealand and Tasmania better than Russia; the other Australasian colonies, however, are in this respect worse provided than any European country:—

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Inhabitants per Mile of Railway.
Western Australia	1892	90	Germany ...	1888-9	1,886
Queensland ...	„	182	United Kingdom ...	1889	1,928
South Australia ...	„	185	Belgium ...	„	2,195
New Zealand ...	„	319	Austria-Hungary	1888	2,624
Tasmania ...	„	322	Spain	„	2,949
Victoria ...	„	402	Italy	1887	4,300
New South Wales	„	527	Portugal ...	1886	4,531
Switzerland ...	1888	1,570	Russia in Europe...	1887	5,724
France	1889	1,870			

RAILWAYS IN PROPORTION TO AREA IN AUSTRALASIAN AND EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.

Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.	Countries.	Year.	Number of Square Miles of Territory per Mile of Railway.
Belgium ...	1889	4·1	Portugal ...	1886	36·4
United Kingdom ...	„	6·2	New Zealand ...	1892	51·3
Germany ...	1888–9	8·4	Tasmania ...	„	55·5
Switzerland ...	1888	8·5	Russia in Europe...	1887	124·0
France	1889	10·0	New South Wales	1892	136·2
Italy	1887	15·9	Queensland ...	„	288·0
Austria-Hungary	1888	16·9	South Australia ...	„	495·3
Victoria ...	1892	30·3	Western Australia	„	1,499·1
Spain	1888	33·2			

974. The following is a statement of the length, capital cost, receipts, working expenses, and net revenue of the Government railways in each Australasian Colony during the financial year 1892, or 1891-2*:— Length, cost, and revenue of Government railways in each colony.

LENGTH, CAPITAL COST, RECEIPTS, AND WORKING EXPENSES OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.*

Colony.	At end of Financial Year.		During the Financial Year.		
	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,903	37,048,300	3,095,122	2,138,139	956,983
New South Wales ...	2,185	33,312,608	3,107,296	1,914,252	1,193,044
Queensland ...	2,320	16,046,851	1,052,536	639,502	413,034
South Australia ...	1,660	11,714,434	1,213,290	652,941	560,349
„ Nthn. Territory	146	1,154,034	15,221	11,665	3,556
Western Australia ...	198	914,823	94,201	90,654	3,547
Total ...	9,412	100,191,050	8,577,666	5,447,153	3,130,513
Tasmania	420	3,499,920	176,926	161,586	15,340
New Zealand ...	1,886	14,733,120	1,181,521	732,141	449,380
Grand Total...	11,718	118,424,090	9,936,113	6,340,880	3,595,233

975. The first Standing Committee on Railways stated in their report that, under present conditions, the gross earnings of railways in Victoria must be equal to at least 10 per cent. of their capital cost to pay working expenses and interest. Such a result was not realized in 1891–2, a calculation based on the figures in the table showing that the gross earnings of Victorian railways in that year were equivalent to only 8·35 per cent. of their capital cost. Victorian railways unremunerative in 1891-2.

976. Some engineers contend that the first cost of a railway should not exceed ten times its annual gross receipts, the latter being termed its "theoretical cost." The following figures show that in all the Australasian colonies, except South Australia and Western Australia, the theoretical cost was greatly exceeded by the actual cost. This, however, is to be expected in new and thinly peopled countries, Actual and theoretical cost of Australasian railways.

* The figures for Western Australia and Tasmania are for the year ended 31st December, 1892; for New Zealand for the year ended 31st March, 1893; and those for the other colonies for the year ended 30th June, 1892. For later information respecting the railways in the various colonies, see Appendix B *post*.

and upon recently constructed lines where the railway traffic is not yet fully developed :—

ACTUAL AND THEORETICAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Actual Cost of Construction.	Theoretical Cost of Construction (Ten Times the Gross Receipts in 1892).	Actual in Excess of Theoretical Cost.
	£	£	£
Victoria	37,048,300	30,951,220	6,097,080
New South Wales	33,312,608	31,072,960	2,239,648
Queensland	16,046,851	10,525,360	5,521,491
South Australia Proper ...	11,714,434	12,132,900	– 418,466*
„ Northern Territory	1,154,034	152,210	1,001,824
Western Australia	914,823	942,010	– 27,187*
Total	100,191,050	85,776,660	14,414,390†
Tasmania	3,499,920	1,769,260	1,730,660
New Zealand	14,733,120	11,815,210	2,917,910
Grand Total ...	118,424,090	99,361,130	19,062,960

Cost per mile of railways in each colony.

977. The average cost of Government railways per mile ranges from £15,246 in New South Wales, and £12,762 in Victoria, to £4,620 in Western Australia. These comparisons are defective, owing to the differences in gauge and the proportion of double lines not being taken into account. It is estimated that the cost in Victoria is equivalent to about £10,900 per mile of single line on a 3ft. 6in. gauge. The following are the figures for each colony :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1892.‡

	£		£
1. New South Wales ...	15,246	5. New Zealand ...	7,812
2. Victoria	12,762	6. South Australia ...	7,057
3. Tasmania	8,333	7. Queensland	6,917
4. Northern Territory ...	7,904	8. Western Australia ...	4,620

Cost of railways per mile in various countries.

978. Comparing the figures just quoted with the following, it will be found that the capital cost of railways per mile has not been so high in Victoria and New South Wales as in the United Kingdom,

* Actual less than theoretical cost by this amount.
† Net figures.
‡ See note (*) on preceding page.

France, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Switzerland, Holland, or Italy; that the capital cost has been less in Tasmania and New Zealand than in any of the countries named except Sweden, India, and Norway; in South Australia and Queensland than in any except Sweden; and in Western Australia than in any of the countries named :—

CAPITAL COST PER MILE OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Cost per Mile.		Cost per Mile.
England and Wales ...	£54,567	Italy	£16,894
United Kingdom ...	46,463	Ireland	13,300
Scotland	40,375	Canada	12,067
France	27,500	United States	11,157
Belgium	22,381	Australasia	10,106
British Dominions ...	20,391	Cape Colony	8,580
Germany	20,282	Norway	7,291
Austria	19,833	India and Burma ...	7,210
Switzerland	19,523	Sweden	6,083
Holland	18,566		

979. In proportion to the mileage open, the following figures show the gross railways receipts to be higher in New South Wales than in Ireland, the Cape Colony, India, or Canada; whilst in Victoria it is higher than in the last two of these countries; but in all the other Australasian Colonies it is lower than in any of the other countries named :— Receipts per mile open in various countries.

GROSS RAILWAY RECEIPTS PER MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Annual Receipts per Mile open.		Annual Receipts per Mile open.
England and Wales ...	£4,905	Victoria (1892-3) ...	£998
United Kingdom	4,039	Cape Colony	998
Scotland...	2,843	India and Burma ...	867
Belgium...	2,552	Australia	828
Germany	2,353	Australasia	778
France	2,269	Canada	738
British Dominions ...	1,773	New Zealand (1893-4) ...	612
Austria-Hungary ...	1,565	South Australia (1892-3) ...	606
Russia	1,503	Western Australia (1892)...	476
Italy	1,313	Queensland (1892-3) ...	435
New South Wales (1892-3)	1,264	Tasmania (1893) ...	362
Ireland	1,098		

980. The gross daily receipts of the Victorian railways per mile open averaged £2 19s. 11d. in 1891–2, and £2 14s. 10d., in 1892–3.* The former proportion was 18s. lower than that in New South Daily receipts per mile on Australasian railways.

* These calculations are based upon a comparison of 365 days with the total receipts, but except on the lines connecting Melbourne with its suburbs—where a limited traffic is carried on—the Victorian lines do not run on Sundays. If Sundays be excluded from the computation, the average daily receipts would be £3 10s. 2d. in 1891-2, and £3 4s. 2d. in 1892-3. In 1893-4 the daily receipts per mile were £2 10s. 1d., if Sundays be included, or £2 18s. 1d. if they be excluded.

Wales during the same year, but larger than the average receipts upon any of the other Australasian railways, as shown by the following figures:—

GROSS DAILY RECEIPTS OF AUSTRALASIAN RAILWAYS PER MILE CONSTRUCTED, 1891–2.

	Average Receipts per Mile per Day.		
	£	*s.*	*d.*
New South Wales	3	17	11
Victoria	2	19	11
South Australia	2	0	0
New Zealand	1	14	6
Western Australia	1	6	1
Queensland	1	5	1
Tasmania	1	3	1
Northern Territory	0	5	8

Railway receipts and working expenses per train mile, 1892.

981. The receipts per train mile ranged from 47d. in Tasmania to 94d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 117d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion being 63d. in Victoria, and averaging 73d. for the whole of Australasia. On the other hand the working expenses varied from 38d. in South Australia to 59d. in New Zealand, but was as high as 90d. in the Northern Territory, the proportion for Victoria being 43d., or somewhat lower than the average for Australasia, viz., 47d. Although the cost of coal in Victoria was so much higher than in New South Wales, the expenses per train mile were 1s. lower in the former than in the latter colony. The following are the averages for the different colonies:—

RAILWAY RECEIPTS AND WORKING EXPENSES PER TRAIN MILE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

	Average per train mile of—			
	Receipts.		Working Expenses.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Victoria	5	3	3	7
New South Wales	7	5	4	7
Queensland	5	4	3	3
South Australia Proper ...	5	10	3	2
„ Northern Territory	9	9	7	6
Western Australia	4	8	4	5
Total	6	0	3	9
Tasmania	3	11	3	7
New Zealand	7	10	4	11
Grand Total ...	6	1	3	11

* See footnote (*) on page 557 *ante*.

982. Comparing the foregoing with the following figures, it would appear that whilst the gross receipts of the railways per train mile are lower in Victoria by 2s. 7d. than in New Zealand, by 2s. 2d. than in New South Wales, by 7d. than in South Australia, and by 1d. than in Queensland, they are higher in Victoria than in Western Australia, or Tasmania, or in any of the European countries named :— Receipts per train mile in European countries.

GROSS RECEIPTS OF RAILWAYS OF EUROPEAN COUNTRIES PER TRAIN MILE.*

	Receipts per Train Mile. s.	d.
Austria-Hungary—Companies' lines	5	1
Russia—Companies' lines	4	7
France—Companies' lines	4	3
Austria-Hungary—Private lines worked by the State ...	4	3
Italy—State lines	4	2
Russia—State lines	3	9
Austria-Hungary—State lines	3	6
Germany—Private lines worked by the State	3	6
„ Companies' lines	3	0
Belgium—Companies' lines	2	9
„ State lines	2	3
France—State lines	2	2

983. The proportion of receipts to working expenses averaged 64 per cent. in the Australasian Colonies as a whole. The proportion was as low as 54 per cent. in South Australia, and as high as 96 per cent. in Western Australia. In Victoria the proportion was 69 per cent., New South Wales and three other colonies having a lower proportion. The following are the proportions :— Proportion of railway working expenses to receipts in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

PROPORTION OF RAILWAY WORKING EXPENSES TO RECEIPTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.†

	Percentage of Receipts.
1. South Australia ‡	54·10
2. Queensland	60·76
3. New South Wales	61·60
4. New Zealand	61·97
5. Victoria	69·08
6. Tasmania	91·33
7. Western Australia...	96·23

984. In 1892 the net railway revenue bore a lower proportion to the capital cost in Victoria than in any of the other Australasian Colonies except Tasmania, Western Australia, and the Northern Territory. The highest proportion was in South Australia, which Proportion of net railway revenue to cost in each colony.

* These figures have been taken from a paper entitled "The Economics of European Railways," by J. S. Jeans, *Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique*, tome I., 3ème et 4ème livraisons, page 117, there given in francs per kilomètre.

† See footnote (*) on page 557 *ante*.

‡ Including Northern Territory.

derives a large profit from the traffic to the Broken Hill silver mines, situated just outside her frontier. The following are the particulars:—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF STATE RAILWAYS IN EACH COLONY, 1892.*

	Per cent.		Per cent.
1. South Australia	4·85	5. Victoria...	2·64
2. New South Wales ...	3·67	6. Tasmania	·46
3. New Zealand	3·06	7. Western Australia ...	·39
4. Queensland	2·65	8. Northern Territory (S.A.)	·31

Average cost and profits of railways in Australia and Australasia.

985. Taking the continent of Australia as a whole, the capital cost of Government railways averaged £10,645 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·19 per cent. Combining the Australian continent with Tasmania and New Zealand, the capital cost averaged £10,106 per mile, and the proportion of net revenue to cost was 3·10 per cent.

Proportion of railway revenue to cost in various countries.

986. The following figures, with which are embodied the averages relating to the Australasian Colonies during a period of five years, show the proportion of net revenue to capital cost to have been about the same in South Australia and Victoria as in France, but lower than in nine of the countries named ; whilst in Australasia as a whole the proportion was lower than in any of the countries outside its limits, except Italy, Norway, and Canada. It must be remembered, however, that, unlike those in the older countries, the Australasian railways were being rapidly extended, and the traffic had been only imperfectly developed :—

PROPORTION OF NET REVENUE TO CAPITAL COST OF RAILWAYS IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
Cape Colony	5·74	Ireland	3·75
Germany	5·40	Scotland	3·68
India and Burma	4·96	Sweden	3·24
Belgium	4·55	Holland	3·18
Argentine Confederation ...	4·35	New South Wales(1886–90) ...	3·17
England and Wales ...	4·32	Australasia (1886–90) ...	3·12
Switzerland	4·21	New Zealand (1886–90) ...	2·66
United Kingdom	4·21	Italy	2·62
Austria-Hungary	4·10	Queensland (1886–90) ...	1·83
South Australia (1886–90) ...	4·00	Norway	1·78
France	3·99	Canada	1·46
Victoria (1886–90)... ...	3·95	Tasmania (1886–90) ...	·54
British Dominions	3·93	Western Australia (1886–90)	– 1·12†

Railway traffic in Australasian Colonies, 1892.

987. The following figures show the comparative traffic on railways in the various Australasian Colonies during their respective financial years ended during 1892. In regard to the number of passengers, the numbers do not agree with those given in the railway reports, an

* For later information see Appendix B *post*.

† Proportion of net loss to capital cost.

attempt having been made to show the number of journeys made by periodical as well as daily ticket holders :—

RAILWAY TRAFFIC IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Passenger Journeys.			Goods and Live Stock.			Train Mileage (000's omitted)
	Number* (000's omitted).	Average per		Tons Carried (000's omitted).	Average Tonnage per		
		Mile open.	Train Mile.		Mile Open.	Train Mile.	
Victoria	55,219,	19,519	4·68	3,655,	1,292	·31	11,808,
New South Wales ...	19,919,	9,129	2·38	4,151,	1,903	·50	8,356,
Queensland	3,672,	1,598	·93	769,†	334	·19	3,966,
South Australia Proper...	5,744,	3,454	1·37	1,104,	664	·26	4,178,
„ Northern Territory	4,	31	·13	3,	18	·10	31,
Western Australia ...	457,	2,306	1·12	136,	686	·33	407
Total	85,015,	9,126	2·96	9,818,	1,054	·34	28,746,
Tasmania	705,	1,690	·78	178,	427	·20	909,
New Zealand	5,769,	3,074	1·92	2,258,	1,203	·75	3,002,
Grand Total ...	91,489,	7,880	2·80	12,254,	1,055	·38	32,657,

988. It will be observed that there were in Victoria 19,500 passengers per mile open, or more than twice as many as in New South Wales, and a still larger proportion than in the other colonies, where there were 3,000 or less ; whilst there were nearly 5 passengers per train mile in Victoria, or nearly twice as many as in New South Wales, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ times as many as in any other colony. This preponderance of passenger traffic in Victoria is largely due to the exceptionally large suburban traffic of its metropolis, which amounts to one-half of that of the whole colony. Even the tramway traffic will not account for the difference between Victoria and New South Wales, for $36\frac{2}{5}$ million passengers were carried on tramways during the year in the former, as compared with only $25\frac{1}{4}$ millions in the latter colony. In New South Wales, however, there is, besides, an extensive traffic in omnibuses and steamboats, of which no returns are available.

Railway passengers in Australasian Colonies.

989. In proportion to the mileage open, the tonnage of goods and live stock carried in Victoria was much less than in New South Wales, but larger than in the other colonies ; in proportion to the train mileage New Zealand and New South Wales carried much more, and South Australia rather less, goods than Victoria. In the Australasian Colonies, as a whole, the average weight carried was 1,055 tons per mile open, and nearly $7\frac{3}{5}$ cwt. per train mile.

Goods traffic in Australasian Colonies.

* These figures have been compiled on a uniform basis. See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., page 475. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 571,300 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly contract tickets available for all lines. From the Victorian figures 14,328,061—added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system—have been deducted. For later figures, see Appendix B *post*. † Exclusive of live stock.

Receipts per ton on Australasian and European railways.

990. The Victorian railways received on the average about 11s. 1d. in 1892–3, and about 11s. 2d. in 1891–2, per ton of goods and live stock carried. According to the following figures, these tonnage rates are lower than those prevailing in South Australia or Russia, but higher than those prevailing in any of the other undermentioned countries. It should be borne in mind, however, that the distances travelled with goods in the various countries, which have an important bearing on the subject, are not taken into account. In reference to the high position of South Australia, it may be mentioned that more than one-half of the goods traffic of that colony is with the rich Broken Hill silver mines :—

AVERAGE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT RECEIVED ON RAILWAYS OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES PER TON OF GOODS CARRIED.

	Receipts per Ton Carried.			Receipts per Ton Carried.	
	s.	*d.*		*s.*	*d.*
South Australia (1892–4) ...	14	3	Austria-Hungary	6	1
Russia	11	11	Denmark	4	7
Victoria (1892–4)	11	1	Switzerland	4	7
New South Wales (1892–4) ...	9	10	Norway	3	6
Roumania	8	2	Germany	3	3
Tasmania (1892–3)	8	0	Holland	3	1
Italy	7	6	Belgium	2	8
New Zealand (1892–4) ...	6	8	Luxemburg	0	11
France	6	3			

Railways in United Kingdom.

991. In 1892 the length of lines open in Ireland and Scotland together was 3,885 miles less than the length open on the Australian continent; whilst the length open in England and Wales was 1,763 miles greater than that upon the Australian continent, combined with Tasmania and New Zealand. Taking the United Kingdom as a whole the working expenses were in the proportion of 56 per cent. of the receipts; whilst the net receipts amounted to 3·85 per cent. of the capital cost. The following are the railway statistics of the United Kingdom for that year:—

RAILWAYS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1892.

Country.	Miles of Railway Open on the 31st December.	Paid up Capital (Shares, Loans, &c.).	Number of Passengers (excluding Season Ticket Holders).	Traffic Receipts.	Working Expenses.
		£		£	£
England and Wales	14,242	777,138,895	762,630,966	69,852,358	39,250,277
Scotland	3,188	128,716,165	79,157,412	9,061,931	4,730,177
Ireland	2,895	38,502,260	22,647,010	3,177,751	1,737,511
Total United Kingdom	20,325	944,357,320	864,435,388	82,092,040	45,717,965

992. Except as regards the United Kingdom and Australasia, the figures in the following table, showing the statistics of railways in the various British possessions during 1892, have been extracted and re-arranged from a return given in the *Colonial Office List*, 1894:— Railways in British possessions.

RAILWAYS IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS, 1892.

Country or Colony.	Number of Miles Open.	Capital Cost.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Revenue.
		£	£	£	£
EUROPE.					
United Kingdom*...	20,325	944,357,320	82,092,040	45,717,965	36,374,075
Malta	7½	100,000	3,751	3,154	597
ASIA.					
India and Burma Indian Feudatory States	17,768	128,099,110	15,401,217	7,217,743	8,183,474
Ceylon	191½	3,004,677	313,173	152,488	160,685
Protected Malay States	59½	381,150	71,620	36,226	35,394
AFRICA.					
Cape Colony ...	2,252	19,321,755	2,248,980	1,370,904	878,076
Natal	399	5,820,419	532,788	365,704	167,084
Mauritius ...	92	800,000	100,581	65,605	34,976
AMERICA.					
Canada	14,588	176,039,948	10,767,872	7,601,714	3,166,158
Newfoundland ...	242	523,292	...	...	...
British Guiana ...	20	280,000	38,824	21,398	17,426
West Indies—					
Barbados ...	24	195,204	10,300	11,042	−742‡
Jamaica ...	94	775,000	71,486	59,964	11,522
Trinidad and Tobago ...	54¼	602,638	51,841	36,642	15,199
Australasia† ...	12,478½	118,424,090	9,936,113	6,340,880	3,595,233
Total ...	68,595¼	1,398,724,603	121,640,586	69,001,429	52,639,157§

993. From the latest official statistics, the following information respecting the railways of the various foreign countries throughout the world has been extracted. Germany, France, and the United Railways in foreign countries.

* For railway statistics of England, Scotland, and Ireland, see preceding table.

† The length of private lines in Australasia (760½ miles) is included in the first figure column, but the figures in the subsequent columns relate to Government lines only (11,718 miles). For railway financial statistics of the different Australasian Colonies, see table following paragraph 974 *et seq. ante.*

‡ Excess of expenses over receipts.

§ Net figures.

States are the only countries in the list which have a greater length open than the United Kingdom :—

RAILWAYS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Year.	Miles of Railway Open.	Cost of Construction (000's om tted	Annual Number of Passengers Carried (000's omitted).	Annual Receipts (000's omitted).	Annual Expenses (000's omitted).
EUROPE.			£		£	£
Austria-Hungary	1891	17,076	315,814,	118,111,	25,800,	14,670,
Belgium ...	1892	2,810	74,433,	88,226,	7,212,	4,122,
Denmark ...	1891–2	1,048	...	10,040,	937,	765,
France ...	1892	21,661	594,600,	288,077,	47,337,	26,511,
German Empire	1891–2	26,249	533,249,	464,013,	67,176,	43,606,
Greece ...	1892	560	...	...	...	...
Holland ...	1889	1,715	31,840,	19,449,	2,291,*	1,277,*
Italy ...	1890	7,983	121,583,	50,856,	10,227,	6,935,
Portugal ...	1888	1,162	...	4,418,	1,122,	464,
Russia in Europe	1887	16,774	...	36,843,	25,217,	14,453,
Spain ...	1889	6,070	...	24,736,	7,135,*	3,144,*
Norway ...	1891–2	970	7,221,	4,848,	501,	377,
Sweden ...	1892	5,255†	30,532,†	13,639,†	2,729,†	1,693,†
Switzerland ...	1892	2,119	40,283,	37,294,	3,830,	2,415,
Turkey in Europe	1892	904	...	...	...	...
ASIA.						
China ...	1890	86	...	...	...	...
Japan ...	1892–3	1,880	12,674,	26,978,	1,364,	659,
Persia ...	1891	30	...	...	...	...
Turkey in Asia ...	1892	974	...	...	...	...
AFRICA.						
Algeria ...	1892	1,956	...	...	1,057,	...
Tunis ...	1892	260	...	...	...	...
AMERICA.						
Argentine Confederation	1893	8,023	71,800,†	10,820,†	11,407,†	7,852,†
Brazil ...	1893	6,651	61,019,*	7,315,‡	4,391,‡	29,247,‡
Chile ...	1892	1,735	9,314,§	...	...	...
Colombia ...	1891	230	...	...	...	...
Costa Rica ...	1891	231	...	...	...	...
Cuba ...	1891	1,000	...	...	...	...
Guatemala ...	1891	132	...	...	...	...
Hawaii ...	1892	56	...	...	...	...
Honduras ...	1890	69	...	...	...	...
Mexico ...	1893	6,900	...	21,700,‖	2,803,‖	...
Nicaragua ...	1891	99	540,	...	...	...
Paraguay ...	1892	90	...	405,¶	24,‡	17,‡
Peru ...	1892	882	...	...	...	...
San Domingo ...	1892	72	...	...	...	...
San Salvador ...	1892	53	...	...	39,908,	27,474,
United States ...	1892	175,223**	1,953,190,	495,125,	251,098,	176,382,
Uruguay ...	1892	974	...	...	...	...
Venezuela ...	1893	287	...	...	...	...

* Figures for 1888. † Figures for 1891. ‡ Figures for 1887.
§ Figures for 1890. ‖ Figures for 1892. ¶ Figures for 1889.
** The length at the end of the fiscal year, to which the figures in the subsequent columns relate, was 171,866.

994. The length of railways in the United States on the 31st December, 1892,* was 175,223 miles, of which 4,429 miles were constructed within the last twelve months. To the close of their respective financial years in 1892, the total mileage constructed by companies was 171,866, of which the cost of construction and equipment was £1,953,190,418, or an average of £11,384 per mile. The gross earnings during the year amounted to £251,098,338, the working expenses to £176,381,980, and the net earnings to £74,716,358. The proportion of working expenses to gross receipts was 70·40 per cent.; whilst 25 per cent. of the gross receipts were from passengers, 68 per cent. from goods, and 7 per cent. from other sources. The gross earnings per mile were £1,455, and the net earnings £431. The average distance per passenger was 24 miles, and the average hauls per ton 112·7 miles. The proportion of net earnings to capital cost was 3·825 per cent.; whilst the interest and dividends payable on the capital stock, bonds, and debt averaged only £3·01 per cent.† Railways in the United States.

995. The following was the number of miles of railway open throughout the world at the end of decennial or quinquennial periods, from 1830 to 1885,‡ and for the latest years; also the average annual increase between each period named and the preceding one :— Railways of the world, 1830 to 1892.

RAILWAYS OF THE WORLD, 1830 TO 1891–2.

Year.	Total Length at end of years named.	Average Annual Increase between periods named.
	Miles.	Miles.
1830	206	...
1840	5,335	513
1850	23,612	1,828
1855	42,320	3,742
1860	66,376	4,812
1865	90,116	4,748
1870	137,850	9,547
1875	183,681	9,166
1880	221,718	7,607
1885	302,778	16,212
1887–8	354,706	21,000
1888–9	370,259	15,553
1889–90	371,877	1,618
1890–91	376,964	5,087
1891–2	392,697	15,733

* According to McCarty's *Annual Statistician* the number of miles open in 1892 was 210,645, of which 42,242 miles were of side tracks.

† See *Weekly Official Intelligence*, 19th August, 1893, page 86.

‡ The figures for 1885 and previous years have been derived from *L'Almanach de Gotha*, 1887, and those for subsequent years from McCarty's *Annual Statistician*. When the length was given in kilometres it has been reduced to English miles on the assumption that a kilometre is equivalent to ·621 of a mile.

Tramways.

996. By the *Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company's Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 765), passed on the 12th October, 1883, the company was authorized to construct tramways in the streets of Melbourne and suburbs, unless the twelve municipalities interested,* who had the prior right, elected to do so. All the municipalities, however, decided to exercise the powers conferred upon them, and, the necessary notice to the company having been given, a Tramways Trust was formed, as provided by the Act. This body, which consists of seven delegates from the Melbourne City Council, and one from each of the other eleven municipalities, received full power to construct tramways, and to borrow money for that purpose, secured on the municipal property and revenues and on the tramways themselves. The Trust was required by the above-mentioned Act, as modified by the amending Acts (51 Vict. No. 952 and 56 Vict. No. 1278), to complete the tramways by the 31st December, 1893, and to grant a 32 years' lease of the tramways to the company, dating from the 1st July, 1884 (when the liability for interest commenced), and expiring on the 1st July, 1916. The company, on its part, is required to find all the rolling-stock, to keep the tramways and adjoining road, a total width of 17 feet, in complete repair; to hand back the lines in thorough order to the Trust at the expiration of the lease, and to pay to the Trust the annual interest on the moneys borrowed, not exceeding 5 per cent.; also to contribute annually a certain varying percentage on the sums borrowed, so as to form a sinking fund towards the ultimate extinction of the loans. The expenses of the Trust to the 31st December, 1893, are to be defrayed out of the loan; after that period by the company to an amount not exceeding £1,000 per annum, and the remainder by the municipalities; and the liability on account of loans is by Act 48 Vict. No. 788 made a joint and several charge on the properties and revenues of the several municipalities. The total amount the Trust is empowered to borrow is £1,650,000, which has been raised in London by means of debentures bearing interest at 4½ per cent.† The premiums received amounted to £55,794, making a total of £1,705,794. The whole of this was expended by the 31st December, 1893, when all outlay from loan monies ceased in accordance with Act No. 1278. The

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* Their names are as follow:—The cities of Melbourne, Prahran, Richmond, Fitzroy, Collingwood, South Melbourne, Hawthorn, and St. Kilda; the towns of North Melbourne, Brunswick, and Port Melbourne; and the borough of Kew.

† For further information respecting the Tramways Trust loans, see paragraph 388 *ante*.

following particulars have been kindly furnished by Mr. T. Hamilton, secretary to the Tramways Trust* :—

The total length of tramways authorized and constructed to the 31st December, 1893, amounts to 47 miles 4 furlongs, of which 43 miles 6 furlongs are worked by cables and stationary steam-engines, and the remaining 3 miles 6 furlongs by horses.

The cable lines form one of the largest systems of this description of tramway in the world, and the method of construction adopted combined all the best features and latest improvements of lines constructed both in America and Europe.

A uniform fare of 3d. is authorized to be charged on the tramway lines, except on the section between the Spencer-street and Prince's-bridge Railway Stations, *viâ* Flinders-street, on which the fare is 1d. But the company is required to run, upon all lines open for traffic, every morning between the hours of 6 and 7, and every evening between the hours of 5.30 and 6.30 (Sundays and public holidays excepted), two or more carriages for workmen at a fare of 1½d. per journey.† All fares will be, by Act No. 765 section 26, subject to revision by Parliament after the lapse of ten years from the date of the first 20 miles of tramway being opened for traffic, viz., on the 31st December, 1897.

The extent of lines completed to the 31st December, 1893, and the dates at which the respective lengths were opened for traffic, were as follow :—

LENGTH OF TRAM LINES AND DATES OF OPENING.

Tram Lines. (*c*) cable; (*h*) horse.	Length. M. F. CHS. FT.	Date of Opening.
1. Richmond (*c*)	3 4 9 13	11th November, 1885
2. Collins-street and Fitzroy (*c*) ...	3 5 5 42	2nd October, 1886
3. Victoria-street East (*c*)	2 0 5 59	22nd November, 1886
4. Collingwood and Clifton Hill (*c*) ...	2 2 9 3	10th August, 1887
5. Bourke-street and Nicholson-street (*c*)	3 2 4 44	26th August, 1887
6. Brunswick (*c*)	4 3 3 19	1st October, 1887
7. Carlton (*c*)	3 0 0 25	21st December, 1887
8. Kew (*h*)	1 5 3 18	28th December, 1887
9. St. Kilda (*c*)	5 0 1 20	11th October, 1888
10. Prahran (*c*)	3 4 7 23	26th October, 1888
11. North Carlton (*c*)	1 1 9 5	9th February, 1889
12. Toorak (*c*)...	1 2 8 53	15th February, 1889
13. Hawthorn (*h*)	2 1 0 13	20th January, 1890
14. North Melbourne (*c*) ...	3 5 6 12	25th February, 1890
15. North and West Melbourne (*c*)		18th April, 1890
16. Port and South Melbourne (*c*) ...	4 3 3 26	17th June, 1890
17. St. Kilda Esplanade (*c*)	1 7 4 0	27th October, 1891
Total	47 4 1 45	

997. From information furnished by the secretary of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, it appears that the number of passengers carried on tramways during the year 1893–4 was about 35 millions, or fewer than in any previous year since 1888; whilst the total receipts amounted to nearly £360,000, or slightly lower than

Tramway passengers and receipts.

* For a description of the method of constructing the tramways and working them, see issue of this work for 1890-91, vol. II., page 163.

† Tickets available for all the lines are now issued at the price of 2s. 9d. per dozen (2¾d. each); and tickets available for Melbourne proper only are issued at the price of 1s. for eight (1½d. each).

in 1888, and considerably lower than in any of the intervening years. Although the tram mileage has also been largely reduced, it was higher in 1894 than in any year prior to 1891. The number of persons employed by the company is about 1,400. The following are the traffic returns for the last nine years, placed side by side with figures showing the average length open :—

TRAFFIC OF MELBOURNE TRAMWAYS, 1885–6 TO 1893–4.

Year ended 30th June.	Average Extent Open (Double Track).	Tram Mileage.	Passengers Carried.	Traffic Receipts.
	Miles.		No.	£
1886	2·29	497,631*	16,353,250	188,531
1887	7·60	1,508,516†	17,992,047	207,329
1888	19·85	4,036,253	31,133,444	362,581
1889	30·99	6,396,874	45,000,364	526,588
1890	37·21	7,453,667	45,273,578	527,342
1891	45·31	9,169,912	48,044,826	562,541
1892	48·00	8,892,962	43,825,439	511,915
1893	48·00	8,594,172	36,404,556	407,929
1894	48·00	8,260,016	34,787,652	359,547

NOTE.—The first line was opened for traffic on the 11th November, 1885. The following rates of wages are paid by the Company;—First-class, Gripmen, 40s.; Conductors, 38s. per week. Second-class, an average of seven-eighths of these amounts, except on special occasions when the men do more work and often earn first-class rates.

Tramway accidents.

998. During the first eighteen months the Melbourne street tramways were open, viz., from December, 1885, to June, 1887, 30 tramway accidents were recorded, resulting in the death of 7 persons, and the more or less serious injury of 23 others. In 1888 the number of persons fatally injured was also seven, whilst there were three in 1889, ten in 1890, five in 1891, three in 1892, and seven in 1893. Six of the last-named number were passed over by tram cars, and one fell off a car. No information has been furnished respecting non-fatal cases.

Other suburban tramways.

999. Besides the lines of the Melbourne Tramway and Omnibus Company, there is a cable tramway, $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles in length, between Clifton Hill and Preston; a horse tramway, 7 miles in length, between Sandringham and Cheltenham; a horse tramway, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile in length, between Brunswick and Coburg; and an electric tramway, 4 miles in length, between Box Hill and Doncaster. All these lines are the property of, and are worked by, limited liability companies. On the Beaumaris tramway the number of miles run in 1893–4 was about 31,300, being equivalent to 2,236 round trips, the total receipts were £1,369, and the working expenses about £1,245. The cost of construction and equipment of this tramway was £18,983.

* For ten months only.
† For nine months only.

1000. The number of vehicles licensed in Melbourne, and for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits, in 1893, was 1,858 for the conveyance of passengers, of which 735 were tramcars and dummies; whilst the number of drivers licensed for the conveyance of goods was 1,116. The following are the particulars :— Licensed vehicles in Melbourne.

NUMBER OF LICENSED VEHICLES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS IN 1893.*

FOR PASSENGER TRAFFIC.

	Number.
Cabs (4 wheels)	836
Hansoms	257
Omnibuses	30
Tram cars...	389
„ dummies	346
Total	1,858

FOR CONVEYANCE OF GOODS.

Drivers licensed in 1893–4	1,116

1001. The following table contains a statement of the average rates of wages paid in respect to engagements made in Melbourne in 1893. It has been compiled from statements obtained from the best authorities, and is believed to be fairly representative of a state of affairs which must always be subject to some fluctuations. Throughout Victoria, the recognized working day for artisans and general labourers is eight hours:— Wages.

WAGES IN MELBOURNE, 1893.†

Description of Labour.	1893.
1.—DOMESTIC SERVANTS.	
Males.	
Coachmen, footmen, grooms, gardeners } per week, with board and lodging ...	20s. to 30s.
Butlers ... ... „ „ „ ...	20s. to 30s.
Females.	
Cooks ... ... per annum, with board and lodging ...	£40 to £75
Laundresses ... „ „ „ ...	£40 to £52
Housemaids ... „ „ „ ...	£30 to £35
Nursemaids ... „ „ „ ...	£30 to £35
General servants „ „ „ ...	£20 to £35
Girls ... ... per week, „ „ ...	8s. to 10s.
2.—HOTEL SERVANTS.	
Males.	
Barmen ... per week, with board and lodging ...	20s. to 30s.
Waiters ... „ „ „ ...	20s. to 30s.
Boots ... ... „ „ „ ...	15s. to 25s.
Ostlers ... ... „ „ „ ...	15s. to 20s.
Cooks ... ... „ „ „ ...	20s. to 65s.

* Extending for a distance of 8 miles beyond the corporate limits of the city.
† For wages of tramway employés, see note to table following paragraph 997 *ante*.

Wages in Melbourne, 1893—*continued.*

Description of Labour.			1893.
2.—Hotel Servants—*Females.*			
Barmaids	per week, with board and lodging	...	15s. to 25s.
Waitresses	,, ,, ,,	...	15s. to 20s.
Housemaids	per annum, ,, ,,	...	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	,, ,, ,,	...	£50 to £100
3.—Farm Servants.			
Males.			
Ploughmen	per week, and found	...	20s. to 25s.
Farm labourers	,, ,,	...	15s. to 20s.
Milkmen for dairies	,, ,,	...	15s. to 20s.
Cheesemakers	,, ,,	...	25s. to 40s.
Reapers *	per acre ,,	...	10s. to 15s.
Mowers *	,, ,,	...	4s. to 6s.
Threshers *	per bushel, ,,	...	5d. to 7d.
Cooks ...	per annum, ,,	...	£50 to £60
Females.			
Dairymaids	per annum, with board and lodging	...	£30 to £35
Cooks ...	,, ,, ,,	...	£30 to £40
General servants	,, ,, ,,	...	£20 to £30
Hop-pickers	per bushel	...	2d. to 3½d.
Maize-pickers	per bag	...	4d. to 6d.
Married couples (generally useful)	per annum, with board and lodging	...	£60 to £80
4.—Station Servants.			
Males.			
Boundary riders	per annum, with rations	...	£40 to £60
Shepherds	,, ,,	...	£36 to £52
Stockmen	,, ,,	...	£50 to £60
Cooks ...	,, ,,	...	£60 to £70
Labourers	per week, ,,	...	15s. to 20s.
Drovers	,, ,,	...	25s. to 40s.
Sheepwashers	,, ,,	...	15s. to 25s.
Shearers	per 100 sheep shorn, with rations	...	15s. to 16s.
Females.			
Cooks ...	per annum, with board and lodging	...	£30 to £60
General servants	,, ,, ,,	...	£30 to £36
Married couples	per annum, with rations	...	£50 to £70
5.—Workers in Books, etc.			
Printers—			
Compositors	per 1,000	...	1s. 1d.
,,	per week	...	£2 16s. to £5
Machinists	,,	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Lithographers	,,	...	£2 to £3 10s.
Binders	,,	...	£2 16s. to £4
Paper rulers	,,	...	£2 16s. to £3 10s.
Sewers and folders (females), per week		...	15s. to 27s. 6d.
6.—In Watches, Jewellery, and Precious Metals.			
Watchmakers	per week	...	£2 to £4
Manufacturing jewellers	,,	...	£2 to £4

* The greater portion of the reaping, mowing, and threshing is done by machinery.

Wages in Melbourne, 1893—*continued.*

Description of Labour.	1893.
7.—In Metals other than Gold and Silver.	
Blacksmiths ... per day	9s. to 11s.
Farriers—Firemen, per week	£2 2s. to £3 10s.
„ Floormen „	£2 to £2 2s.
Hammermen ... per day	6s. 9d.
Fitters ... ... „	8s. to 12s.
Turners ... „	9s. to 11s.
Boilermakers and platers, per day	10s. to 11s.
Riveters ... per day	10s. to 11s.
Moulders ... „	8s. to 12s.
Brassfinishers, coppersmiths, per day	8s. to 12s.
Tinsmiths ... per week	£2 to £2 14s.
Ironworkers ... „	£2 to £3 6s.
Galvanizers ... „	£2 to £3 6s.
Plumbers, gasfitters „	£2 to £3
8.—In Carriages and Harness.	
Smiths ... ... per week	£2 2s. to £2 10s.
Bodymakers ... „	£2 2s. to £2 10s.
Wheelers ... „	£2 to £2 8s.
Painters ... per day	5s. to 10s.
Trimmers ... per week	£2 to £3
Vycemen ... „	£1 10s. to £2 2s.
Saddlers ... „	£1 15s. to £3 15s.
9.—Workers in Ships and Boats.	
Sailors—	
Sailing vessels... per month, and found	£3 to £5
Steamships ... „ „	£5
Ship carpenters, shipwrights, per month, and found	£5 to £8
Cooks... ... per month, and found	£4 to £10
Stewards ... „ „	£4 to £10
Engineers ... „ „	£14 10s. to £22 10s.
Firemen ... „ „	£7
Trimmers ... „ „	£5
Stevedores' men, lumpers, per day...	8s. to 10s.
10.—In Houses and Buildings.	
Masons ... ... per day	7s. to 8s.
Plasterers ... „	7s. to 8s.
Bricklayers ... „	6s. to 8s.
Slaters ... ... „	7s. to 8s.
Carpenters ... „	6s. to 8s.
Labourers ... „	5s. to 6s.
Painters and glaziers „	5s. to 8s.
Signwriters ... „	9s. to 10s.
Paperhangers ... „	6s. to 9s.
11.—In Furniture, etc.	
Cabinetmakers ... per week	£2 to £3 10s.
Upholsterers ... „	£2 5s. to £3 3s.
Polishers ... „	£2 to £2 10s.
Coopers ... per day	8s. to 9s.

Wages in Melbourne, 1893—*continued.*

Description of Labour.			1893.
12.—In Dress.			
Tailors ...	... per hour	... ...	10d. to 1s.
,, ...	... per week	... ...	£2 to £3 10s.
,, in factories	,,	... ...	£2 to £3
Mantlemakers ...	,,	... ...	10s. to 25s.
Milliners—			
First class ...	,,	... ...	£3 to £4
Second class ...	,,	... ...	15s. to £2 5s.
Dressmakers ...	,,	... ...	12s. to 25s.
Needlewomen ...	,,	... ...	12s. to 25s.
Bootmakers ...	riveting children's boots, per pair	...	5d.
,, ...	riveting boys' boots, per pair ...	...	7½d. to 9d.
,, ...	riveting women's boots, per pair	...	8d. to 1s. 1d.
,, ...	riveting men's boots, per pair ...	...	11d. to 1s. 9d.
,, ...	making wellingtons to order, sewn	...	13s. 6d.
,, ...	,, ,, ,, pegged	...	8s. 6d.
,, ...	making elastics to order ...	...	7s. 6d. to 10s.
,, Machinists, per week	... ...	...	10s. to 25s.
Hatters—			
Bodymakers ...	per dozen	...	10s. to 22s.
Finishers ...	,, ...	...	12s. to 24s.
Shapers ...	,, ...	...	4s. to 12s.
Crown sewers ...	,, ...	...	3s. 6d. to 4s.
Trimmers ...	,, ...	...	6s. to 9s.
Clothing Factories—			
Tailoresses ...	per week	...	20s. to 37s. 6d.
Pressers ...	,, ...	...	£1 15s. to £2 15s.
Shirtmakers ...	,, ...	...	12s. to 25s.
Machinists ...	,, ...	...	15s. to 30s.
Drapers' assistants, carpet salesmen, per week		... ...	£1 10s. to £5
13.—In Food and Drink.			
Bakers—			
Foremen ...	per week	...	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Second hands ...	,, ...	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Butchers—			
Shopmen ...	per week	...	£2 5s. to £2 10s.
Slaughtermen ...	,, ...	...	£2 10s. to £3 10s.
Boys	,, with board	...	£1 to £1 12s 6d.
Small-goods men	,, ,, ...	...	£1 10s. to £2 10s.
Maltsters ...	,, ...	...	£2 2s. to £2 15s.
14.—In Animal Substances.			
Curriers ...	per week	...	£2 5s. to £3
Tanners ...	,, ...	...	32s. to 38s.
Beamsmen ...	,, ...	...	38s. to 45s.
Shedsmen ...	,, ...	...	35s. to 45s.
Fellmongers ...	,, ...	...	28s. to 40s.
15.—In Stone, Clay, etc.			
Brickmakers ...	per 1,000	...	11s. to 12s.
Navvies ...	per day	...	5s. 6d. to 7s.
Quarrymen ...	,, ...	...	6s. to 9s.
Labourers ...	,, ...	...	5s. to 6s. 6d.
Stonebreakers ...	per cubic yard	...	1s. 6d. to 3s. 3d.

1002. Prices in Melbourne were quoted as follow for 1893. In country districts, the cost of groceries, tobacco, imported wines, coal, &c., is naturally somewhat higher, and that of agricultural and grazing produce, firewood, &c., naturally somewhat lower, than in Melbourne:— Prices.

PRICES IN MELBOURNE, 1893.

Articles.		1893.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE.		
Wheat	per bushel	2s. 8d. to 2s. 10d.
Barley { Malting	,,	4s. to 4s. 3d.
Barley { Cape }	,,	2s. to 2s. 2d.
Oats	,,	1s. 6d. to 2s. 8d.
Maize	,,	2s. 10d. to 3s.
Bran	,,	6¾d. to 9½d.
Hay	per ton	£2 5s. to £3 10s.
Potatoes—		
Wholesale	,,	£2 to £8 10s.
Retail	per cwt.	2s. 6d. to 9s.
Onions, dried	,,	4s. to 9s.
Flour, first quality	per ton	£6 5s. to £7 10s.
Bread	per 4-lb. loaf	4d. to 5d.
GRAZING PRODUCE.		
Horses—		
Draught	each	£7 to £25
Saddle and harness	,,	£5 to £20
Cattle—		
Fat	,,	£5 to £9
Milch cows	,,	£4 to £6 10s.
Sheep, fat	,,	4s. to 10s. 6d.
Lambs, fat	,,	5s. to 8s.
Butcher's meat—		
Beef, retail	per lb.	2d. to 7d.
Mutton ,, ...	,,	1½d. to 4d.
Veal ,, ...	,,	2½d. to 8d.
Pork ,, ...	,,	4d. to 7d.
Lamb ,, ...	per quarter	1s. to 2s.
Rabbits	per couple	4d. to 1s. 4d.
Hares	each	6d. to 4s.
DAIRY PRODUCE.		
Butter	per lb.	8d. to 2s.
Cheese	,,	6d. to 9d.
Milk	per quart	4d. to 6d.
FARM-YARD PRODUCE.		
Geese	per couple	5s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Ducks	,,	4s. 6d. to 6s.
Fowls	,,	4s. to 6s.
Pigeons	,,	1s. to 2s.
Turkeys	each	5s. to 11s. 6d.
Sucking pigs	,,	5s. to 10s.
Bacon	per lb.	8d. to 10d.
Ham	,,	10d. to 1s.
Eggs	per doz.	9d. to 1s. 6d.

Prices in Melbourne, 1893—*continued.*

Articles.		1893.
Garden Produce.		
Carrots	per dozen bunches	6d. to 8d.
Turnips	,,	6d. to 8d.
Radishes	,,	4d. to 6d.
Cabbages	per doz.	6d. to 2s. 6d.
Cauliflowers	,,	1s. to 2s.
Lettuces	,,	3d. to 9d.
Green peas	per lb.	1d. to 5d.
Miscellaneous Articles.		
Tea	per lb.	5d. to 2s.
Coffee	,,	1s. to 1s. 6d.
Sugar	,,	2d. to 3d.
Rice	,,	2½d. to 3d.
Tobacco	,,	2s. 6d. to 5s.
Soap—Colonial	,,	2½d. to 4d.
Candles—Sperm	,,	5d. to 8¼d.
Salt	,,	0¾d. to 1d.
Coals	per ton	16s. to 20s.
Brown coal	,,	10s. to 15s.
Firewood	,,	9s. to 13s. 6d.
Wines, Spirits, etc.		
Ale—Imported	per doz.	8s. 6d. to 11s. 6d.
,, Colonial	,,	5s. to 6s.
Stout—Imported	,,	9s. to 11s.
,, Colonial	,,	5s. 6d.
Brandy	per gall.	20s. to 30s.
Rum	,,	18s. to 25s.
Whisky	,,	20s. to 30s.
Geneva	per case 15 bottles	70s. to 75s.
Port wine	per doz.	30s. to 70s.
Sherry	,,	30s. to 70s.
Claret	,,	30s. to 100s.
Champagne	,,	60s. to 120s.
Colonial wine	,,	10s. to 30s.
,, ...	per gall.	1s. 6d. to 10s.

Price of gold.

1003. The price of gold in 1893 ranged from £3 to £4 3s. 6d. per oz. Its purity, and consequently its value, varies in different districts. In the last quarter of 1893 the lowest price quoted (£3 per oz.) was in Dark River subdivision of the Beechworth district, and the highest prices quoted (£4 3s. 6d. per oz.) were in the Southern and Buninyong subdivisions of the Ballarat district, and in the Tarrangower subdivision of the Castlemaine district. Taking the colony as a whole, the average price may be set down at £4 per oz.

1004. The returns of live stock imported overland, made by the inspectors of stock, always differ more or less from those of the officers of the Customs. In 1893, the latter showed larger numbers of horses and cattle, but smaller numbers of sheep and pigs. The following are the imports of these descriptions of stock, according to the returns of both authorities :— Imports of live stock overland.

IMPORTS OF LIVE STOCK OVERLAND, 1893.

	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
According to returns of the stock inspectors	1,497	43,371	584,045	1,374
According to returns of the Customs	1,652	43,749	577,944	1,064

1005. According to the Customs returns, the value of live stock imported overland in 1893 was £417,846.* The rates of duty payable on the importation of stock, which have been in force since the 6th June, 1892, are as follow :— Value of and duties on live stock overland.

RATES OF IMPORT DUTY ON LIVE STOCK, 1893.

		£	s.	d.
Horses	each	2	10	0
Cattle and calves	„	1	10	0
Sheep and lambs	„	0	2	0
Pigs	„	0	10	0

* For further particulars see page 450 *ante*.

PART 6.—ACCUMULATION.

Coins and accounts.

1006. The coins in circulation in Victoria are in all respects the same as those used in the United Kingdom. The accounts are kept in sterling money (£ s. d.).

Foreign moneys.

1007. In dealing with moneys or money values taken from returns where foreign moneys have been quoted, such values, for the purpose of this work, have been converted into their British equivalents according to the scale adopted by the Imperial Board of Trade, which is given in the following table:—

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS.

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ s. d.
Austria	Krone ...	0 0 10 or 24 to the £1
Argentine Republic ...	Peso nacional ...	0 4 0
Belgium	Franc ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Bulgaria	Lew ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Chile	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2
China	Tael	Various*
Denmark	Krone ...	0 1 1⅓ or 18 to the £1
Egypt	Piastre ...	0 0 2½ or 96 to the £1†
France	Franc ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Germany ...	Mark	0 1 0
	Krone	0 10 0
	Doppel krone ...	1 0 0
Greece	Drachme	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Holland	Gulden ...	0 1 8 or 12 to the £1
Hungary	Gulden ...	0 1 8 or 12 to the £1
Italy	Lira ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Japan	Yen	0 3 1‡

* The Tael is not a coin, but a weight. The ideal tael should consist of sycee (pure) silver, and should weigh 583·2 grains. As a matter of fact, however, the weight as well as the purity of the tael varies in different localities. The weight of the Haikwan tael—which is that employed by the Chinese Government in collecting revenue—is about 580 grains, and the fineness about ·9855. The value of the tael is regulated by the price of silver; that of the Haikwan tael has been as follows in the ten years prior to the year under notice:—1892, 4s. 4¼d.; 1891, 4s. 11d.; 1890, 5s. 2¼d.; 1889, 4s. 8¾d.; 1888, 4s. 8⅜d.; 1887, 4s. 10¼d.; 1886, 5s. 0½d.; 1885, 5s. 3½d.; 1884, 5s. 7d.; 1883, 5s. 7¼d.

† An Egyptian pound is 100 piastres, or £1 0s. 10d.

‡ The average value of the yen has been as follows in the years named:—1892, 3s. (nearly); 1891, 3s. 4d.; 1890, 3s. 3d.; 1889, 3s. 0⅜d.; 1888, 3s.; 1887, 3s. 2d.; 1886, 3s. 3d.; 1885, 3s. 6d.; 1884 and 1883, 3s. 7⅜d.

FOREIGN MONEYS AND BRITISH EQUIVALENTS—*continued.*

Countries.	Foreign Moneys.	British Equivalents.
		£ *s.* *d.*
Mexico	Dollar	0 4 2*
Norway	Krone ...	0 1 1⅓ or 18 to the £1
Paraguay	Peso	0 4 0
Portugal	Milreis	0 4 6
Roumania	Leu ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Russia ...	Credit rouble ...	0 2 0
	Metallic rouble (gold)	0 3 2
Spain	Peseta ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Sweden	Krona ...	0 1 1⅓ or 18 to the £1
Switzerland	Franc ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1
Turkey	Piastre ...	0 0 2·16 or 100 equal 18s.
United States	Dollar†	0 4 2
Uruguay	Peso fuerte ...	0 4 2
Venezuela	Bolivar ...	0 0 9·6 or 25 to the £1

1008. The following is a statement of the metallic money which circulates in the various dominions of the British Empire :— Coins in British dominions.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS.‡

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
Great Britain and Ireland Australasian Colonies (including Fiji) South African Colonies Falkland Islands ... St. Helena ...	£ s. d.
Channel Islands	£ s. d., and a special subsidiary copper coinage
Malta	£ s. d., and a special ⅓ farthing called a grain
West African Settlements ...	£ s. d., supplemented with other coins
West Indian Colonies	British silver and bronze. In some places accounts are kept in dollars at 4s. 2d.
Canada	Dollars at 4s. 1·31d.
Newfoundland	Dollars at 4s. 2d.
Gibraltar	Mixed British and Spanish coins
Cyprus	British, French, and Turkish gold; British silver, and special bronze piastres

* In making payments from the Imperial funds in places where the dollar is current, the valuation of the Mexican dollar is fixed by the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury quarterly, according to the market price of silver. Upon this basis the price of the dollar was fixed at 2s. 9d. for the June, 2s. 8d. for the September, and 2s. 7d. for the December quarter of 1893; and at 2s. 5d. for the March, 2s. 3d. for the June, and 2s. for the September quarter of 1894. See 24th Report of the Deputy Master of the Imperial Mint, page 37.

† The intrinsic value of the gold dollar (at par of exchange) is 4s. $1\frac{5}{16}$d.; 4·8665 dollars being equivalent to £1. The silver dollar, although maintained by the United States at the same value as the gold dollar, was in 1891 intrinsically worth only 3s. 1⅗d.; it is ·9 fine, and weighs 412½ grains, and contains, therefore, 371¼ grains of pure silver. See also paragraph 1041 *post.*

‡ The information in this table was obtained for the most part from a paper read before the Royal Colonial Institute, London, on the 11th February, 1890, by Mr. L. C. Probyn.

METALLIC CURRENCY IN BRITISH DOMINIONS*—*continued.*

Countries.	Metallic Circulation.
India	Rupees, annas, and pies
Ceylon	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins
Mauritius	Rupees, and local subsidiary coins
British Honduras	Guatemalan, and other dollars worth 2s. 11·15d.; special bronze cents
Hong Kong	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with special subsidiary silvery silver and bronze coins
Labuan	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with subsidiary silver and copper coins of Straits Settlements and copper coins of British North Borneo
Straits Settlements	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with special subsidiary silver and copper coins
British North Borneo ...	Mexican dollars worth 3s. 2·21d., with special subsidiary copper coins

Royal Mint.

1009. A branch of the Royal Mint was established in Melbourne in 1872, and was opened to the public on the 12th June of that year. The premises occupy 2 acres 1 rood and 26 perches of land, valued in October, 1880, at £8,500, but now worth considerably more than that amount; the original cost of the buildings, machinery, fittings, and furniture was £68,350.†

Gold received at Mint.

1010. From the time of the opening of the Mint to the end of 1893, more than $14\frac{3}{5}$ million ounces of gold were received thereat. In point of average purity, the gold sent to the Mint is considerably above the standard (viz., 22 carats, worth £3 17s. $10\frac{1}{2}$d. per oz.), and thus the value of the whole quantity was nearly $58\frac{3}{5}$ millions sterling, or almost exactly £4 per oz.‡ The following table shows the quantity and value of the gold received in each year:—

GOLD RECEIVED AT THE MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.	Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	Oz.	£		Oz.	£
1872§ ...	190,765	765,024	1884 ...	945,709	3,803,320
1873 ...	221,904	887,256	1885 ...	836,433	3,351,767
1874 ...	335,366	1,349,290	1886 ...	756,611	3,029,783
1875 ...	489,823	1,948,067	1887 ...	770,222	3,075,487
1876 ...	543,304	2,149,890	1888 ...	757,813	3,023,414
1877 ...	378,410	1,492,207	1889 ...	761,931	3,030,958
1878 ...	570,079	2,268.001	1890 ...	752,923	3,003,635
1879 ...	656,724	2,638,393	1891 ...	805,231	3,208,352
1880 ...	758,937	3,062,663	1892 ...	880,052	3,491,757
1881 ...	692,425	2,793,810	1893 ...	946,996	3,749,561
1882 ...	819,142	3,311,894			
1883 ...	786,021	3,159,609	Total ...	14,656,821	58,594,138

* See footnote (‡) on page 579.

† See Amended Return to an order of the Legislative Assembly, Parliamentary Paper C.—No. 4*, Session 1880.

‡ See also paragraphs 1011 and 1019 *post.*

§ From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold received in standard ounces.

1011. A simple calculation, based upon the total value as shown in the lowest line of the last column of the table, will show that the gold received was equivalent to 15,048,254 ounces standard, valued at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce, or 391,433 ounces more than the actual weight of gold received at the Mint.

Gold received, 1893.

1012. It will be observed that the gold received at the Mint in 1893 was more by 66,944 ounces than the quantity in 1892 and was also more than in any other year since the establishment of the Mint. In 1893 the number of deposits of gold was 5,127, and the average weight of a deposit was 185 ounces, as against averages varying from 231 to 410 in the previous ten years.

Gold issued from Mint.

1013. Gold is issued from the Mint as coin or as bullion. The former, with the exception of 665,638 half-sovereigns, has consisted entirely of sovereigns. The following is a statement of the gold issued in each year, whether in the shape of coin or bullion :—

GOLD ISSUED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.	Coin.		Bullion.		Total Value of Coin and Bullion.
	Sovereigns.	Half-Sovereigns.	Quantity.	Value.	
	Number.	Number.	Oz.	£	£
1872*	748,180	...	1,313	4,028	752,208
1873	752,199	165,034	3,129	11,126	845,842
1874	1,373,298	...	2,912	10,416	1,383,714
1875	1,888,405	...	3,553	13,857	1,902,262
1876	2,124,445	...	3,624	14,145	2,138,590
1877	1,487,316	80,016	3,326	13,004	1,540,328
1878	2,171,457	...	3,691	14,640	2,186,097
1879	2,740,594	...	1,743	6,839	2,747,433
1880	3,053,454	...	1,861	7,219	3,060,673
1881	2,325,303	42,009	106,999	448,767	2,795,074
1882	2,465,781	107,522	189,837	789,667	3,309,229
1883	2,050,450	...	266,679	1,112,478	3,162,928
1884	2,942,630	48,009	200,766	835,728	3,802,364
1885	2,967,143	11,003	91,335	379,839	3,352,483
1886	2,902,131	38,008	25,701	107,719	3,028,854
1887	2,856,424	64,013	45,030	186,395	3,074,825
1888	2,830,612	...	46,611	194,219	3,024,831
1889	2,732,590	...	72,497	299,285	3,031,875
1890	2,473,537	...	126,430	527,144	3,000,681
1891	2,749,592	...	110,928	460,064	3,209,656
1892	3,488,750	...	1,318	5,184	3,493,934
1893	3,563,752	110,024	31,403	130,321	3,749,085
Total	52,688,043	665,638	1,340,686	5,572,104	58,592,966

Gold coin issued.

1014. The difference in value between the gold coin issued from the Mint in 1892 and 1893, was £130,000, the excess being in favour of the latter. The gold coin issued in 1893 was in excess of that in any other year.

* From the 12th June, the day the Mint was opened to the public.

Gold bullion issued.

1015. Nearly all the gold issued in the form of bullion is in 10oz. ingots, and goes to India. The amount is very irregular, and depends on the amount of trade with India and on the exchange. The quantity so issued has fallen off very considerably since 1883, when its value amounted to over £1,100,000, or to 35 per cent. of the total value of coin and bullion issued; and in 1893 it amounted to only £130,321.

Victorian and other gold minted.

1016. Nearly four-fifths of the gold received at the Mint since its first establishment was raised in Victoria, and rather more than an eighth came from New Zealand. The bulk of the remainder was contributed by the other Australasian Colonies—chiefly Tasmania, South Australia (Northern Territory), and Western Australia—and a very small quantity by Natal. The following were the quantities received from these countries respectively prior to and during 1893:—

VICTORIAN AND OTHER GOLD RECEIVED AT MELBOURNE MINT, 1872 TO 1893.

Colony in which the Gold was raised.	Gold Received.		
	Prior to 1893.	During 1893.	Total.
	Oz.	Oz.	Oz.
Victoria	10,794,463	693,219	11,487,682
New South Wales ...	13,115	151	13,266
Queensland	9,436	64	9,500
South Australia	274,360	33,737	308,097
Western Australia ...	115,300	97,717	213,017
Tasmania	556,908	33,912	590,820
New Zealand	1,817,974	67,929	1,885,903
Natal	1,731	...	1,731
Light Gold Coin* ...	9,254	148	9,402
Unknown	117,284†	20,119	137,403
Total	13,709,825	946,996	14,656,821

Mint charges.

1017. Gold deposited at the Mint is subject to a charge of 1½d. per ounce on the gross weight before melting if the deposit contains 1,000 ounces of standard gold or over; and 2d. per ounce if the deposit contains less than 1,000 ounces—the minimum charge on any deposit being four shillings.

Mint allowances.

1018. Any silver in a deposit in excess of 4 per cent. of the weight of the deposit after melting is allowed for at a rate per ounce to be fixed from time to time by the Deputy Master. A reduction of a sixth of the charges is made on deposits containing more than 24 ounces of unrefinable gold, or gold containing silver in less proportion than 4½ per cent., and base metal in less proportion than 2 per cent., of the weight of the deposit after melting.

* Prior to the year 1890 all deposits of Light Gold Coin were included under "Unknown."
† Including not quite 1 oz. from India.

1019. Standard gold contains 91·667 per cent. (22 carats out of 24) of pure gold, but the gold (chiefly dust and bars) received at the Mint in 1893 contained as much as 93·96 per cent. of pure gold, and therefore it had to be considerably reduced in fineness to bring it to a fit state for converting into coin. The silver in the gold received in 1893 amounted to 4·66 per cent., and the base metals to 1·38 per cent. These proportions vary but little from year to year.* Fineness of gold received at Mint.

1020. The standard weight of the sovereign is ·25682 of an ounce (equal to 7·988 grammes, or 123·27447 grains troy), and the standard weight of the half-sovereign is ·12841 of an ounce. The standard fineness of those pieces is 916·6667 parts (or $\frac{11}{12}$) of pure gold in every 1,000 parts. In practice a small margin is allowed, and the actual average weight of the gold coins issued from the Melbourne Mint was 123·274 in 1892 and 123·273 in 1893; and the fineness 916·70 in the former and 916·69 in the latter year. Weight and fineness of gold pieces coined, 1892 and 1893.

1021. By the *Victorian Mint Act* (31 Vict. No. 307) it is provided that the sum of £20,000 shall be paid annually to the Mint from the Consolidated Revenue, the unexpended portion of the subsidies to be paid back to the Treasury. The following table shows the amount of such unexpended balances, also the receipts, expenditure, and cost of the Mint to the colony in each of the last ten years, and also the totals from the year in which the Mint was established to 1883:— Mint receipts and expenditure.

MINT REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1872 TO 1893.

Year or Period.	Paid into the Treasury.			Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts from the Public (Cost of Mint to the Colony).‡
	Unexpended Balance of Subsidy.†	Receipts from the Public.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1872 to 1883	66,976	98,360	165,336	173,024	74,664
1884 ...	4,612	12,494	17,106	15,388	2,894
1885 ...	1,986	11,471	13,457	18,014	6,543
1886 ...	3,874	11,340	15,214	16,126	4,786
1887 ...	3,641	10,759	14,400	16,359	5,600
1888 ...	4,478	9,967	14,445	15,522	5,555
1889 ...	4,760	11,012	15,772	15,240	4,228
1890 ...	5,044	11,672	16,716	14,956	3,284
1891 ...	5,456	10,932	16,388	14,544	3,612
1892 ...	5,136	12,152	17,288	14,864	2,712
1893 ...	5,226	13,164	18,390	14,774	1,610
Total ...	111,189	213,323	324,512	328,811	115,488

NOTE.—The particulars for each year prior to 1883 will be found in the issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., table following paragraph 831. In 1894 the receipts from the public amounted to £14,990, and the expenditure to £15,198, and the net cost of Mint was only £208.

* For 1894, the average assay of gold received was—pure gold 93·39, silver 5·14, base 1·47 per cent.

† The Mint subsidy in each year was £20,000, or £440,000 in 22 years.

‡ Exclusive of the cost of lands, buildings, and machinery. See paragraph 1009 *ante*.

Excess of expenditure over receipts.

1022. In the period to which the table relates, leaving the interest on the value of lands, buildings, and machinery out of account,* the net cost of the Mint to the colony has averaged £5,249 per annum; during the ten years 1884–93 it averaged £4,082; and during the three years 1891–3, £2,645. The Mint authorities claim, however, that this loss is compensated many times over by the advance in the price of gold since the opening of the Mint, viz., from 76s. to 77s. 8½d. per oz., whereby the colony has gained during a period of eighteen and a half years close on £70,000 per annum.†

Mint receipts, &c., Melbourne, Sydney, and London.

1023. Prior to 1887, the expenditure of the Melbourne Mint exceeded its revenue by a much smaller proportion than the expenditure of the Sydney Mint exceeded its revenue; but in 1887 and subsequent years the business of the Sydney Mint—and consequently its revenue—was increased by large accessions of gold, chiefly from Mount Morgan in Queensland; and as the Mint expenditure did not increase in a corresponding ratio, the proportional excess of it over the Mint revenue considerably diminished, and in each of the seven years ended with 1893 was lower than the Victorian proportion. In 1893 the receipts of the Melbourne were less than those of the Sydney Mint by only £34, but the expenses were higher by £481, and hence the deficiency in the former was about £500 larger than in the latter colony. In the London Mint, on account of the large profit made on the purchase of silver and bronze for coinage, the receipts in 1893 amounted to nearly three times the expenditure, and it may be inferred that if Victoria and New South Wales were allowed the profit on the silver and bronze coinage used in the currency of the Australasian Colonies, these establishments would become more than self-supporting institutions. The following is a statement of the revenue and expenditure, and difference between those items, in the three Mints during the past year :—

MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND LONDON MINTS.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, 1893.

Locality of Mint.	Mint Receipts.‡	Mint Expenditure.	Excess of Expenditure over Receipts.	
			Amount.	Percentage.
	£	£	£	
Melbourne ...	13,164	14,774	1,610	12·23
Sydney ...	13,198	14,293	1,095	8·29
London ...	322,576	115,971§	+206,605	+178·15

NOTE.—The plus sign (+) indicates that the receipts exceeded the expenditure.

* See paragraph 1009 *ante*.

† See 21st Annual Report of the Deputy Master of the London Mint, Appendix H, page 109.

‡ Receipts from the public only. The Government subsidy, amounting to £20,000 in Victoria and £15.000 in New South Wales, is not included.

§ Including £20,192 loss on gold coinage, and £31,589 loss on worn silver coin.

Sydney Mint, 1855 to 1893.

1024. The Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint was established in 1855, and from that date to the end of 1893, 20,334,049 ounces* of gold were received thereat, of which it is believed that 7,874,172 ounces, or nearly one-third, were raised in the colony of New South Wales; 8,269,931 ounces, or about two-fifths, in Queensland; 2,392,123 ounces, or about a ninth, in New Zealand; and 1,442,419 ounces, or about a fourteenth, in Victoria. In the same period, 70,382,500 sovereigns, 5,245,000 half-sovereigns, and 738,611 ounces of bullion (valued at £2,960,849), were issued from this branch, the whole being valued at £75,965,849. It should be mentioned that since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint only about 5,067 ounces of Victorian gold have been coined in Sydney.

Sydney Mint, 1893.

1025. The quantity of gold received at the Sydney Mint during 1893 was 843,582† ounces, valued at £3,000,696, nearly three-fourths of which was produced in Queensland, nearly one-fifth in New South Wales, about one-tenth in New Zealand, but only a very small quantity in the other colonies. The total value of coin and bullion issued in that year amounted to £2,986,509 consisting of 2,844,000 sovereigns, 250,000 half-sovereigns, and 4,150 ounces of gold bullion, valued at £17,509. The value of coin and bullion issued from the Sydney Mint was less by £656,000 in 1892, and by £763,000 in 1893, than that issued from the Melbourne Mint in those years.

Exports of gold coin.

1026. Since the establishment of the Melbourne Mint in 1872, the value of gold coin exported from Victoria (£45,600,188), less the value of that imported (£4,225,883), has amounted to £41,374,305, or less by £11,646,557 than the total value of such coin issued from the Mint. In 1893 the value of the gold coin exported amounted to £2,755,187, or greater by £910,799 than in the previous year; and the value of that imported was £1,155,200, as against only £10 in the previous year. The destination and value of the exports of gold coin in that year were as follow:—

EXPORTS OF GOLD COIN, 1893.

Destination.	£
United Kingdom	2,036,744
Tasmania	17,000
New Zealand	30,000
Hong Kong	35,203
Western Australia	21,000
South Australia	294,000
New South Wales	211,200
India	110,000
Queensland	40
Total	2,755,187

* Including 243,246 ounces of coin.

† Including 110 ounces of coin.

Australian coinage at Bank of England.

1027. Nearly two-thirds of the Australian gold coinage finds its way to other parts of the Empire—chiefly the United Kingdom. This is shown by the following table, relating to each of the last ten years, and for the whole period from 1873 to 1893, in which the amount of coinage struck at the two Australian Mints is compared with the net export of gold coin from Australasia, the difference being the amount of coin retained in Australasia:—

AUSTRALIAN GOLD COINAGE RETAINED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1873–93.

Year or Period.	Nominal Value of Australian Gold Coinage.*			Net Exports of Gold Coin from Australasia.	Gold Coin Retained in Australasia.
	Struck at Melbourne Mint.	Struck at Sydney Mint.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1873 to 1883	22,629,992	16,739,610	39,369,602	33,447,403	5,922,199
1884 ...	2,966,635	1,519,581	4,486,216	182,818	4,303,398
1885 ...	2,972,644	1,425,547	4,398,191	4,239,085	159,106
1886 ...	2,921,135	1,667,566	4,588,701	2,020,255	2,568,446
1887 ...	2,888,431	2,068,476	4,956,907	1,367,461	3,589,446
1888 ...	2,830,612	2,087,661	4,918,273	4,507,331	410,942
1889 ...	2,732,590	3,158,588	5,891,178	4,455,624	1,435,554
1890 ...	2,440,957	2,763,399	5,204,356	3,730,276	1,474,080
1891 ...	2,747,183	2,656,502	5,403,685	5,108,367	295,318
1892 ...	3,487,707	2,836,542	6,324,249	3,696,410	2,627,839
1893 ...	3,618,187	2,968,570	6,586,757	2,521,117	4,065,640
Total ...	52,236,073	39,892,042	92,128,115	65,276,147	26,851,968

Silver and bronze coin supplied and withdrawn.

1028. Besides supplying the silver and bronze coinage required for circulation in the Australasian Colonies, as already stated, the London Mint also withdraws silver coin from the colonies after it has become worn or defaced, allowing for the same at its full nominal value.† The following are the values of the coin supplied and withdrawn in the last fifteen years:—

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1893.

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
Victoria	1879–90	591,900	17,185	609,085	227,328
	1891	35,200	2,500	37,700	2,521
	1892	...	...	...	1,566
	1893	...	1,000	1,000	1,889

* Light coin re-melted each year has been deducted from the gross coinage.

† For action taken with a view of coining silver in Melbourne, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. I. paragraph 785.

COIN SUPPLIED TO AND WITHDRAWN FROM THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES BY THE LONDON MINT, 1879 TO 1893—*continued.*

Colony.	Period.	Value of Coin Supplied.			Value of Worn Silver Coin Withdrawn.
		Silver.	Bronze.	Total.	
		£	£	£	£
New South Wales ...	1879–90	407,400	16,000	423,400	70,540
	1891	24,000	3,500	27,500	2,855
	1892	6,000	1,500	7,500	3,100
	1893	10,000	...	10,000	7,582
Queensland ...	1879–90	158,500	1,020	159,520	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
	1893	...	...	...	...
South Australia ...	1879–90	151,000	4,080	155,080	...
	1891	25,000	1,500	26,500	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
	1893	...	...	...	...
Western Australia ...	1879–90	5,000	400	5,400	3,290
	1891	5,000	...	5,000	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
	1893	...	...	...	...
Tasmania	1879–90	32,400	620	33,020	10,045
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	...	...	...	...
	1893	...	...	...	...
New Zealand ...	1879–90	84,795	6,080	90,875	...
	1891	...	...	...	...
	1892	40,555	1,745	42,300	...
	1893	...	...	...	...
Total	1879–90	1,430,995	45,385	1,476,380	311,203
	1891	89,200	7,500	96,700	5,376
	1892	46,555	3,245	49,800	4,666
	1893	10,000	1,000	11,000	9,471

1029. No other metal than gold is coined at the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, the silver and bronze coinage required by the colonies being obtained from England. Besides gold, silver, and bronze British money, silver, nickel, and bronze coins of various denominations

London Mint, 1893.

are struck at the Royal Mint, London, for several of Her Majesty's possessions. In 1893, gold two and five pound pieces were coined for the first time since 1887. The following table shows the number and value of coins of thirty-four different denominations issued from that Mint in 1893:—

Coins Struck at the London Mint, 1893.

Denomination.	Number of Coins.	Nominal Value.		
		£	*s.*	*d.*
Imperial—				
Gold—Five-pound pieces	20,405	102,025	0	0
„ Two-pound pieces	52,212	104,424	0	0
„ Sovereigns	6,898,260	6,898,260	0	0
„ Half-sovereigns	4,426,625	2,213,312	10	0
Silver—Crowns	497,845	124,461	5	0
„ Half-crowns	1,792,600	224,075	0	0
„ Florins	1,666,103	166,610	6	0
„ Shillings	7,039,074	351,953	14	0
„ Sixpences	7,350,619	183,765	9	6
„ Fourpences (Maundy money only)	10,832	180	10	8
„ Threepences	3,076,269	38,453	7	3
„ Twopences (Maundy money only)	14,182	118	3	8
„ Pence „ „ „	21,593	89	19	5
Bronze—Pence	8,161,737	34,007	4	9
„ Half-pence	7,229,344	15,061	2	8
„ Farthings	3,904,320	4,067	0	0
Total	52,162,020	10,460,864	12	11
Colonial—				
Canada, Silver—Twenty-five cents ...	100,000	5,136	19	9
„ „ Ten cents	500,000	10,273	19	5
„ „ Five cents	1,700,000	17,465	15	1
„ Bronze cents	2,000,000	4,109	11	9
Hong Kong, Silver—Fifty cents ...	150,000	10,078	2	6
„ „ Twenty cents ...	750,000	20,156	5	0
„ „ Ten cents ...	11,250,000	151,171	17	6
„ „ Five cents ...	3,000,000	20,156	5	0
Ceylon, Silver—Fifty cents	750,000	23,828	2	6
„ „ Twenty-five cents ...	1,500,000	23,828	2	6
„ „ Ten cents	2,500,000	15,885	8	4
Jamaica, Nickel—Pence	24,000	100	0	0
„ „ Half-pence ...	144,000	300	0	0
„ „ Farthings	96,000	100	0	0
Straits Settlements, Silver—Fifty cents	24,000	1,612	10	0
„ „ Twenty cents	310,000	8,331	5	0
„ „ Ten cents ...	980,000	13,168	15	0
„ „ Five cents	440,000	2,956	5	0
Total	78,380,020	10,789,523	17	3

1030. According to the table, the silver coined at the London Mint in 1893 represented an aggregate nominal value of £1,413,757, which was more by £409,274 than that coined in 1892. Silver coined at London Mint, 1893.

1031. In 1893 gold to the value of £9,318,022 was coined at the London Mint, which was less by over 4½ millions than in 1892, but much more than in any other of the previous nine years. This is due to the re-coinage of the gold coins of former reigns, and of light gold coinage of the current reign, which has been called in. No sovereigns were struck at the London Mint in 1881, 1882, 1883, or 1886, and no half-sovereigns in the first two and last of those years, or in 1888 or 1889. In 1893 nearly one-fourth of the gold coinage consisted of half-sovereigns. The following is the nominal value of the gold coins struck thereat during the last ten years:— Gold coined at London Mint, 1884 to 1893.

NOMINAL VALUE OF GOLD COINS STRUCK AT THE LONDON MINT, 1884 TO 1893.

	£
1884	2,324,015
1885	2,973,453
1886	Nil
1887	1,999,075
1888	2,287,841
1889	7,257,455
1890	7,662,898
1891	6,869,119
1892	13,944,963
1893	9,318,022
Total	54,636,841

1032. It has been pointed out that, although of late years the productive power of the London Mint has been so much extended that it could easily coin gold enough for all wants in addition to the other coinage, it was not always so; and the Australian Mints have been of great, though unacknowledged, value to the Empire during some years when the London Mint could coin little or no gold. Value of Australian Mints to the Empire.

1033. Some years ago, it was estimated that 80,000,000 sovereigns, and 45,000,000 half-sovereigns, of a nominal value in all of £102,500,000, were circulating in the United Kingdom, and that about Gold coins in the United Kingdom.

half these were light. The Mint authorities stated that, exclusive of the expense of re-coinage, it would cost £804,390 to make good the deficient weight.

Loss of weight of gold coins by circulation.

1034. It may be mentioned that, according to an inquiry made by the London Mint authorities in 1888,* the sovereign when in circulation loses ·040 grain, and the half-sovereign ·055 grain per annum. According to this rate of wear, the "legal life" of a sovereign would be 19½ years, and of a half-sovereign 9 years of circulation.

Light gold coins of current reign called in.

1035. All the pre-Victorian coin having been called in and received up to 28th February, 1891,† steps were taken to restore the coinage of the current reign, and with this view the *Coinage Act* 1891 was passed on similar lines to the Act of 1889. This Act provides that gold coins of the realm which had not been called in by proclamation, and were below the least current weight (122·5 grains for the sovereign and 61·125 for the half-sovereign), as provided by the *Coinage Act* 1870, but which had become light by fair wear and tear, and were not more than 3 grains below the standard weight (123·274 grains for the sovereign and 61·637 for the half-sovereign), might be received and paid for at their nominal value;‡ the sum of £650,000, of which £250,000 was provided by the *Coinage Act* 1893, to be set aside to meet expenses to be incurred in effecting this object—that amount being considered sufficient to provide for £29,000,000 in sovereigns, and £14,000,000 in half-sovereigns. An Order in Council was subsequently issued declaring that such coins would be received at the Bank of England at any time after the 17th March, 1892. The amount of coin so withdrawn up to the 30th April, 1894, was £24,000,000, consisting of £14,313,000 in sovereigns, and £9,687,000 in half-sovereigns; and the total value of the deficiency in weight amounted to £390,831, viz., £158,016 for sovereigns, and £232,815 for half-sovereigns. Thus the average deficiency per sovereign was 2·649d., corresponding to 1·361 grains, and per half-sovereign 2·884d., corresponding to 1·481 grains.

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* The deficiency permissible below the standard was thus raised from ·774 grain for the sovereign, and ·512 grain for the half-sovereign, under the Act of 1870, to 3 grains for either coin.

† For particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. I., paragraph 792.

‡ See London Mint Report 1889, page 96.

1036. The value of gold and silver coin issued from the mints of the different countries of the world in the three years ended with 1892 is stated to have been as follows * :— Coinage of the world.

GOLD AND SILVER COINAGE OF THE WORLD, 1890 TO 1892.†

Countries.	1890.		1891.		1892.	
	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.	Gold.	Silver.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Australia	5,281,537	..	5,499,592	..	6,325,750	..
Europe—						
Austria-Hungary ..	587,240	803,566	601,159	699,249	1,975,609‡	161,960‡
Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	522,750
Denmark	114,152	..	..	25,364	..	50,460
France	828,403	..	700,510	..	181,505	..
,, Colonies of ..	..	1,341	..	..	..	..
Germany	4,965,732	..	2,934,750	237,344	1,846,640	257,888
Great Britain	7,786,558	1,735,822	6,816,798	1,071,165	14,100,521	789,723
Italy	54,860	227	26,398	..	27,105	4,792
Eritrea (Italian colony) ..	..	118,295	..	39,404	..	..
Monaco	..	..	80,416	..	..	..
Netherlands	..	41,456	..	76,458	52	326,625
Norway	..	25,125	..	27,916	..	25,125
Sweden	173,632	52,889	..	4,583	..	16,457
Portugal	84,825	112,500	35,325	1,516,050	..	640,800
Russia	4,526,300	336,338	439,789	560,604	115,814	608,434
Spain	1,885,327	308,157	..	2,550,417	1,954,388	1,857,887
Switzerland	100,521	58,302	80,416	30,156	80,417	38,198
Turkey	9,342	..	696,250	90,083	29,306	184,055
Asia—						
Ceylon	..	..	..	..	..	49,343
China	..	..	..	594,612	..	729,167
Hong Kong	..	244,792	..	312,500	..	229,167
India	..	12,069,026	24,460	6,806,354	..	10,887,239
Indo-China	..	1,337	..	..	..	12,063
Japan	248,760	1,520,134	225,776	1,775,813	274,902	2,563,972
Straits Settlements ..	..	35,417	..	70,000	..	..
Africa—						
British Africa	..	6,031	..	..	..	..
Egypt	..	..	..	67,182	..	135,324
Great Comoro	..	412	..	..	..	..
German East Africa ..	..	15,237	..	16,902	..	76,003
Morocco	..	..	..	50,000	..	178,918
South Africa Republic ..	..	..	15,626	..	5,146	10,316
Tunis	31,062	..	554,875	140,729	673,313	98,152
Zanzibar	..	..	..	12,500	..	..
America—						
Bolivia	..	185,000	..	350,937	..	..
Brazil	17,936	171,249	26,308	104,154	..	..
British West Indies ..	..	..	..	4,792	..	..
Canada	..	32,293	..	41,668	..	62,083
Columbia	..	..	..	..	..	495,473
Costa Rica	..	29,562	..	..	..	28,769
Ecuador	..	8,750	..	..	..	12,500
Hayti	..	62,500	..	..	..	..
Mexico	59,346	5,016,915	58,452	5,102,723	57,334	5,579,733
Newfoundland ..	..	7,917	..	..	..	..
Peru	..	559,816	..	660,374	..	544,782
San Domingo	..	..	..	38,198	..	..
United States	4,263,996	8,167,272	6,087,918	5,733,095	7,247,338	2,633,558
Total	31,019,529	31,727,678	24,904,818	28,811,326	34,895,140	29,811,716

1037. The figures in the table show that the value of the gold coin issued from the Australian Mints in 1892 was less by £7,775,000 Coinage in Australia and other countries.

* Taken, except the figures for Australia, from the report for 1893 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint. Mr. Leech gives the amount in dollars, which have been turned into pounds sterling upon the assumption that £1 is equal to 4 4-5ths dollars.

† Calendar years, except for India and Mexico. ‡ Hungary only.

than that issued from the Mint of Great Britain, where, however, an exceptionally large amount of re-coinage is being done; and less by £922,000 than that issued from the Mint of the United States, but more by £6,210,000 than that issued from the Mint of Russia, more by £4,479,000 than that issued from the Mint of Germany, more by over £4,350,000, than that issued from the Mint of Spain, or of Austria-Hungary—which countries coined in 1892 a much larger amount of gold than usual—and considerably more than that issued from the mints of any of the other countries shown. It will, moreover, be noticed that the nominal value of silver coinage in 1892 was one-seventh less than that of gold; and that nearly three-fourths of the whole silver coinage was coined by India, Mexico, the United States, and Japan. Of these, India coined as much as the other three together, and Mexico as much as the United States and Japan combined.

Currency system of United Kingdom.

1038. The subjoined particulars of the currency system of the United Kingdom has been abstracted from a statement submitted by the Right Honorable G. J. Goschen to a monetary conference held in Paris in 1878*:—

"Gold is the only standard metal.
"The silver coinage is a legal tender to the amount of 40 shillings only.
"The bronze coinage is legal tender to the amount of one shilling.
"The gold coined is ·917 fine, *i.e.*, $\frac{11}{12}$ pure gold and $\frac{1}{12}$ alloy.
"The sovereign, representing the pound sterling, contains 113·001 grains of pure gold, or 123·27447 grains of standard gold. The half-sovereign precisely half of the above.

"Sovereigns and half-sovereigns are legal tender to any amount, provided that the pieces be not worn below 122·5 and 61·125 grains respectively.

"Below these weights they may be refused, and the Bank of England cuts all such light coins tendered to it, and receives them only as so much standard gold. The loss on light gold is thus borne by the public. Special arrangements have, however, been made under which the State will bear the loss on light pre-Victorian gold coins presented up to a certain date.

"Every person is entitled to bring gold to the Mint for coinage, and to receive it back, in his turn, cut into coins, stamped with the proper die, as a certificate of due weight and fineness, at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce troy of standard gold—that is to say, 1,869 sovereigns for 40 lbs. troy of standard gold.

"If the gold so brought to the Mint is higher or lower than the standard, the Mint adds alloy or fine gold for the account of the owner, according as it is needed, to bring it down to the standard or to bring it up.

"The Bank of England is by law obliged to receive all gold brought to it by the public, paying for it immediately at the rate of £3 17s. 9d. per ounce standard.

"The silver to be coined is ·925, or $\frac{37}{40}$ fine, and one troy pound, costing about 45 shillings at the present market price, is coined into 66 shillings, a sum fixed when the price was nominally about 60 shillings.

"One pound avoirdupois of bronze is coined into 48 pence. The same quantity coined into 80 halfpence or into 160 farthings. Thus two halfpence, or four farthings, weigh more than one penny.

"It will be seen that, beyond the cost of making the subsidiary coins, a considerable seigniorage is charged on both silver and copper, which contributes towards the cost of coining the sovereign and of replacing the silver coinage which is withdrawn from circulation as soon as any pieces are so worn by use that neither effigy nor legend are distinguishable."

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* See also *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. I., paragraph 751.

Seigniorage on silver coinage.

1039. Although British silver coins are merely token money, and since 1816 have been limited as a legal tender to the sum of forty shillings, yet they were at first only slightly below their intrinsic value. For prior to 1873, standard silver (·925 fine) was worth 60$\frac{7}{8}$d. per oz.—on the then existing bi-metallic relation of 15$\frac{1}{2}$ parts of silver (by weight) to 1 part of gold, and as the nominal value of 1 oz. of standard silver is 66d. when coined, the difference—being profit or seigniorage obtained by the Mint—was only 5d., or less than 8$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., on the then market price of the metal. Ever since that period, however, the rate of seigniorage has gradually increased with the fall in the price of silver. Starting with from 9 to 9$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the years 1870–2, it gradually rose, with some fluctuations, to 17$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1877, 36 per cent. in 1885, and 54 per cent. in 1889, and although it fell back again to 35$\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1890, it rapidly rose again to 81$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in 1893—its highest point. In 1893 the average price of silver purchased by the London Mint was 36$\frac{5}{16}$d., and thus the seigniorage was 29$\frac{11}{16}$d., or at the rate of 81$\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. The total profit made by the Mint upon silver bullion purchased for coinage in the same year was £273,657 ; in addition to which there was a profit on bronze coinage of £35,788. As against this, however, there was a loss of £31,589 on worn silver coin exchanged, which of course varies from year to year. In the eleven years ended with 1893, the total profit or seigniorage on silver bullion purchased amounted to over £5,020,000. This large profit accruing is apt to lead to excessive issues of silver coin, unless proper safeguards be used, and it was found by means of a census taken by the London Institute of Bankers in 1892 that the banks of the United Kingdom (except about 2 per cent. which did not furnish returns) had about 4$\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling of silver coin on hand at the close of a certain fixed day, of which about 1$\frac{1}{6}$ millions (net) was in excess of average requirements.*

Fall in price of silver.

1040. Prior to 1871 both gold and silver were used in unlimited quantities for the coinage of money in almost all the countries of the world except the United Kingdom, which has had a monometallic gold standard since 1816; and by this extended use of the two metals, it so happened that an almost uniform ratio prevailed between the values of the two metals closely approximating to 15$\frac{1}{2}$ of silver to 1 of gold.† In 1871, however, Germany, followed by Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, broke the spell by adopting a gold standard, and ever since 1873 an almost continuous fall has taken

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* See *Bankers' Magazine* for July, 1893, page 10.

† This proportion is still adhered to in the Latin Union, whilst in the United States the proportion of 16 to 1 is maintained.

place in the value of silver, whilst the ratio of value between the two metals has increased to over 20 to 1, the maximum reached being 22 to 1 in 1889. The causes which brought about this result have been the subject of much controversy; it is generally recognised, however, that although partly to be attributed to the increased production of silver,* it was accelerated by the general scramble for gold which followed the demonetization of silver, and by the restriction or entire suspension of the free coinage of silver in silver-using countries—especially in those comprised in the "Latin Union" (including France, Belgium, Greece, Italy, and Switzerland) and the United States—which causes, moreover, tended to appreciate gold, and, as a consequence, to depreciate the gold prices of commodities. As fine gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d. per oz., fine silver, as measured by the gold standard, would be worth, on the basis of the original ratio of 15½ to 1, 65¾d. per oz., and standard silver (·925 fine) 60⅞d. per oz., which was actually the average which prevailed during the ten years 1861–70. Starting with this level, the gradual decline in the price of silver may be traced by the following quotations of the average price on the London market from 1861–70 to the present time :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF STANDARD SILVER (·925 FINE) IN THE LONDON MARKET, 1861 TO 1893.

Year.	Price per Oz. Standard.	Year.	Price per Oz. Standard.
	d.		*d.*
Average, 10 years† 1861 to 1870	60⅞	1882	51 13/16
1871	60 9/16	1883	50 9/16
1872	60¼	1884	50 11/16
1873	59¼	1885	48⅝
1874	58 5/16	1886	45⅜
1875	56 13/16	1887	44⅝
1876	53	1888	42⅞
1877	54¾	1889	42 11/16
1878	52 9/16	1890	47¾
1879	51 3/16	1891	45 1/16
1880	52¼	1892	39 13/16
1881	51¾	1893	35⅝‡

NOTE.—These quotations were taken from the Annual Reports of the Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, England. The price of silver in the United States appears to closely correspond with that in London; as the average price of fine bar silver at New York in 1892 was ·8755 dollar, equivalent, at par of exchange (the actual exchange was ·0052 dollar above par), to close on 40d. per oz. (British) standard; whilst the price paid by the United States Mint during 1892-3 averaged ·843 dollar per fine oz., being equivalent to 38½d. per oz. standard.

* In the decade 1851-60 the annual production averaged 4½ silver to 1 of gold; in 1861-70, 6½ to 1; in 1871-80, 13 to 1; and in 1881-90, 18¾ to 1.

† During this period the extreme average prices were 60½d. in years 1868-69-70 and 61½d. in 1863.

‡ In March, 1894, the price fell to 2s. 3d., which was the lowest ever known.

1041. In order to indicate the serious effect of this fall on the intrinsic value of the silver coinage in the various silver-using countries of the world—notably India and the United States—the following table, extracted from the Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for 1893, has been selected, which shows the commercial value of the American silver dollar for each year since 1872, when it was slightly above par. With exchange at par, the silver dollar is nominally worth £$\frac{1}{4{\cdot}8665}$, or 4s. $1\frac{5}{16}$d.; it weighs 412½ grains, and is of the fineness of ·9, *i.e.*, it consists of nine-tenths pure silver and one part alloy :—

Effect of fall of price of silver on silver coinage.

BULLION VALUE OF THE SILVER DOLLAR, 1873 TO 1893.

Calendar Year.	Average Price.	Calendar Year.	Average Price.
	Dollars.		Dollars.
1873	1·004	1884	0·861
1874	·988	1885	·823
1875	·964	1886	·769
1876	·894	1887	·758
1877	·929	1888	·727
1878	·891	1889	·724
1879	·868	1890	·810
1880	·886	1891	·764
1881	·881	1892	·674
1882	·878	1893 (ten months) ...	·615
1883	·858		

1042. With a view of raising the price, and thus paving the way for the free coinage of silver, the United States Government purchased, from 1873 to the 1st November, 1893, nearly 497 million fine ozs. of silver, the produce of mines of the United States, at a cost of nearly 509 million dollars, or an average of 1·024 dollars per oz. Under the Bland Act of 1878, the annual purchases were not to be less than 24 million nor more than 48 million dollars' worth (equivalent to from 20,625,000 to 41,250,000 fine ozs.), but only the minimum fixed was purchased in each year ; but in August, 1890, a new law (the Sherman Act), repealing the former one, came into force, requiring the purchase of as much as 54,000,000 ozs. of silver per annum, which was, at the time, equivalent to two-thirds of the whole annual production of the world. The latter law came into force on the 13th August, 1890, but was repealed on the 1st November, 1893, as it proved powerless to arrest the fall in the price of silver, owing to the rapidly increasing production of the metal ; and, although the price was temporarily raised—reaching a maximum of 54⅝d. in September, 1890—it subsequently continued to fall to far lower levels than had ever previously

Silver purchases by the United States, 1873 to 1893.

been known.* The following, taken from the Report of the Director of the U.S. Mint for 1893, is a summary of the silver purchases since 1872 :—

PURCHASES OF SILVER BULLION BY UNITED STATES TREASURY, 1873 TO 1893.

(000's omitted.)

Act of	Quantity in fine ozs.	Cost.	Average Cost per oz.
		Dollars.	Dollars.
1873—12th February ...	5,434,	7,153,	1·314
1875—14th January ...	31,604,	37,571,	1·189
1878—28th February ...	291,272,	308,279,	1·058
1890—14th July	168,675,	155,931,	·924
Total	496,985,	508,934,	1·024

NOTE.—In 1892-3 the amount purchased was 54,008,000 ozs., whilst the amount tendered was 98,468,000 fine ozs. As the total production of the United States for 1892 was only 58 million ozs., it seems probable that the same parcels of silver must have been offered more than once during the year.

Important events affecting the silver currency question.

1043. Three important events occurred in 1892 or 1893, having an important bearing on the silver currency question, viz., the meeting of another International Monetary Conference at Brussels, convened by the United States, to devise remedies for the continued depreciation of silver, and means for extending the use of silver money, which, however, was unable to come to any unanimous decision whatever on the questions at issue; the closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver on the 26th June, 1893, and fixing the gold price of the rupee at 1s. 4d.; and the repeal—taking effect from 1st November, 1893—of the Sherman Act, under the compulsory provisions of which 54 million ozs. of silver were purchased annually by the United States Government, as stated in the last paragraph. In connexion with these circumstances it should be borne in mind that more than one-third of the world's annual production† of silver has been consumed in the United States, and nearly one-fourth in India, for currency purposes alone. It is reported that another monetary conference will be convened by Germany in 1895.‡

Index of prices.

1044. The following figures, taken from a paper read before the Royal Statistical Society in April, 1893, by Mr. Augustus Sauerbeck,§

* In March, 1894, the price of standard silver in London fell to 27d., which was the lowest on record.

† See Part "Production," *post*.

‡ For more detailed information on the bi-metallic question see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 802, *et. seq.*

§ See Journal for June, 1893, page 247.

affords an indication of the relative fall in the prices of commodities as compared with that in the price of silver, and, on the other hand, with the appreciation of gold as indicated by the price of consols. The index prices of commodities are based on an arithmetical mean of the index numbers of 45 leading articles of consumption, the average index price of the period 1866–77 being represented by 100, which was also identical with the price in 1871. Mr. Sauerbeck, whilst admitting the importance of lower freights and the expansion of railways in cheapening production, does not consider that a lowering of freights must necessarily be followed by a fall in prices, as it seemed to him that freights helped to open up new countries, and make production more remunerative. More would therefore be provided, and the quantities acted on prices, but from 1850 to 1873 there had been an enormous increase in production without a fall. Notwithstanding the economy now made in the use of money, he did not consider that much was economized in international trade, as the precious metals were still sent about as much as ever; the exact connexion between the quantity of money and prices was difficult to define. With a uniform system of banking and currency, the increase of population and commerce would require more money to be in circulation if prices were to be kept up:—

Summary of Sauerbeck's Index Numbers of Prices in the United Kingdom, 1871 to 1892.

(Prices 1867–77 = 100.)

Year.	Index of Prices, Grand Total.	Silver.*	Wheat Harvest.†	Average Price of Consols.‡	Average Bank of England Rate.‡
1871	100	99·7	90	92¾	2⅞
1872	109	99·2	92	92½	4⅛
1873	111	97·4	80	92½	4¾
1874	102	95·8	106	92½	3¾
1875	96	93·3	78	93¾	3¼
1876	95	86·7	96	95	2⅝
1877	94	90·2	74	95⅜	2⅞
1878	87	86·4	108	95 3/16	3¾
1879	83	84·2	64	97½	2⅜
1880	88	85·9	93	98⅜	2¾
1881	85	85·0	97	100	3½
1882	84	84·9	100	100½	4⅛

* Silver, 60·84 per oz. = 100.

† Wheat harvest in the United Kingdom, 1849-83, 28 bushels per acre = 100; from 1884, 29 bushels = 100.

‡ Consols and bank rate actual figures, not index numbers.

Summary of Sauerbeck's Index Numbers of Prices in the United Kingdom, 1871 to 1892—*continued.*

(Prices 1867–77 = 100.)

Year.	Index of Prices, Grand Total.	Silver.*	Wheat Harvest.†	Average Price of Consols.‡	Average Bank of England Rate.‡
1883	82	83·1	93	101 3/16	3 9/16
1884	76	83·3	103	101	3
1885	72	79·9	108	99 1/4	3
1886	69	74·6	93	100 3/4	3
1887	68	73·3	110	101 3/4	3 3/10
1888	70	70·4	96	101	3 3/10
1889	72	70·2	103	98	3 3/5
1890	72	78·4	106	96 1/2	4 1/2
1891	72	74·1	108	95 3/4	3 3/10
1892	68	65·4	91	96 3/4§	2 1/2

Relative fall in price of silver and commodities, and rise in value of Consols.

1045. It will be observed that, between 1871 and 1892, the fall in the prices of commodities and in the price of silver was almost in the same proportion, the falling-off being 32 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively, whilst, on the other hand, there was a remarkable rise of about 22 per cent. in the value of standard Stock Exchange securities based on gold, as indicated by the price of Consols, which, if expressed uniformly in 3 per cents., will be found to have risen from 92 3/4 to 113 1/4. In regard to silver, however, it is stated by the director of the mint‖ of the United States—the leading advocate of bi-metallism—that the increase of the world's production of that metal (viz., from 82 million dollars in 1873 to 197 million in 1892) has had more to do with the depreciation of silver than has its demonetization by some countries, and the suspension of its coinage by others. If this is the case, then the simultaneous fall in the price of silver and in the prices of commodities is only a mere coincidence.

Causes and effects of fall in prices of wholesale commodities.

1046. The fall in prices, as shown in the last table, results from two distinct causes—(1) the appreciation of gold (*per se*), in consequence of a large falling-off in the annual supply, its increased use for currency purposes, and the expansion in the volume of trade and business generally; and (2) the cheapening of processes of production and manufacture (chiefly by means of machinery), and improved facilities of

* Silver, 60·84 per oz. = 100.

† Wheat harvest in the United Kingdom, 1849-83, 28 bushels per acre = 100; from 1884, 29 bushels = 100.

‡ Consols and bank rate actual figures, not index numbers; consols, 2¾ per cent. from 1889.

§ Equivalent to about 113¼ in 3 per cents., allowing also for rate of interest falling to 2½ per cent. in 1903.

‖ See his Report for 1893, page 25.

transport and communication, and the tendency for supply to overtake the demand, owing to remote lands—formerly non-productive—being brought within the range of civilization. These two causes have operated together to bring about a fall in the wholesale prices of products (chiefly raw material) of 32 per cent., as shown in the last table; but it is still a matter of controversy what proportion is due to each cause. The causes of this fall, and some of the effects resulting therefrom, are thus stated by one of the leading British financial monometallic papers (*The Statist*),* which at many points is in accord with the bi-metallists :—

1. That gold has appreciated.
2. That the appreciation of gold, or fall in prices, is due to the—
   (*a*) Demonetization of silver in Germany and so many other countries.
   (*b*) Adoption of the single gold standard by so many great countries.
   (*c*) Falling-off in the production of gold between 1870 and 1888.
3. That the appreciation of gold has told adversely upon the landed interest.
4. That it has injured the more backward countries with large foreign debts.
5. That the fall in prices has benefited the working classes, for wages have not fallen, even when measured in gold.
6. That the salaried classes have benefited.
7. That trade proper, as distinguished from agriculture, has not permanently suffered, although it suffered very seriously in the early stages of the fall.

Note liabilities of United States Treasury.

1047. The United States Treasury had currency certificates and notes outstanding in October, 1894, amounting to over 118 millions sterling, consisting of gold certificates—payable in gold on demand—for nearly 13 millions; silver certificates and Treasury notes—issued on deposit of silver coin or bullion—and currency certificates, amount-in all to nearly 102 millions, and $3\frac{2}{3}$ millions of other liabilities. As against these, the gold held amounted to 25 millions, and the silver to 101 millions, besides 13 millions of United States notes (greenbacks) in hand. Taking greenbacks into account, there was a cash balance of $21\frac{1}{2}$ millions, of which $12\frac{1}{4}$ millions was in gold; but if greenbacks be left out of account, the metallic reserve would be reduced to $8\frac{1}{4}$

* *Vide* issue of 5th May, 1894.

millions. This reserve would be equivalent to about 14¾ per cent. on the amount of uncovered paper money (greenbacks) in circulation. The following are the particulars :—

NOTE LIABILITIES OF UNITED STATES TREASURY AND ASSETS HELD 31ST OCTOBER, 1894.

(000's omited.)

Assets.		Liabilities, Outstanding.*		Cash Balance.	
Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.	Particulars.	Amount.
	£		£		£
Gold—Coin	16,283,	Gold certificates ..	12,850,	Gold reserve	12,272,
„ Bars	8,839,				
Silver—Dollars ..	73,067,	Silver certificates			
„ Subsidiary coin	3,085,	Treasury notes and currency certificates ..	101,581,		
„ Bars	25,052,	National Bank notes, redemption fund (less notes held by Treasury)‡	550,	Net cash balance	9,196,
U.S. notes †	13,241,	Other liabilities (net) ..	3,118,		
Total	139,567,	..	118,099,	..	21,468,
Less U.S. notes held by Treasury					13,241,
Actual metallic reserve					8,227,
U.S. notes (greenbacks) outstanding					56,095,
Percentage of metallic reserve to notes					14·7

Loans in United States in aid of currency

1048. By the last table it will be noticed that the United States Treasury gold reserve stood, in October, 1894, at only 61 million dollars (£12,000,000 sterling), it having fallen off rapidly since the bank crisis of 1893, although it is provided by law that the reserve must be maintained at 100 million dollars. With a view to make good the deficiency, two 5 per cent. gold loans for 50 million dollars each were successively raised in February and November, 1894 (after the date of the return), but at a minimum price of 117·223 per cent., which is the equivalent of a 3 per cent. loan at par—there having been legal difficulties in the way of the issue of a 3 per cent. stock.§ The first realized about 60 million and the second 58 million dollars, but, apparently, these failed in their object, for the greater part of the gold required was withdrawn from the Treasury in exchange for paper currency, and paid back again in the form of a loan.

* Amounts held by Treasury being deducted, the gold certificates and silver certificates, &c., are issued on deposits of gold coin and silver coin, legal tender notes, and purchases of silver bullion respectively.

† Known as "greenbacks" or "legal tender notes."

‡ Notes redeemable by Treasury. National Bank notes, for which banks are held responsible amount in addition to about £40,000,000.

§ The premium on the first loan reduced the interest to only 2·87 per cent.

Money and currency of the United States.

1049. The total metallic and paper money in circulation in the United States on the 31st October, 1894, was 334½ millions sterling, of which 123¼ millions were in coin, and 211¼ millions in paper. Of the former, 100 millions were in gold, and the balance in silver dollars, and subsidiary coin. Of the latter, 114½ millions were on a metallic basis, *i.e.*, secured by deposits of gold and silver in the Treasury to an equivalent amount, and payable in coin on demand, chiefly in the form of Silver certificates and Treasury notes, which were given in exchange for the large quantities of silver purchased with a view of checking the fall in the price of silver; whilst 56 millions were in the form of U.S. notes, known also as greenbacks or legal tender notes, which were issued in 1862 and 1863, and are a full legal tender for all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on the public debt; and 40½ millions were in the form of National Bank notes, issued by the banks, but secured on United States bonds. The various kinds of money and the amounts are shown in the following statement:—

MONEY AND CURRENCY OF THE UNITED STATES, 31ST OCTOBER, 1894.

(000's omitted.)

Moneys in Circulation.	Value.	Equivalent in Sterling.*
	Dollars.	£
Gold or Paper secured in Gold.		
Gold coin	500,181,	100,036,
„ certificates†	64,252,	12,850,
Silver or Paper secured in Silver or Coin.		
Silver dollars	56,444,	11,289,
„ subsidiary coin	60,243,	12,049,
„ certificates‡	331,143,	66,229,
Treasury notes (Act of 1890)†	122,715,	24,543,
Currency certificates (Act of 1872)†	54,045,	10,809,
Total on a metallic basis	1,189,023,	237,805,
Uncovered Paper.		
U.S. notes (greenbacks)	280,475,	56,095,‡
National Bank notes §	202,595,	40,519,
Total in circulation	1,672,093,	334,419,

* Assuming a dollar to be worth 4s.

† Covered by deposits to an equivalent amount in Treasury.

‡ As against this there was a net gold reserve in the Treasury, as shown in the last statement, of 8¼ millions.

§ Covered by Government bonds.

Value of precious metals in principal countries.

1050. At the end of 1885, Herr Soetbeer, a distinguished German economist, estimated that, in the civilized countries of the world, were circulating gold coins to the value of 669 millions sterling, and silver coins to the value of 393 millions sterling, or 1,062 millions in all. Of these values, about 12½ per cent., viz., 16⅔ per cent. of the gold and 5½ per cent. of the silver, circulated in the United Kingdom.* The following later estimates for the principal countries of the world—together with the amount of uncovered paper money in circulation—has been taken from the Report of the Director of the United States Mint for 1893 :—

ESTIMATED STOCK OF GOLD AND SILVER AND UNCOVERED PAPER MONEY IN THE WORLD, 1893.

(000's omitted.)

Countries and Monetary Standard.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Paper.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
Gold Standard.	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	112,500,	23,300,	26,500,	162,300,
Germany	129,000,	45,000,	17,500,	191,500,
Portugal	8,250,	2,100,	10,200,	20,550,
Austria-Hungary	25,800,	17,700,	39,000,	82,500,
Denmark	3,000,	1,100,	1,250,	5,350,
Sweden and Norway	2,900,	1,400,	1,200,	5,500,
Australia	21,900,	1,500,	...	23,400,
Egypt	25,000,	3,100,	...	28,100,
Canada	3,000,	1,000,	6,000,	10,000,
Gold and Silver Standard.				
United States	137,500,	130,000,	98,000,	365,500,
France	167,000,	104,000,	23,000,	294,000,
Belgium	11,200,	11,500,	11,200,	33,900,
Italy	20,000,	3,500,	37,000,	60,500,
Switzerland	3,125,	3,150,	2,500,	8,775,
Greece	105,	630,	4,870,	5,605,
Spain	8,250,	32,300,	22,000,	62,550,
Roumania	40,	20,	5,200,	5,260,
Servia	625,	400,	950,	1,975,
Netherlands...	4,000,	12,000,	7,700,	23,700,
Turkey	10,400,	9,200,	...	19,600,
Japan	16,800,	17,000,	...	33,800,
India	...	198,000,	7,700,	205,700,
Straits Settlements	...	23,000,	...	23,000,
Cuba	4,000,	50,	...	4,050,
Haiti	400,	600,	...	1,000,

NOTE.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalents in pounds sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s. 2d.

* For tables showing Herr Soetbeer's estimate of the amount of gold and silver coin, and of the gold and silver used in arts, &c., in different countries, see *Victorian Year-Book* 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraphs 833 and 836.

Estimated Stock of Gold and Silver and Uncovered Paper Money in the World, 1893—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Countries and Monetary Standard.	Metallic Stock of—		Uncovered Paper.	Grand Total.
	Gold.	Silver.		
Silver Standard.	£	£	£	£
Russia	88,000,	8,500,	114,500,	211,000,
Mexico	1,000,	10,000,	400,	11,400,
Central American States ...	105,	1,700,	830,	2,635,
South American States ...	9,000,	6,250,	125,000,	140,250,
China	...	151,000,	...	151,000,
Total	812,900,	819,000,	562,500,	2,194,400,
	Amount per Head of Population.			
Gold Standard.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s.
Australia	5 2	0 7	...	5 9
Portugal	1 15	0 9	2 3	4 7
United Kingdom	2 19	0 12	0 14	4 5
Egypt	3 14	0 9	...	4 3
Germany	2 12	0 18	0 7	3 17
Canada	0 12	0 4	1 5	2 1
Austria-Hungary	0 12	0 9	0 19	2 0
Sweden and Norway	0 10	0 4	0 5	0 19
Gold and Silver Standard.				
France	4 7	2 14	0 12	7 13
Belgium	1 17	1 17	1 17	5 11
United States	2 1	1 19	1 9	5 9
Netherlands	0 17	2 11	1 14	5 2
Spain	0 9	1 17	1 5	3 11
Switzerland	1 1	1 1	0 18	3 0
Greece	0 1	0 6	2 4	2 11
Italy	0 13	0 2	1 5	2 0
Japan	0 8	0 8	...	0 16
India	...	0 14	...	0 14
Turkey	0 5	0 5	...	0 10
South American States ...	0 5	0 4	3 13	4 2
Silver Standard.				
Russia	0 14	0 1	0 19	1 14
China	...	0 7	...	0 7

Note.—The dollars in the original table have been reduced to their equivalents in pounds sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s. 2d.

Gold and silver in world.

1051. Adding to the metallic stock of gold and silver in Europe, the United States and Australasia (as shown in the last table), an estimate of 100 millions of gold and 350 millions of silver (at present value) for other countries, the total value of the metallic stock of the world is found by Sauerbeck to be 770 millions sterling of gold, and 780 millions sterling of silver at the beginning of 1893.

Proportion of gold and silver in gold and silver standard countries.

1052. From this table it may be ascertained that countries having a double standard hold 47 per cent. (according to value) of the whole stock of gold in the world, and 66 per cent. of that of silver; countries with a gold standard, 41 per cent. of the gold and 12 per cent. of the silver; and those with a silver standard, 12 per cent. of the gold and 22 per cent. of the silver.

Quantity and value of gold and silver used in arts, &c.

1053. Herr Soetbeer estimates that the gold used annually in arts and manufactures by the civilized nations of the world amounts to 3,298,590 ozs., and the silver so used to 19,289,200 ozs. The value of the gold at £4 per oz. would be £13,194,360, or at £3 15s. per oz., £12,369,712; and the value of the silver at 3s. per oz. would be £2,893,380. In the United States in 1891 the consumption was estimated by the Director of the U.S. Mint at 805,200 ozs. of fine gold, valued at £3,467,700; and 7,449,554 ozs. of fine silver, valued at £2,006,610.

Silver sold from Melbourne Mint.

1054. Fine silver sold by the Melbourne Mint in 1893 amounted to 49,351 ozs., as against 37,323 ozs. in 1892, and 23,369½ ozs. in 1891. Of the quantity sold in 1893, as much as 31,341 ozs. was purchased by the Royal Mint in London, and the balance was disposed of to silversmiths and others. At the end of 1893, only 4,441 ozs. remained in store at the Mint.*

Number of banks.

1055. During 1893 there were 12† banks of issue in Victoria, possessing therein 467 branches or agencies. There were 13 banks of issue in the colony in 1888 and 12 in 1883.

Liabilities, assets, &c., of banks.

1056. The position of the banks as regards the liabilities and assets in Victoria, and the capital and profits of those banks not only in Victoria but elsewhere, according to the sworn returns for the last quarter of the three years just named, was as follows:—

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

In Victoria.	1883.	1888.	1893.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	£	£	£
Notes in circulation	1,426,686	1,728,032	1,121,675
Bills in circulation	50,205	121,637	214,785
Balances due to other banks ...	320,649	329,083	118,272
Deposits‡ not bearing interest ...	5,995,543	11,177,705	7,479,666
„ bearing interest ...	18,063,626	26,393,133	24,547,688
Total	25,856,709	39,749,590	33,639,619§

* See London Mint Report, 1893, page 115.
† One of these did not issue notes in 1893.
‡ Including Government deposits, consisting in 1883 of £513,736 not bearing interest, and £61,322 bearing interest; in 1888 of £113,718 not bearing interest, and £2,445,984 bearing interest; and in 1893 of £343,311 not bearing interest, and £1,779,443 bearing interest.
§ Including £157,533 liabilities of old Commercial Bank not dealt with under scheme of reconstruction.

FINANCIAL POSITION OF BANKS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893—*continued.*

In Victoria.	1883.	1888.	1893.
TOTAL ASSETS.	£	£	£
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	2,984,857	5,260,915	7,847,113
Gold and silver in bullion or bars ...	260,615	343,182	398,099
Landed and other property ...	988,215	1,581,854	2,024,626
Notes and bills of other banks ...	134,282	270,648	115,393
Balances due from other banks ...	380,401	329,229	316,681
Debts due to the banks*	26,994,137	45,325,559	45,942,599
Total	31,742,507	53,111,387	56,644,511
CAPITAL AND PROFITS.†			
Capital stock paid up	9,597,750	10,461,850	14,979,558
Average rate per annnm of last dividend declared	11·273 p. cent.	12·171 p. cent.	3·63 per cent.
Amount of last dividend declared...	540,982	636,665	240,990
Amount of reserved profits after declaring dividend	3,233,073	5,507,689	3,091,214

Liabilities, assets, &c., compared at three periods.

1057. It will be observed that the shareholders' capital and reserves —much of which, however, belonged to shareholders in other parts of the world—amounted in 1893 to 15 millions, having increased by £5,382,000, or by about three-fifths, since 1883. The principal portion of this increase, however, or £3,400,000, occurred in the last twelve months, owing to the calling up of fresh capital by the reconstructed banks. The reserves, on the other hand, fell off by £3,040,000 as compared with 1892, and by £2,400,000 as compared with 1888, consequent on the depreciation of securities resulting from the recent crisis. The total liabilities showed an increase of $7\frac{3}{4}$ millions, or 30 per cent., since 1883, but a decrease of 6 millions, or 15 per cent., since 1888, owing to the withdrawal of deposits and the contraction of the note circulation; whilst the total assets increased by nearly 25 millions, or 78 per cent., since 1883, and by $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., since 1888. Of the liabilities, the notes and bills in circulation—which are subject to a Government tax and other charges, averaging about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum‡—have fallen off by $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. since 1883, and 28 per cent. since 1888. The deposits, which amounted to 95 per cent. of the total liabilities, have increased by nearly 8 millions in the

* Including notes, bills of exchange, and all stock and funded debts of every description, except notes, bills, and balances due to the banks from other banks.

† The property of shareholders in all parts of the world.

‡ Including a tax on bank notes of 2 per cent. per annum payable to the general revenue. See *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record* for May, 1884, page 191; McCarron, Bird, and Co., 479 Collins-street.

last ten, but fell off by more than 5½ millions in the last five years, and amounted in 1893 to about 32 millions. Under the head of assets it will be noticed that in 1893 the banks had 8¼ millions sterling in coin and bullion—which was little more than in 1892, over 1 million more than in 1891 or 1890, over 2⅗ millions more than in 1888, and 5 millions more than in 1883*; the landed property also represented over 2 millions sterling, showing an increase of nearly £443,000 since 1888, or of £1,036,000 since 1883; but the most important item of all, the advances (debts due to the banks), which embrace 81 per cent. of the total assets, have increased by nearly 19 millions since 1883, and, notwithstanding the falling-off in deposits, by about £617,000 since 1888; and in 1893 they stood at nearly 46 millions sterling.† It will be observed that in 1893 the advances exceeded the deposits by close on 14 millions, as against an excess of only 7¾ millions in 1888, and of less than 3 millions in 1883. The average rate of the last dividend declared in 1893 (£3 13s. per £100) was naturally considerably lower than at either of the former periods in consequence of the crisis. This dividend, it may be remarked, varied in 1893 in seven of the banks which declared dividends from 4½ to 12½ per cent.

Percentage of items of liabilities and assets.

1058. The following table shows the proportion of each item of the liabilities to the total liabilities, and of each item of the assets to the total assets, of the banks at the same periods :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF BANKS.—PERCENTAGE OF ITEMS.

In Victoria.	1883.	1888.	1893.
LIABILITIES TO THE PUBLIC.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Notes in circulation	5·52	4·35	3·33
Bills in circulation	·19	·30	·64
Balance due to other banks ...	1·24	·83	·82
Deposits not bearing interest ...	23·19	28·12	22·24
,, bearing interest ...	69·86	66·40	72·97
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00
TOTAL ASSETS.			
Coined gold, silver, and other metals	9·40	9·90	13·85
Gold and silver in bullion or bars	·82	·65	·70
Landed and other property ...	3·09	2·98	3·58
Notes and bills of other banks...	·42	·51	·20
Balance due from other banks...	1·20	·62	·56
Debts due to the banks ...	85·07	85·34	81·11
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See paragraph 1061 *post.*

† See also paragraph 1062 *post.*

1059. The following results are arrived at by analyzing the bank returns at the three periods :— Analysis of bank returns.

The liabilities amounted to ...	81·46	per cent. of the assets in	1883
	74·84	,, ,,	1888
	59·39	,, ,,	1893
Coin and bullion formed ...	10·22	per cent. of the assets in	1883
	10·55	,, ,,	1888
	14·55	,, ,,	1893
Of the moneys deposited ...	75·08	per cent. bore interest in	1883
	70·25	,, ,,	1888
	76·65	,, ,,	1893

1060. It will be observed that in 1893 the liabilities bore a very much lower, but coin and bullion a very much larger, proportion to the assets than in either 1888 or 1883; and that of the moneys deposited a somewhat larger proportion bore interest at the last period than in 1883, but a much larger proportion than in 1888. In connexion with this, however, it must be borne in mind that a large proportion of the deposits in 1893 were locked up and could not be withdrawn owing to the crisis. Former periods and 1893 compared.

1061. The coin and bullion held by the banks, which had been fast increasing since 1885, showed only a slight increase in 1893, although in the previous 12 months it increased by over a million sterling. In 1892, it stood at $8\frac{1}{6}$ millions, although in 1885 the amount in hand was less than $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions, and in years prior to 1885, with one exception, it was less than 4 millions. The following figures show the value of coin and bullion held by the Victorian banks in the last quarter of 1893, and in each of the previous seventeen years :— Coin and bullion in banks.

COIN AND BULLION HELD BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1893.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

	£		£
1876	3,519,377	1885	4,230,618
1877	2,438,657	1886	4,932,940
1878	2,387,972	1887	6,838,719
1879	3,475,345	1888	5,604,097
1880	3,854,635	1889	6,533,037
1881	3,008,491	1890	7,183,319
1882	3,201,733	1891	7,124,497
1883	3,245,472	1892	8,179,287
1884	5,014,749	1893	8,245,212

1062. In all the years the bank advances exceeded the moneys on deposit. In 1893, owing to the crisis, the deposits fell off by 8 millions, but the advances were reduced by more than $6\frac{2}{3}$ millions ; and hence the excess of advances over deposits rose from $12\frac{3}{5}$ millions in 1892 to nearly 14 millions in 1893, which was the largest on record. The next largest excess being $13\frac{1}{3}$ millions in 1891. From 1888 to 1892, the excess gradually increased from $7\frac{3}{4}$ to $12\frac{3}{5}$ millions ; but in no other previous years, except 1877 and 1878, did the excess exceed $4\frac{1}{2}$ millions. Deposits and advances of banks.

The enormous increases in the last six years were brought about by large speculations, chiefly in land, which received a sudden check in the latter part of 1888, and culminated in the banking crisis of 1893. The great commercial depression of 1879–80 is indicated by the restriction of advances in 1880, when the excess was as low as £66,000. The chief periods of inflation, as indicated by the advances during the last eighteen years, were the four years 1876 to 1879 and the five years 1888 to 1892 respectively, as is shown by the figures in the following table :—

DEPOSITS IN AND ADVANCES BY BANKS, 1876 TO 1893.

(Average of the last quarter of each year.)

Year.	Deposits.			Advances.	Excess of Advances over Deposits.
	Government.*	Other.	Total.		
	£	£	£	£	£
1876 ...	1,956,619	12,893,529	14,850,148	19,138,461	4,288,313
1877 ...	1,148,176	15,355,352	16,503,528	22,493,261	5,989,733
1878 ...	422,211	15,684,370	16,106,581	22,430,329	6,323,748
1879 ...	1,120,809	15,305,356	16,426,165	20,717,750	4,291,585
1880 ...	1,953,241	16,019,462	17,972,703	18,039,020	66,317
1881 ...	2,470,880	18,681,030	21,151,910	22,783,420	1,631,510
1882 ...	951,809†	22,673,284	23,625,093	26,562,427	2,937,334
1883 ...	575,058	23,484,111	24,059,169	26,994,137	2,934,968
1884 ...	2,147,035	26,270,009	28,417,044	29,487,969	1,070,925
1885 ...	2,268,435	28,325,129	30,593,564	33,212,694	2,619,130
1886 ...	2,023,687	29,215,785	31,239,472	34,625,144	3,385,672
1887 ...	2,899,185	32,316,362	35,215,547	38,034,062	2,818,515
1888 ...	2,559,702	35,011,136	37,570,838	45,325,559	7,754,721
1889 ...	1,585,834	37,183,102	38,768,936	48,817,112	10,048,176
1890 ...	1,091,007	39,201,058	40,292,065	51,276,842	10,984,777
1891 ...	789,021	39,627,046	40,416,067	53,770,624	13,354,557
1892 ...	2,003,530	38,024,640	40,028,170	52,631,227	12,603,057
1893 ...	2,122,754	29,904,600	32,027,354	45,942,599	13,915,245

Banks and Currency Statute 1887.

1063. By *The Banks and Currency Statute* 1887 (52 Vict. No. 1002),‡ passed on the 22nd December, 1888, it was provided that bank notes issued in Victoria should be a first charge on the assets in Victoria in the case of insolvency or bankruptcy; that banks issuing notes must have a subscribed capital of at least £250,000 and a paid-up capital of £125,000; and that the banks may advance or lend money

* The figures in this column, for years prior to 1883, represent the amounts at the end of the year. The figures of 1883 and subsequent years represent, like the other figures in the table, the average amounts during the last quarter of the year.

† Excluding an advance of £2,000,000 obtained from the contracting banks on account of a new loan of £4,000,000 floated in 1883 under the *Railway Loan Act* 1881 (45 Vict. No. 717).

‡ Since embodied in Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1164).

on the security of lands, houses, ships, or pledges of merchandise. The provisions of the Banking Statute were, moreover, extended so as to apply to every foreign banking company, firm, or individual banker trading in Victoria engaged in the ordinary business of banking by receiving deposits and issuing in Victoria or elsewhere bills or notes payable to the bearer at sight or on demand; whilst banks publishing misleading advertisements as to their capital were made liable to certain penalties.

Rates of exchange.

1064. Subjoined are the average rates of exchange for bank bills drawn on the following places in 1893, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia. Those upon London are drawn at 60 days' sight, and those upon the neighbouring colonies at sight :—

RATES OF EXCHANGE, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Places on which Bills were drawn.	Average Rates of Exchange.		
	1883.	1888.	1893.
London	¼ to ¾ per cent. premium	⅜ to ⅞ per cent. premium	⅝ to ¾ per cent. premium
New South Wales	¼ per cent. premium ..	¼ per cent. premium ..	¼ per cent. premium
Queensland ..	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium	½ to 1 per cent. premium
South Australia ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ per cent. premium ..	¼ per cent. premium
Tasmania ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ⅜ per cent. premium
New Zealand ..	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium	¼ to ½ per cent. premium

Rates of discount.

1065. The average rates of discount on local bills were higher at the last than at the middle, but lower than at the first quinquennial period, as will be seen by the following figures :—

RATES OF DISCOUNT ON LOCAL BILLS, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Currency of Bills.	Average Rates of Discount per Annum.		
	1883.	1888.	1893.
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Under 65 days	7 to 7½	5½ to 7	6½ to 7⅓
65 to 95 „	7 to 8	5½ to 8	7 to 7⅔
95 to 125 „	8 to 9	6 to 8	7½ to 8
Over 125 „	8 to 10	7 to 9	8 to 9

Interest on overdrafts.

1066. For overdrafts, the bank rate was from 8 to 9 per cent. during 1893 and the four previous years.

Bank of England rate of discount.

1067. The average Bank of England rate of discount was as follows, during the first and second half of each of the eleven years ended with 1893 :—

AVERAGE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF DISCOUNT, 1883 TO 1893.

Year.	January to June.	July to December.	Average for the Year.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1883 ...	3 14 3	3 8 10	3 11 6
1884 ...	2 16 4	3 2 4	2 19 4
1885 ...	3 9 7	2 7 1	2 18 2
1886 ...	2 12 6	3 9 7	3 1 2
1887 ...	3 4 1	3 9 7	3 6 11
1888 ...	2 12 0	3 19 6	3 6 4
1889 ...	3 1 0	4 3 0	3 12 0
1890 ...	4 4 0	4 16 0	4 10 0
1891 ...	3 10 0	3 1 0	3 6 8
1892 ...	2 12 0	2 8 6	2 10 0
1893 ...	2 18 6	3 6 0	3 2 0
Average ...	3 3 1	3 8 4	3 5 10

Rate of interest on bank deposits, 1893.

1068. The rate of interest allowed on moneys deposited with the principal Victorian banks for a period of twelve months stood at 4½ per cent. during the first one and a half months of 1893, at 4 per cent. for the next three and a half months, at 4½ again for the next two and a half months, and at 5 per cent. during the remainder of the year. It may be mentioned that the rate on deposits for six months is usually 1 per cent. lower than that for twelve months, and the rate for three months 1 per cent. lower than that for six months. No interest is allowed by the leading banks on deposits at call.*

Fluctuation in rate of interest on deposits, 1880 to 1894.

1069. In 1887 and the first nine months of 1888 extensive speculations took place in land, mining, and other securities, but these, which had no doubt been partly induced by the cheapness of money—only 4 per cent. being allowed by the banks on deposits for twelve months—were suddenly checked in October of the latter year by the rate being raised to 5 per cent. The 4 per cent. rate lasted for fourteen months, that being the first period since 1882 in which the rate had been below 5 per cent. For the succeeding twenty months the rate stood firm at 5 per cent. ; after which it underwent several fluctuations, generally ranging from 4 to 5 per cent, until August, 1894, when it was lowered to 3½ per cent., and in October, 1894, to 3 per cent., for the first time

* One or two of the smaller banks allow from ½ to 1 per cent. above the rates quoted, and allow also interest on current accounts and deposits at call.

since 1881, when an unusual depression also prevailed. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, the following are the periods at which the changes in the rate of interest allowed by the banks on deposits are reported to have taken place since August, 1880 :—

BANK RATE OF INTEREST ON DEPOSITS* FOR TWELVE MONTHS, 1880 TO 1894.

Date of Alteration.	Duration of Rate (Months).	Rate.
From August, 1880 †	6	4 per cent.
„ February, 1881	9	3 „
„ November, 1881	9	4 „
„ August, 1882	3	5 „
„ November, 1882	1	5½ „
„ December, 1882	19	6 „
„ 8th July, 1884	½	5½ „
„ 25th July, 1884	23	5 „
„ 22nd June, 1886	7	6 „
„ 17th January, 1887	7	5 „
„ 12th August, 1887	14	4 „
„ 22nd October, 1888	20	5 „
„ 28th July, 1890	7½	4 „
„ 18th March, 1891	12⅔	5 „
„ 7th April, 1892	12⅔	4½ „
„ 20th February, 1893	10½	4 „
„ 8th June, 1893	3⅗	4½ „
„ 21st August, 1893	2½	5 „
„ 1st February, 1894	5⅓	4½ „
„ 22nd March, 1894	1⅔	4 „
„ 3rd August, 1894	4⅖	3½ „
„ 12th October, 1894	2⅓	3 „

1070. The average annual rates of interest for "deposits at notice" given by the London joint stock banks are thus quoted for the ten and a half years ended with June, 1894. The rate, which usually averages a little under 2 per cent., and was nearly as high as 3 per cent. in 1890, fell to as low as 1 per cent. in 1894 :— Rates of interest on bank deposits in London.

INTEREST PER £100 DEPOSITED IN LONDON BANKS.

	£	s.	d.
1884	1	17	10
1885	1	17	2
1886	1	12	11
1887	1	19	6
1888	1	18	0
1889	2	2	0
1890	2	17	9
1891	1	16	8
1892	1	4	6
1893	1	12	0
1894 (first six months)	1	1	6

* See footnote (*) on last page.

† Immediately prior to this date, 5 per cent.

Proportion of Government moneys with the banks.

1071. The following are the proportions which the Government deposits bore to the total amounts on deposit with the Victorian banks during each of the seventeen years ended with 1893. Until 1883, the proportions are based upon the amount of Government deposits at the end of the year, but, on and after 1883, upon the average amount during the last quarter of the year:—

PROPORTIONS OF GOVERNMENT MONEYS TO ALL BANK DEPOSITS, 1877 TO 1893.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1877	6·96	1886	6·48
1878	2·62	1887	8·24
1879	6·82	1888	6·81
1880	10·87	1889	4·09
1881	11·68	1890	2·71
1882	4·03	1891	1·95
1883	2·39	1892	5·00
1884	7·56	1893	6·63
1885	7·41		

Banks in Australasian Colonies, 1894.

1072. The particulars contained in the following table respecting the assets and liabilities of the banks in each of the Australasian Colonies at the end of the first quarter of the present year have, in the absence of official information, been taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.† The care habitually exercised by the proprietors and writers of this publication to procure accurate information, and state it correctly, leaves no reason for doubt as to the substantial reliability of the figures:—

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894.

(Compiled from the Averages of the Quarter ended 31st March, 1894.)

Colony.	Number of Banks.	Liabilities.				
		Notes in Circulation.	Bills in Circulation.	Balances due to other Banks.	Deposits.‡	Total.
		£	£	£	£	£
Victoria... ...	12	1,107,664	159,214	130,428	34,459,686	35,856,992
New South Wales	13	1,382,025	71,389	68,643	31,170,048	32,692,105
Queensland ...	11	44,912	20,001	43,223	10,824,493	10,932,629
South Australia ...	8	393,688	13,262	54,463	7,006,875	7,468,288
Western Australia	5	104,167	18,654	6,258	1,505,759	1,634,838
Tasmania ...	4	97,268	25,635	...	3,263,298	3,386,201
New Zealand ...	6	975,526	57,596	30,834	14,153,756	15,217,712
Total ...	59§	4,105,250	365,751	333,849	102,383,915	107,188,765

* For figures on which these proportions were based, see table following paragraph 1062 *ante*.

† *Record* for July, 1894, page 460.

‡ Including Government deposits, which in Victoria amounted to £2,301,126, in Queensland to £2,467,180, in South Australia to £531,926, in New Zealand to £463,068, and in Western Australia to £294,943.

§ There are really only 24 distinct banks; the above number arises from the branches of the same banks in different colonies being counted as distinct institutions.

BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894—*continued.*

Colony.	Assets in each Colony.					
	Coin and Bullion.	Landed Property.	Notes and Bills of other Banks.	Balances due from other Banks.	All Debts due to Banks.*	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria... ...	8,703,529	2,022,548	113,663	199,112	44,989,273	56,028,125
New South Wales	6,876,945	1,930,328	244,393	2,922,408†	38,138,041	50,112,115
Queensland ...	2,007,506	740,996	370,639	135,700	15,414,648	18,669,489
South Australia ...	1,931,990	552,593	27,361	43,966	6,152,205	8,708,115
Western Australia	533,212	103,382	12,574	14,841	2,057,974	2,721,983
Tasmania ...	664,918	115,538	...	132,604	2,586,477	3,499,537
New Zealand ...	2,546,805	533,220	40,650	26,989	14,532,461	17,680,125
Total ...	23,264,905	5,998,605	809,280	3,475,620	123,871,079	157,419,489

1073. It will be noticed that both the bank liabilities and the bank assets are smaller in New South Wales than in Victoria, notwithstanding the fact that in New South Wales the bank assets include the large amount of £2,922,408 as due from other banks, which, in addition to sums due from independent institutions, is said to embrace capital lent to their own branches outside the colony, the latter being an item which is not considered as forming part of the assets of the banks in the other colonies.

Liabilities and assets in Victoria and New South Wales compared.

1074. In Tasmania the assets of the banks only slightly exceed the liabilities, but in all the other colonies the former are considerably in excess. In Victoria the liabilities amount to 64 per cent. of the assets, which is a higher proportion than obtains in Queensland or Western Australia, but a lower one than in any of the other colonies. The following are the positions of the colonies in respect to the proportion the bank liabilities bear to the bank assets, the colony in which the former are least in proportion to the latter being placed first and the

Proportion of liabilities to assets in Australasian banks.

* Including Government securities, which in New South Wales amounted to £705,800, in Queensland to £31,597, in South Australia to £44.015, in Western Australia to £7,500, in Tasmania to £64.227, and in New Zealand to £93,293. If any Government securities were held by the Victorian banks they were not distinguished in the returns.

† This amount probably includes capital lent by the New South Wales banks to their own branches outside the colony.

rest in succession, the figures showing the percentage of liabilities to assets being placed against each colony:—

PROPORTION OF LIABILITIES TO ASSETS OF BANKS OF AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1894.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Queensland ...	58·56	5. South Australia ...	85·76
2. Western Australia ...	60·06	6. New Zealand ...	86·07
3. Victoria ...	64·00	7. Tasmania ...	96·76
4. New South Wales ...	65·24		

Proportion of specie to assets of Australasian banks.

1075. Coin and bullion in 1894 bore a higher proportion to the total assets of the banks in Victoria than that borne in Queensland, New South Wales, and New Zealand, but a lower proportion than that borne in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to this matter about the beginning of 1894:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO ASSETS OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1894.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. South Australia ...	22·19	5. New Zealand ...	14·40
2. Western Australia ...	19·59	6. New South Wales ...	13·72
3. Tasmania ...	19·00	7. Queensland ...	10·75
4. Victoria ...	15·53		

Proportion of specie to liabilities of Australasian banks.

1076. In his evidence before a Royal Commission on banking laws appointed in February, 1877,* Mr. J. F. McMullen, a Victorian banker of great experience, and at the time general manager of the Union Bank of Australia, gave it as his opinion that every bank ought to possess a metallic reserve equal to 3s. in the £1 (15 per cent.) of its liabilities. By the following figures it is shown that on the 31st March, 1894, this proportion was exceeded in all the Australasian Colonies; also that the average for the whole of Australasia was nearly 22 per cent., or about 4s. 4d. in the £1. This, however, was after the crisis; just before the crisis it was only 18 per cent.:—

PROPORTION OF COIN AND BULLION TO LIABILITIES OF BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 31ST MARCH, 1894.

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1. Western Australia ...	32·62	6. Queensland	18·36
2. South Australia ...	25·87	7. New Zealand	16·74
3. Victoria	24·27		
4. New South Wales ...	21·04	Australasia ...	21·70
5. Tasmania	19·64		

Australasian banks' deposits not bearing and bearing interest.

1077. The deposits quoted in the last table may be divided into those bearing and those not bearing interest, except in the case of

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1886-7, page 500; also Parliamentary Paper No. 65, Session 1887.

Tasmania, respecting which colony the necessary information is not given. The following is a statement of the division referred to :—

DEPOSITS IN BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES* NOT BEARING AND BEARING INTEREST.

(Average during the quarter ended 31st March, 1894.)

Colony.	Amount of Deposits.†		Proportion of Deposits.	
	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.	Not Bearing Interest.	Bearing Interest.
	£	£	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Victoria	8,479,198	25,980,488	24·61	75·39
New South Wales ...	8,688,966	22,481,082	27·87	72·13
Queensland	2,675,973	8,148,520	24·72	75·28
South Australia ...	1,723,932	5,282,943	24·60	75·40
Western Australia ...	556,589	949,170	36·96	63·04
New Zealand	4,150,712	10,003,044	29·33	70·67

1078. It will be seen that between seven-tenths and three-fourths of the bank deposits are interest-bearing in all the colonies except Western Australia, in which only about three-fifths of the deposits bear interest.

Proportion of interest-bearing deposits in Australasian banks.

1079. It is stated on the authority of the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*‡ that if the deposits held in the colonies, as shown by the quarterly average statements of the banks, be deducted from the total deposits shown in the bank balance-sheets the difference approximately indicates the amount received from British depositors. If this be correct, the British deposits in Australasian banks amounted to over 43 millions in March, 1892, to over 39 millions in March, 1893, and to 31½ millions in December, 1894, the decrease in the last twenty-one months being 7¾ millions, and in the last two and three-quarter years 11¾ millions sterling. The *Banking Record* considers, however, that the amount by this method is over-stated by about £1,700,000. This is indicated by the following figures :—

British deposits in Australasian banks

BRITISH DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1892 TO 1894.

Deposits in Australasian Banks.	On the 31st March—		On the 31st December—
	1892.	1893.	1894.
	£	£	£
As per Balance-sheets ...	154,032,304	149,331,058	131,423,213
„ Quarterly statements ...	110,689,931	110,081,673	99,903,303
Difference, being British deposits	43,342,373	39,249,385	31,519,910
Corrected estimate	...	37,500,000	...

* Exclusive of Tasmania.

† Including Government deposits, amounting in Victoria to £2,301,126, of which £527,523 did not bear, and £1,773,603 bore, interest; in Queensland to £2,467,180, of which £100,000 did not bear, and £2,367,180 bore, interest; in South Australia to £531,926, of which £69,252 did not bear, and £462,674 bore, interest; in Western Australia to £294,943, of which £18,209 did not bear, and £276,734 bore, interest; and in New Zealand to £463,068, all of which bore interest.

‡ *Record* for June, 1892, page 400.

British and colonial deposits in banks at time of crisis.

1080. This corrected estimate published in the *Banking Record* closely corresponds with the total amount of British deposits lodged in the 24 leading Australasian banks about the time of the banking crisis in 1893, as shown in the subjoined statement; the particulars relating to twelve suspended and reconstructed banks were obtained by direct correspondence with those institutions,* whilst those for the twelve banks which survived the crisis have been taken from an official publication issued by the Government Statistician of New South Wales, entitled *The Seven Colonies of Australasia.*† It must, of course, be remembered that the deposits were exceptionally low just before the crisis:—

DEPOSITS IN AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1893.

	£
Colonial deposits	105,003,671
British „	37,009,071
Total deposits	£142,012,742

Summary of bank balance-sheets.

1081. The following is a summary of figures derived from the last issued balance-sheets of the 24 banks in Australasia. The balance-sheets are of different dates, the latest being the 31st December, 1894:—

COMBINED BALANCE-SHEET OF 24 AUSTRALASIAN BANKS, 1894.‡

TOTAL LIABILITIES.

To Shareholders—			
Ordinary capital paid up	£17,993,977		
Preference „ „	3,337,725		
		£21,331,702	
Capital uncalled and reserved, £23,168,934			
Reserve and undivided profits		5,462,824	
Dividend		354,533	
			£27,149,059
To the Public—			
Notes in circulation		£4,006,493	
Bills payable and in circulation		13,151,312	
Deposits, balances to other banks, &c.... ...		131,752,486	
			148,910,291
			£176,059,350

TOTAL ASSETS.

Cash and bullion, cash at bankers, money at call and at short notice, and notes of other banks	£31,278,394
Government and other public securities	5,168,607
Premises, furniture, &c.	6,355,901
Bills receivable, discounted, or *in transitu*, and other debts due ...	133,256,448
	£176,059,350

* The returns from the reconstructed banks refer to the dates of their suspension.

† Page 368. Sydney: Potter, Government Printer, 1893.

‡ Exclusive of the Federal Bank of Australia, which stopped payment on 30th January, 1893, but did not re-open; and of the Standard Bank of Australia, which first suspended on 3rd December, 1891, but resumed on 30th May, 1892; again suspended on 28th April, 1893, and resumed after reconstruction on 11th August, 1893.

1082. A special account of the financial crisis in Australia will be found in an Appendix to the last issue of this work.* On the present occasion only the leading figures will be dealt with, being brought on as far as possible to the latest date. For further particulars reference should be made to the account referred to. Australian financial crisis.

1083. Some idea of the amount involved by the suspension of the minor financial institutions in Victoria and New South Wales may be obtained from the following statement, compiled by the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*,† showing the position of 21 companies in Melbourne, and 20 companies in Sydney receiving deposits from the public, which suspended payment during the eight or nine months ended with the 31st March, 1892. It will be observed that the total liabilities of the suspended institutions in the two colonies amounted to 25 millions sterling, viz., 18½ millions in Melbourne, and 6½ millions in Sydney, of which nearly 7 millions were owing to shareholders and over 18 millions to the public; also that 14½ millions of the latter were in the form of deposits and debentures, of which it was stated that about £3,952,000—viz., £3,452,000 in the Melbourne, and nearly £500,000 in the Sydney, institutions—were due to British depositors and debenture holders. Included with the Melbourne companies was one bank of issue:— Suspension of minor financial institutions.

SUSPENSION OF DEPOSIT-RECEIVING FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY, 1891-2.‡

According to latest Balance-sheets, &c.	21 Melbourne Companies.	20 Sydney Companies.	Total.
LIABILITIES.	£.	£	£
To Shareholders—			
Capital paid up	4,232,362	1,189,072	5,421,434
Reserve fund and undivided profits	1,140,121	378,429	1,518,550
Total	5,372,483	1,567,501	6,939,984
To Public—			
Deposits	10,943,589	3,612,473	14,556,062
Owing to banks	200,157	153,259	353,416
Other indebtedness... ...	2,078,797	1,139,404	3,218,201
Total	13,222,543	4,905,136	18,127,679
Total liabilities ...	18,595,026	6,472,637	25,067,663
ASSETS.			
Loans, advances, balances due on sales, &c....	14,007,922	3,052,855	17,060,777
Properties	3,993,302	3,217,656	7,210,958
Other assets...	676,684	232,603	909,287
Total assets	18,677,908	6,503,114	25,181,022

* Appendix B of Vol. II., page 456. † See issues for April and May, 1892.

‡ Nine months ended 31st March, 1892, in the case of Melbourne companies, and eight months ended same date in the case of Sydney companies. The figures relate to the latest published balance sheets prior to the period of suspension; the assets and liabilities could not be made to exactly balance.

Nature of institutions which suspended.

1084. The Melbourne companies referred to in the table embrace seven building societies, one large mortgage company, nine land "banks" or investment companies under various names, two banks which transacted a miscellaneous kind of business largely connected with real estate, the only bank in Victoria having its head office in an extra-metropolitan town, and one of the Melbourne junior banking institutions. Two of the institutions enumerated had note issues. The Sydney institutions consisted of land, building, and financial companies of various kinds.

Capital of reconstructed banks.

1085. Of the twelve* banks of issue doing business in Australia which suspended payment in April and May, 1893, and have since been reconstructed, five were Victorian and two were British institutions, two were institutions of New South Wales, and three of Queensland. The following is a statement of their paid or called up capital since reconstruction :—

PAID-UP CAPITAL OF TWELVE RECONSTRUCTED BANKS DOING BUSINESS IN AUSTRALIA.

Capital paid up prior to reconstruction	£8,335,513	
Less amount written off since ...	1,144,554	
		£7,190,959
Capital called up		6,230,956†
Prospective ordinary capital		£13,421,915
Preference shares created ‡		3,337,813
Prospective total capital		£16,759,728

Capital called up by reconstructed banks.

1086. Of the $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions called up, the whole is payable within seven years, the largest amount—nearly 2 millions—being due in 1894, and the next largest amounts—about $1\frac{1}{4}$ millions in each year—in 1893 and 1895. About three-fourths is payable by Colonial, and the remainder by London, shareholders. The following are the amounts payable each year by the shareholders in London and Australasia :—

* Omitting one bank which suspended but re-opened more recently. Two banks of issue which suspended prior to the period named went into liquidation.

† See also footnote (*) on page 619, *post.*

‡ Chiefly by the conversion of deposits.

CAPITAL CALLED UP BY TWELVE AUSTRALASIAN BANKS.

Year when Payable.	Amount of Calls.	Amounts payable by Shareholders on—	
		Colonial Registers.	London Register.
	£	£	£
1893	1,198,613	655,304	543,309
1894	1,774,062	1,184,477	589,585
1895	1,314,531	1,082,279	232,252
1896	845,000	751,511	93,489
1897	551,250	490,275	60,975
1898	397,500	356,562	40,938
1899	150,000	136,200	13,800
Total ...	6,230,956*	4,656,608	1,574,348

NOTE.—The division of the calls payable is approximate only, being based on the shares stated in *Burdett's Official Intelligence* to be on the London Registers, the balance being assumed to be on the Colonial Registers.

1087. The reserve liability (uncalled capital) of these banks, after the payment of all calls shall have been met, will amount to £6,208,925, making eventually a total subscribed capital of £22,968,653. Uncalled capital of reconstructed banks.

1088. According to the last table, the calls due up to the end of 1894 amounted to £2,972,675, and those payable after that date to £3,258,281. According to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*, only £293,000 was in arrear at the date named, as will be seen by the following figures, whilst £480,093 had been paid in advance:— Progress in payment of calls.

CALLS PAYABLE TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1894.

Paid	£2,554,548
In arrear	293,127
Total due	£2,847,675†

1089. Of the £72,000,000 of deposits in the twelve suspended banks at the date of suspension, nearly £7,000,000, or 10 per cent. of the whole, were Government deposits; £10,000,000, or 14 per cent., were on current account, which formed part of the floating business capital of the country; and nearly the whole of the remainder was on fixed deposit. Twenty-two millions, or 30 per cent. of the whole, were due Colonial and British deposits in suspended banks.

* Moreover, one of the banks which survived the crisis made a new issue of shares, which was offered to and taken up by its own shareholders. By this issue, which is to be fully paid up by 1896, the paid-up capital will be increased by £750,000. This will swell the amount to be paid by bank shareholders to £6,980,956.

† Exclusive of £125,000 due in one of the banks in November, 1894.

to depositors in the United Kingdom. The following are the particulars, according to returns furnished direct to this office* :—

COLONIAL AND BRITISH DEPOSITS IN SUSPENDED BANKS.

Due to depositors in—	£	Per cent.
Australasian Colonies—		
Government accounts	6,923,211 ...	10
Current accounts	9,872,080 ...	14
Fixed deposits	33,104,358 ...	46
United Kingdom—		
Current accounts	397,260 } ...	30
Fixed deposits	21,518,815 }	
Total	£71,815,724 ...	100

Manner of dealing with deposits in suspended banks.

1090. Under the schemes of reconstruction, the banks' deposits have been provided for in various ways. Some have been converted into preference shares,† and some into debenture stock or permanent inscribed stock repayable only at the option of the bank; those held in the form of current accounts have been released as far as possible, but portion has been converted into deposits for fixed periods, repayable at various dates from 1896 to 1907—but chiefly 1898 to 1900—which periods have also been arranged for the repayment of the great bulk of the other fixed deposits. It is anticipated, however, that before the time of repayment arrives the colonists will have regained full confidence in their country and its financial institutions, and will not again precipitate a crisis by the rash withdrawal of deposits, which must only lead to panic and disaster such as has lately been experienced. The following is an approximate statement showing how the deposits have been dealt with. Of the amount released it has been estimated that £3,500,000 were Government balances transferred, £6,250,000 current accounts released, and the balance (£7,661,000) deposits set off against advances‡ :—

ALLOCATION OF DEPOSITS AT END OF 1894.

Converted into—	£
Permanent preference stocks	6,857,000‡
Extended deposit receipts	47,548,000‡
Released, &c.	17,411,000
Total	£71,816,000

Reduction in expenses of banks.

1091. According to the same authority the annual expenses of nine of the reconstructed banks were reduced from £714,000 in 1892–3 to

* For Australasian and British deposits in all the Australasian banks, see paragraph 1080, *ante*.
† According to the *Insurance and Banking Record*, the amount of the preference shares issued to the 31st December, 1894, was £3,337,813. No doubt the bulk of this represents capitalized deposits, but portion was subscribed independently by shareholders and by the public.
‡ Information taken from the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record*.

£560,000 in 1894, or by £154,000, or 21 per cent. Moreover, of 1,022 branches open in March, 1893, in the whole twelve banks, 216, or 21 per cent., were closed by the end of 1894.

Position of suspended and other banks.

1092. Omitting one bank which re-opened more recently, the banks of issue doing business in Australasia may be divided equally into those which suspended and were reconstructed and those which survived the crisis. The liabilities involved in the former amounted to 103·3 millions, and in the latter to 92·4 millions, of which 89·9 and 81·2 millions respectively were due to the public. The note issue of the suspended banks amounted to over $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions, but such notes as were in circulation in Victoria, being by law a first charge on the assets, were at once exchanged for gold by the surviving banks, whilst speedy relief was afforded to note-holders in New South Wales and Queensland by legislation. Of the assets, $16\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the suspended, as compared with $19\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the surviving, banks were held in coin and bullion and Government and other liquid securities; whilst four-fifths in the former, and over three-fourths in the latter, were represented by advances; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively by bank premises :—

BALANCE-SHEET, ABOUT END OF 1892,* OF AUSTRALASIAN BANKS WHICH DID AND DID NOT SUSPEND PAYMENT.

Items.	Twelve Suspended and Reconstructed Banks.	Twelve Banks which survived the Crisis.
LIABILITIES.	£	£
Due to shareholders	13,463,058†	11,237,125
Due to public—		
Note circulation	2,556,748	2,450,678
Deposits and other liabilities ...	87,295,406	78,709,188
Total	103,315,212	92,396,991
ASSETS.		
Coin and bullion, &c.	13,311,877	14,285,351
Government and public securities ...	3,714,355	3,886,801
Advances, &c.	82,686,443	71,665,093
Premises, furniture, &c.	3,602,537	2,559,746
Total	103,315,212	92,396,991

NOTE.—In addition to the above, a bank which suspended payment on the 30th January, 1893, but has not since re-opened, had liabilities due to shareholders of £518,211, and to the public of £2,690,264; and had assets in coin and bullion amounting to £340,863, Government and public securities £164,375, advances £2,567,047, and premises, &c., £136,190—total assets £3,208,475; whilst a bank which suspended on the 28th April, 1893, but has quite recently re-opened, had a paid-up capital of £367,000, and liabilities to the public amounting to £886,000.

* The balance-sheets were of various dates, the earliest being for 31st March, 1892, and the latest for 31st May, 1893.

† Of which £8,335,513 was paid-up capital, the balance consisting of reserved and undivided profits and dividends, &c.

Assets of thirteen banks detailed.

1093. More detailed information respecting the assets of thirteen of the 24 banks just referred to was compiled and published by Sir George Dibbs, late Premier of New South Wales. The return represents the securities held in Australasia by those banks doing business in New South Wales as well as in the other colonies, distinguishing those held in New South Wales and in other Australasian Colonies, and accounts for over four-fifths of the assets of all the Australasian banks. The following are the particulars :—

AUSTRALASIAN TRADING ASSETS OF THIRTEEN BANKS CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1893.

—	Assets in—		Total.
	New South Wales.	Other Colonies.	
	£	£	£
Coin	5,243,684	12,153,985	17,397,669
Bullion	50,505	521,872	572,377
Bills and promissory notes discounted	5,008,737	13,769,064	18,777,801
Advances and bills held for collection	34,737,328	53,493,408	88,230,736
Advances on properties held by Banks as mortgagees in possession ...	1,855,791	1,444,949	3,300,740
Notes of other Banks	128,747	45,876	174,623
Bills and drafts of other Banks ...	95,869	47,327	143,196
Balances due from other Banks or foreign agencies (not branches of the Banks)	425,187	295,379	720,566
Australian Government securities ...	1,055,800	305,375	1,361,175
Other Colonial investments	...	1,970,350	1,970,350
Other property (not business premises of the Banks)	654,006	1,017,083	1,671,089
Assets not specified	3,493	80,651	84,144
	49,259,147	85,145,319	134,404,466

NOTE.—This table is exclusive of London and Foreign assets, which, it is estimated, amount to about 20 millions sterling.

Note circulation in Australasian Colonies.

1094. In the quarter ended 31st March, 1894, the circulation of bank notes ranged from £1 12s. in Western Australia to 12s. 7d. per head in Tasmania; the proportion in Victoria being 18s. 10d. In Queensland they have virtually been abolished, Treasury notes having taken their place. As compared with the same quarter of the previous year, the note circulaion fell off in all the colonies; whilst the amount for the colonies as a whole was less by £713,500, and the average per

head by 4s. 1d. The following are the figures for the different colonies during the first quarter of 1894:—

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1894.

Colony.	Estimated Population on 31st December, 1893.	Bank Note Circulation (First Quarter of 1894).	
		Total.	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
Western Australia	65,064	104,167	1 12 0
New Zealand	672,265	975,526	1 9 0
South Australia	346,874	393,688	1 2 8
New South Wales	1,223,370	1,382,025	1 2 7
Victoria	1,174,006	1,107,664	0 18 10
Tasmania	154,424	97,268	0 12 7
Queensland*	432,299	44,912	0 2 1
Total	4,068,302	4,105,250	1 0 2

1095. At the end of 1893 the average note circulation was only 18s. 6d. per head in England and Wales, whereas it was as high as £1 15s. 5d. in Scotland, and £1 9s. 11d. in Ireland. In the United Kingdom, as a whole, the paper currency was more than 41½ millions sterling, the proportion per head being £1 1s. 8d. It will be remembered that whilst the lowest denomination of bank notes in England and Wales is five pounds, in Scotland and Ireland, as in the Australasian Colonies, it is one pound:— Note circulation in United Kingdom.

BANK NOTE CIRCULATION IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1893.

Division.	Estimated Population. (000's omitted.)	Bank Note Circulation December, 1893.	
		Total. (000's omitted.)	Per Head of Population.
		£	£ s. d.
England and Wales ...	29,729,	27,457,	0 18 6
Scotland	4,094,	7,252,	1 15 5
Ireland	4,607,	6,891,	1 9 11
United Kingdom ...	38,430,	41,600,	1 1 8

* The Bank note circulation in Queensland has been virtually abolished since the crisis, and Treasury notes substituted therefor. See page 467 of last issue of this work, Vol. II.

Savings banks.

1096. Two kinds of savings banks exist in Victoria—the General Savings Banks, which were first established in 1842, and the Post Office Savings Banks, which were established in 1865. It has been contemplated to amalgamate the two kinds of savings banks, and to place both under Government control; no decision, however, has yet been arrived at, and meanwhile the deposits of the General Savings Banks are guaranteed by the State. The following figures show the number of institutions, the number of depositors having accounts at the last dates of balancing in 1893, and the total and average amount of depositors' balances at such dates *:—

SAVINGS BANKS, 1893.

Description of Institution.	Number of Savings Banks.	Number of Depositors.	Amount on Deposit.	
			Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Post Office Savings Banks	381	122,315	2,959,795	24 3 11
General Savings Banks ...	18	200,959	3,748,096	18 13 0
Total	399	323,274	6,707,891	20 15 0

Savings banks, 1872 to 1893.

1097. In the 22 years 1872 to 1893 the number of depositors in savings banks has increased more than sixfold. For several years prior to 1880 the amount standing to the credit of the depositors had been tolerably uniform, but since then a steady increase has taken place, and by 1893 it had risen to nearly $6\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, or £724,000 more than in the previous year, 3 millions more than in 1887, and more than four times the amount in 1880—thirteen years previously. The exceptionally large increase in 1893—£724,000—was doubtless a result of the want of confidence in the ordinary banks, several of which suspended payment during that year. The average amount to each depositor was highest in 1872 and lowest in 1887, the proportion of the latter being £2 17s. 2d. less than in the year under review. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and the amount remaining on deposit during the period referred to :—

* The financial year of the Post Office Savings Banks terminates on the 31st December, that of the Ordinary Savings Banks on the 30th June.

Savings Banks, 1872 to 1893.

Year.	Number of Depositors.	Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Average to each Depositor.
		£	£ s. d.
1872	52,749	1,405,738	26 13 0
1873	58,547	1,498,618	25 11 11
1874	64,014	1,617,301	25 5 3
1875	65,837	1,469,849	22 6 6
1876	69,027	1,507,235	21 16 9
1877	73,245	1,575,305	21 10 2
1878	76,696	1,510,273	19 13 7
1879	82,941	1,520,296	18 6 7
1880	92,115	1,661,409	18 0 9
1881	107,282	2,569,438	23 19 0
1882	122,584	3,121,246	25 9 3
1883	136,087	2,818,122	20 14 2
1884	152,342	2,981,083	19 11 4
1885	170,014	3,337,018	19 12 7
1886	189,359	3,589,916	18 19 2
1887	206,596	3,696,699	17 17 10
1888	237,433	4,669,541	19 13 4
1889	261,067	5,021,522	19 4 8
1890	281,509	5,262,105	18 13 10
1891	300,781	5,715,687	19 0 1
1892	313,493	5,983,648	19 1 9
1893	323,274	6,707,891	20 15 0

Rate of interest in savings banks.

1098. The highest rate of interest savings banks are permitted to give on moneys left on deposit is 4 per cent., which rate was paid until the 1st September, 1893, when it was reduced to 3½ per cent. On the 1st April, 1894, moreover, it was further reduced to 3 per cent.* Interest is allowed on the minimum monthly balance, but not on any amounts which do not remain in the savings banks for a full month. No interest is allowed on deposits exceeding £250.

Male and female depositors.

1099. In the General Savings Banks, the male depositors in 1893 numbered 112,405, and the female depositors 88,554, or about 79 of the latter to 100 of the former. In the general population the proportion of females per 100 males is 93, so that relatively to their respective numbers females do not appear to use the savings banks as much as males.

* It was again further reduced, on 1st March, 1895, to 2½ per cent. for the first £100 or under, and to 2 per cent. for any excess over that amount.

Small depositors.

1100. About four-fifths of the depositors in General Savings Banks have less than £20 to their credit, and about a thirteenth have between £20 and £50.

Savings banks in Melbourne.

1101. The deposits in the General Savings Banks of Melbourne and suburbs amount to nearly three-fifths of the whole, and the depositors to about two-thirds.

Savings banks in Australasian Colonies.

1102. The following is a statement of the number of depositors and their proportion to population, also the total and average amount standing to their credit in the savings banks of the various Australasian Colonies at the end of 1892 :—

SAVINGS BANKS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.*

(Including both General and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Colony.	Number of Depositors.		Amount on Deposit.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.
			£	£ s. d.
Victoria†	315,404	27·02	5,993,216	19 0 0
New South Wales ...	167,726	14·01	5,706,081	34 0 5
Queensland	47,093	11·18	1,708,393	36 5 6
South Australia ...	79,433	23·95	2,216,394	27 18 0
Western Australia ...	4,463	7·61	61,990	13 17 10
Tasmania	22,751	14·86	485,256	21 6 7
New Zealand	135,827	20·88	3,580,545	26 7 3
Total ...	772,697	19·42	19,751,875	25 11 3

Rate of interest in Australasian savings banks.

1103. In Victoria in 1892 the rate of interest paid in both descriptions of savings banks was 4‡ per cent., as already stated, but the rate paid in the other Australasian Colonies was often higher than in Victoria. Thus, in New South Wales, whilst the rate in the Post Office Savings Banks was 4 per cent. as in Victoria, that in the General Savings Banks was 5 per cent. for accounts which remained open at the end of the year, only 4 per cent., however, having been allowed on closed accounts; in Queensland the rate was 4 per cent.

* For later figures see *Australasian Statistics* for 1893, in an Appendix to this work.

† These figures relate to the 31st December, both for General and Post Office Savings Banks, and therefore differ slightly from the figures given in the table following paragraph 1097, *ante*.

‡ See also paragraph 1098, *ante*.

on deposits below £200; in South Australia it was 5 per cent.; in Tasmania the rates were 5 per cent. on sums up to £150 in the General, and 3½ per cent. in the Post Office, Savings Banks; and in New Zealand they were 5 and 4 per cent. respectively. On the other hand, the rate was only 3¾ per cent. in Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to proportion of depositors to population.

1104. In proportion to population, the number of depositors is greatest in Victoria, and the next in South Australia, in both of which the proportion is much higher than in the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS TO POPULATION.

1. Victoria.
2. South Australia.
3. New Zealand.
4. Tasmania.
5. New South Wales.
6. Qeensland.
7. Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to average amount of deposits.

1105. Judged by the average amounts to the credit of depositors, the savings banks of Queensland, New South Wales, and South Australia appear to attract the larger investors in a greater degree than any of the other colonies; but those of Victoria, more than any other colony except Western Australia, appear rather to attract persons of small means, for whom savings banks are specially established. The following is the order of the colonies in reference to the average balance lying to the credit of each depositor:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO AVERAGE BALANCE OF DEPOSITORS IN SAVINGS BANKS.

1. Queensland.
2. New South Wales.
3. South Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. Tasmania.
6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.

Savings banks of United Kingdom.

1106. The amount lying to the credit of depositors in the savings banks of the United Kingdom about the end of 1891 was £114,483,567, of which £42,875,565 was in Trustee Savings Banks, and £71,608,002 in Post Office Savings Banks; and the number of accounts remaining open in 1889-90 was 6,043,591, viz., 1,535,782 in Trustee, and 4,507,809 in Post Office, Savings Banks—an average of £18 8s. 3d. per

depositor; whilst the proportion per head of population was £2 18s. By September, 1893, the deposits had increased to £121,599,216.

Savings banks of European countries.

1107. By the following figures relating to the savings banks of the United Kingdom, France, Belgium, and Holland, it will be noticed that, in proportion to population, the depositors are much more numerous in Victoria and South Australia than in any of those countries; whilst in point of average value the deposits in all the Australasian Colonies except Western Australia are greater than in any of them—the average value in Victoria, however, being only slightly above that in the United Kingdom and France:—

SAVINGS BANKS OF CERTAIN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1890-91.

Country.	Year.	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.	
		Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Depositor.
				£	£ s. d.
France	1890	7,262,726	18·94	132,787,212	18 5 8
United Kingdom ...	1890	6,043,591	15·86	111,285,911	18 8 3
Belgium	1891	800,074	13·04	13,337,150	16 13 5
Holland	1890	281,870	6·18	1,770,875	6 5 8

NOTE.—The Post Office and Trustee Savings Banks are given for the United Kingdom; the State Savings Banks only for Belgium and Holland; whilst Private are included with State Post Office Savings Banks in the case of France. In Belgium there were also 14,482 depositors and £361,229 on deposit in Corporation Banks; 2,122,420 juvenile depositors with £172,287 in 5,027 scholars' Savings Banks in Public Schools; and 27,423 depositors with £982,192 on deposit in Private Establishments; whilst in Holland, in 1888, there were 297,682 depositors and £4,815,000 on deposit in the Private Savings Banks.

Life assurance returns.

1108. According to returns furnished to the Registrar-General under Part III. of the *Companies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1074), the number of life assurance companies carrying on business in Victoria in 1893 was fifteen, of which nine were mutual and six proprietary companies. Six have their head offices in Victoria, three in the other Australasian Colonies, three in England, and three in the United States. Three of the companies conduct other kinds of insurance—chiefly fire—in addition to their life business. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure in 1893, also of the funds at the beginning and end of the year, of the companies referred to, distinguishing Australasian from other offices. The figures relate to business transacted not only in Victoria but in all parts of the world:—

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1893.

Heads of Receipts and Disbursements.	Australasian Offices (9).	British and American Offices (6).	Total (15 offices).
	£	£	£
Funds at beginning of the year ...	17,465,600	103,686,885	121,152,485
Receipts—			
New premiums	193,311	5,107,211	5,300,522
Renewal premiums	2,210,947	16,122,982	18,333,929
Consideration for annuities ...	18,304	406,920	425,224
Interest	994,430	4,728,792	5,723,222
Other	11,368	161,835	173,203
Total receipts	3,428,360	26,527,740	29,956,100
Disbursements—			
Claims under policies	1,012,946	7,653,920	8,666,866
Surrenders	457,965	2,596,335	3,054,300
Annuities	21,386	469,980	491,366
Dividends and bonuses to shareholders	2,000	2,000	4,000
Commission	160,423	2,964,610	3,125,033
Expenses of management	341,870	2,430,710	2,772,580
Other payments	275,820	2,208,780	2,484,600
Total disbursements ...	2,272,410	18,326,335	20,598,745
Funds at the end of the year ...	18,621,550	111,888,290	130,509,840

Working expenses.

1109. The expenses of management of the Australasian offices averaged 10 per cent., and those of the British and American offices 9 per cent., of the total receipts, and 14 per cent. and 11 per cent. respectively of the premium income. The commission paid averaged 83 per cent. on the new premiums received in Australasian offices, and 58 per cent. in British and American offices.

Rate of interest realized.

1110. The average rate of interest realized in 1893 on the total funds standing to the credit of the Australasian Life Offices was 5·51 per cent., or about two-fifths of one per cent. below the average of the previous ten years, viz., 5·92 per cent. The rates in those years were as follow :—

RATES OF INTEREST REALIZED ON FUNDS OF AUSTRALASIAN LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES.*

	Per Cent.		Per Cent.
1883	5·61	1889	5·95
1884	6·10	1890	5·81
1885	6·00	1891	5·96
1886	6·06	1892	5·80
1887	5·98	1893	5·51
1888	5·91		

* Prior to 1893 the rates relate to offices carrying on business in other colonies as well as in Victoria.

Liabilities and assets of life offices.

1111. The liabilities and assets of the same companies—those conducting fire as well as life business being shown separately—are given in the following table :—

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1893.

Items.	Conducting Life Insurance only.		Conducting Fire as well as Life Business (3 companies).*	Total (15 Companies).
	Australasian Companies (8).	British and American Companies (4).		
LIABILITIES.	£	£	£	£
Shareholders—				
Capital	20,000	40,833	725,702	786,535
Profit and loss balances ...	...	...	486,160	486,160
Reserve fund	...	...	1,582,400	1,582,400
Assurance fund	18,253,280	100,791,450	7,578,930	126,623,660
Annuity fund	...	3,350,550	398,420	3,748,970
Other funds	58,195	18,185	2,370,597	2,446,977
Claims admitted but not paid	158,415	833,766	125,337	1,117,518
Other sums owing by companies	273,035	43,033	317,897	633,965
Total	18,762,925	105,077,817	13,585,443	137,426,185

Items.	Conducting Life Insurance only.			
	Australasian Companies (8).		British and American Companies (4).	
	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.
ASSETS.	£	£	£	£
Victorian Government securities	147,595	...	5,050	...
Indian and Colonial Government securities	910	303,894	...	126,936
British Government securities		...	...	19,600
Foreign Government securities		...	...	4,091,894
Railway and other debentures and stocks	10,507	39,000	...	37,824,941
Railway shares (preferential and ordinary)	...	...	...	7,462,400
Mortgages	3,082,035	7,312,905	3,200	24,719,524
Foreclosures...	109,956	...	...	...
Loans on companies' policies ...	956,314	2,956,125	6,446	1,884,092
Loans on personal security ...	52,660	53,755	...	6,590
House property	589,448	1,268,292	473,135	13,942,357
Other investments	85,541	249,376	3,207	5,216,704
Cash on deposit and on current account	262,203	751,525	68,070	5,969,260
Outstanding premiums ...	71,170	169,515	7,415	2,016,562
Outstanding interest	80,758	89,388	557	642,294
Other assets (including agents' balances)	30,123	89,930	5,510	582,073
Total	5,479,220	13,283,705	572,590	104,505,227

* Including 2 British and 1 Victorian company.

LIABILITIES AND ASSETS OF LIFE ASSURANCE OFFICES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1893—*continued.*

Items.	Conducting Fire as well as Life Business (3 companies).*		Total (15 companies).	
	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.	In Victoria.	Elsewhere.
ASSETS— *continued.*	£	£	£	£
Victorian Government securities	3,933	...	156,578	...
Indian and Colonial Government securities	7,677	390,051	8,587	820,881
British Government securities		463,132		482,732
Foreign Government securities		582,600		4,674,494
Railway and other debentures and stocks	5,370	745,020	15,877	38,608,961
Railway shares (preferential and ordinary)	...	2,375,715	...	9,838,115
Mortgages	680,470	1,487,763	3,765,705	33,520,192
Foreclosures...	...	...	109,956	...
Loans on companies' policies ...	65,600	407,075	1,028,360	5,247,292
Loans on personal security ...	7,805	1,260	60,465	61,605
House property	82,620	1,101,405	1,145,203	16,312,054
Other investments	68,890	3,988,455	157,638	9,454,535
Cash on deposit and on current account	90,670	416,655	420,943	7,137,440
Outstanding premiums ...	2,878	57,880	81,463	2,243,957
Outstanding interest	9,747	79,745	91,062	811,427
Other assets (including agents' balances)	12,077	450,950	47,710	1,122,953
Total	1,037,737	12,547,706	7,089,547	130,336,638

1112. Particulars respecting the life assurance policies in force in Victoria and elsewhere were given in the returns furnished to the Registrar-General for only nine of the companies, and a summary of these is contained in the following table :— Life policies in force.

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN NINE COMPANIES CARRYING ON BUSINESS IN VICTORIA, 1893.

Nature of Policy.	In Victoria.		Elsewhere than in Victoria.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
		£		£
Assurance	71,040	13,865,762	986,192	539,557,580
Endowment	9,056	653,893	83,335	38,424,719
Annuity	53	4,995	12,061	552,815
Total	80,149	14,524,650	1,081,588	578,535,114

* Including 2 British and 1 Victorian company.

Policies in force in Victoria.

1113. By the courtesy of offices which did not furnish the particulars to the Registrar-General, full information has been compiled respecting the insurances in force in Victoria in 1893, and this is embodied in the following table, together with the proportion of policies to population, and the average amounts assured. It will be observed that the lives of nearly eleven out of every 100 persons (men, women, and children) in the colony are assured, the average amount of each policy being £196 :—

LIFE ASSURANCE POLICIES IN FORCE IN VICTORIA, 1893.*

Nature of Policy.	Number of Policies.		Amount.	
	Total.	Per 100 of Population.	Total.	Average per Policy.
			£	£
Assurance	113,015	9·63	23,322,330	206
Endowment	10,641	·90	946,007	89
Annuity	92	·01	12,149	132
Total	123,748	10·54	24,280,486	196

NOTE.—This information has been compiled partly from official returns and partly from returns furnished by the courtesy of certain assurance companies, and is now published for the second time.

Annual life assurance premiums paid in Victoria.

1114. From the returns of seven of the companies, it is ascertained that a total sum of £22,148,700 is paid annually as premiums on a total amount of £571,955,000 insured under life policies, which gives an average rate of insurance per £100 of £3·87. If a similar ratio be applied to the amount insured in Victoria, viz., £24,280,486, it will be found that the total amount of premiums paid annually in Victoria is about £940,000.

Life assurance in the United Kingdom

1115. In 1891 the total income of the ordinary life assurance companies doing business in the United Kingdom (exclusive of American companies) amounted to £22,421,000, of which £6,619,000 was from interest, £14,566,000 from premiums, and £1,097,000 from sales of annuities; and their working expenses amounted to £2,086,000, or about 9 per cent. of the receipts. The claims satisfied during the year amounted to £12,396,000, and £806,000 was paid to annuitants; the amount paid as cash bonuses or allowed in reduction of premiums was £1,045,000; for surrender, £824,000; and as dividends, &c., to shareholders, £587,000.

* This table relates to sixteen companies, one of which, however, has discontinued its life business.

1116. The following is a statement of the capital and reserves of 21 fire and marine insurance companies doing business in Australasia in 1893*:— Capital of fire and marine insurance companies

AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—CAPITAL AND RESERVES, 1893.

Colony in which Head Office is situated.	Number of Companies.	Paid-up Capital.	Reserve Funds and Unappropriated Profits.	Total Paid-up Capital and Reserves.
		£	£	£
Victoria	8	282,124	458,478	740,602
New South Wales	5	164,163	233,769	397,932
South Australia	1	62,500	71,083	133,583
Queensland	1	15,582	1,907	17,489
Tasmania	2	105,000	7,590	112,590
New Zealand	4	437,666	539,372	977,038
Total	21	1,067,035	1,312,199	2,379,234

1117. It will be noticed that the amount of capital and reserves of the four New Zealand companies is nearly equal to that of the thirteen companies having their head offices in Victoria and New South Wales. Large proportion of capital in New Zealand companies.

1118. The profits, losses, dividends, &c., of the same companies in 1893, of 22 companies in 1892, and of 25 companies in 1891, were as follow:— Profits of fire and marine insurance companies.

PROFITS, ETC., OF AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1891 TO 1893.

Profits, Losses, Dividends, &c.	1891 (25 Companies).	1892 (22 Companies).	1893 (21 Companies).
	£	£	£
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns	1,353,615	1,219,999	1,110,462
Interest, rents, and fees ...	107,483	97,428	102,012
Total	1,461,099	1,317,427	1,212,474
Losses	927,691	744,209	580,532
Expenses and commission ...	372,094	343,538	342,335
Total	1,299,785	1,087,747	922,867
Net profits	161,314	229,680	289,607
Dividends paid	151,926	160,892	167,600
	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
Proportion of losses and expenses to premium income ...	96·02	89·16	83·11

* The figures relating to these companies have been re-arranged from figure statements contained in tables at page 418 of the *Insurance and Banking Record* for June, 1894.

Dividends compared with profits of fire and marine companies.

1119. The net profits exceeded the dividends by £9,388 in 1891, by £68,788 in 1892, and by £122,007 in 1893. The losses and expenses were less than the premium income by 3·98 per cent. in 1891, by 10·84 per cent. in 1892, and by 16·89 per cent. in 1893.

Fire and marine business in certain companies.

1120. In the returns of twelve of these companies in 1891, ten in 1892, and nine in 1893, the premiums and losses on fire business were distinguished from those on marine business, but in other cases no distinction was made. The results for the years named for the two classes of companies referred to were as follow:—

PREMIUMS, LOSSES, ETC., OF CERTAIN AUSTRALASIAN FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES, 1891 TO 1893.

Premiums, Losses, &c.	1891.	1892.	1893.
FIRE ASSURANCE.*	£	£	£
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns ...	233,653	175,029	163,329
Losses	120,188	62,840	52,768
Premiums in excess of losses	113,465	112,189	216,097
MARINE ASSURANCE.*			
Premiums, less re-assurances and returns ...	162,541	75,760	63,889
Losses	133,686	63,866	33,478
Premiums in excess of losses	28,855	11,894	97,367
FIRE AND MARINE ASSURANCE.†			
Premiums in excess of losses	425,925	475,790	529,930
Interest, rents, and fees	107,483	97,428	102,012
	533,408	573,218	631,942
Expenses and commission	372,094	343,538	342,335
Net profits	161,314	229,680	289,607

Fires, 1892 and 1893.

1121. Official statistics of fires have been published by the Fire Brigades Boards since 1890. The following were the numbers in 1892 and 1893 for the Metropolitan, and the Extra-Metropolitan or Country District of Victoria :—

* Offices distinguishing between Fire and Marine business only, viz., twelve in 1891, ten in 1892, and nine in 1893. Of these eleven in 1891, nine in 1892, and five in 1893 carried on Fire business only; and six, five, and one respectively Marine business only.

† Including offices which do not distinguish between Fire and Marine Insurance, viz.; thirteen in 1891, twelve in 1892 and 1893.

FIRES IN TOWN AND COUNTRY, 1892 AND 1893.

Extent of Damage.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Trifling	94	114	57	44
Slight	191	181	49	62
Considerable	82	137	38	78
Very considerable ...	5	7	56	47
Total destruction ...	79	71	79	99
Total	451	510	279	330

NOTE.—In the Metropolitan District there were also 65 chimney fires during 1892, and 86 in 1893; in country districts 33 during 1892, and 31 during 1893.

1122. About two-thirds of the fires arose from unknown or doubtful causes, but in cases of the cause being specified more fires occurred through the careless use of candles than from any other cause, whilst sparks from fires ranked next. The following are the reputed causes in 1892 and 1893 for the two districts:— Causes of fires.

CAUSES OF FIRES IN VICTORIA, 1892 AND 1893.

Causes.	In Metropolitan District.		In Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Acid explosion	...	...	1	...
Burning rubbish	2	10	6	2
Bush fire	...	...	..	5
Candle	14	21	9	4
„ clothes	...	...	...	7
„ window curtains	4	11	5	7
Defective chimney-flue or oven ...	2	11	1	7
„ gas fittings	2	2	1	...
Electrical wires, fusion of	...	1	...	...
Fire, log rolling off	...	...	4	5
„ window curtains, clothes, &c. ...	...	2	...	...
Fireworks, careless use of	...	2	1	4
Gas, window curtains	4	3	...	...
„ explosion of	1	2	...	3
„ lighting (? explosion)	1	6	...	3
„ seeking for escape of, with light ...	3	...	...	...
„ goods coming in contact with ...	...	3	1	...
„ water-heater	2	...	...	...
Hot ashes	1	5	2	5
Incubator	...	...	...	1
Kerosene lamps, window curtains ...	1	1	2	...
„ explosion of	9	7	3	12
„ overturning	...	9	7	5
Light thrown down	1	3	8	6
Lightning	...	1	...	...

CAUSES OF FIRES IN VICTORIA, 1892 AND 1893—*continued.*

Causes.	In Metropolitan District.		In Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Lime slaking	1	1	1	1
Matches, children playing with	10	9	4	5
„ treading on	1	1	...	1
Overheating of drying stove	...	3	2	...
„ furnace or flue	5	3	...	1
„ oven	1	3	1	...
Phosphorus	...	1	...	...
Plumbers	...	1	...	...
Smoking	...	...	...	2
Spark from fire	9	20	10	18
„ furnace	2	4	1	3
„ locomotive	...	3	2	1
Spirit lamp, explosion of	1	2	...	...
Spontaneous ignition	4	1	...	3
Straw igniting	...	...	...	2
Sulphur fumigating	...	...	1	...
Tar pots boiling over*	5	12	4	2
Incendiarism	9	7	14	15
Unknown and doubtful	258	335	186	199
Vagrants	4	4	2	...
Wax melting...	...	...	...	1
Total number of fires	357†	510	279	330

Times when, and places where, fires were most frequent.

1123. In the Metropolitan district in 1893 most fires occurred between September and March, and of the various municipalities, Melbourne, Richmond, South Melbourne, and Fitzroy appeared to have suffered most in 1893. In the Country districts, fires were most frequent on Thursdays and Saturdays, and between the hours of 8 p.m. and 4 a.m.

Fire insurances effected in Victoria.

1124. There were, in 1893, 41 fire insurance companies in Victoria, all of which effected insurances in the Metropolitan district, and all but one in the Country district. The premiums received by these institutions during the year amounted to £349,585, of which £247,521 was for insurances in the Metropolitan, and £102,064 in the Country district. The approximate value of property destroyed—insured and uninsured—in the Country district was £81,137, but the particulars for the Metropolitan district are not given.

Occupations at premises destroyed by fire.

1125. One-half of the fires in the two years were of dwellings, of which nearly a fourth were unoccupied; whilst as regards tradesmen's premises, those which suffered most were grocers' shops, next hotels,

* Including "pots" (undefined) boiling over.

† Exclusive of 94 fires with trifling damage.

and then the premises of produce merchants, bootmakers, and hairdressers and tobacconists. The following are the particulars under the various heads :—

OCCUPATIONS OF OCCUPIERS OR NATURE OF PREMISES IN WHICH FIRES OCCURRED, 1892 AND 1893.

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Agents	...	2	2	1
Architect	...	...	1	...
Asphalting works	1	...	...	...
Assembly halls	...	2	...	...
Auctioneers	1	1	1	2
Bakers	3	1	4	3
Banks	1	...	...	1
Bathing establishment	...	...	...	1
Bicycle manufacturer	...	...	1	...
Billiard saloon	...	...	...	1
Blacksmiths	1	1	2	3
Boardinghouses	...	...	1	7
Boatshed	1	...	...	...
Boiler houses	...	...	...	2
Booksellers	...	2	2	...
Bootmakers, boot store	4	7	5	4
Bottling store	1	...	...	...
Box manufactory	1	...	...	...
Brassfinisher	1	...	...	...
Brassfounders	1	1	...	...
Brickmakers	2	...	...	...
Broom manufacturer	...	1	...	...
Builders	...	...	1	2
Building in course of erection ...	...	1	...	...
Butchers	2	3	3	2
Cabinetmakers	2	4	2	1
Camera obscura	...	1	...	...
Carpenters and joiners	3	1	4	3
Carriage factories	2	2	...	1
Carriers and carters	1	1	5	...
Cathedral	1	...	...	...
Chairmaker	1	...	...	...
Changing house	...	...	...	1
Chemists	1	1	2	...
Chinese huts	...	...	5	2
Chinese shop	...	...	1	...
Churches	...	2	1	3
Club	1	...	...	...
Coffee palaces	...	2	...	...
College	...	1	...	...
Confectioners	1	1	1	3
Contractors	1	4	2	1
Coopers	...	1	1	...
Cordial manufactories	...	...	...	2
Cork merchant	...	1	...	...
Crockeryware shops	1	...	...	1

Occupations of Occupiers or Nature of Premises in which Fires occurred, 1892 and 1893—*continued.*

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Curled hair factories	1	2	...	...
Dairymen	2	2	2	3
Decorators and importers ...	1	3	...	...
Desiccating works	1	...	...	...
Drapers	4	4	8	6
Dressmakers	1	1	1	4
Drysalter	1	...	...	...
Dyer	...	...	1	...
Eucalyptus works	...	...	...	1
Factory, soap	...	1	...	...
Fancy goods	2	3	3	2
Farmers	...	...	2	5
Fencing	...	...	...	3
Fire-kindler factory	1	...	...	...
Fishmongers	1	1	1	1
Florist	...	1	...	...
Fruiterers and greengrocers ...	1	5	4	8
Furniture-van proprietor ...	...	1	...	...
Furniture warehouses, factories ...	3	3	...	...
„ and general dealers ...	7	1	...	2
Gardener	...	...	1	1
General stores and shops ...	5	2	5	3
Grocers	16	19	5	9
Gunsmith	...	...	...	1
Hairdressers and tobacconists ...	6	5	3	5
Harness maker	1	...	...	...
Hat factories and hatters ...	3	...	...	1
Hay and wheat stacks	...	...	...	2
Hosier	...	1	...	...
Hospital	...	...	...	1
Hotels	13	15	10	24
Ice works	...	...	1	...
Implement works	...	1	...	...
Importers	2	...	...	...
Ironfounders	1	...	1	4
Ironmongers	1	4	...	...
Iron pipe maker	1	...	...	...
Jewellers	...	2	...	...
Laundries	1	1	...	2
Lighters	...	...	2	...
Lumber room	...	...	...	1
Marine store dealer	...	1	...	...
Mechanics' Institute	...	...	...	1
Mills, flour	...	...	...	3
Mining plants	...	...	3	1
Modellers	1	2	...	...
Mount cutters...	1	1	...	...
Music shops	1	...	1	...
Nail works	2	1	...	...
Newspaper office	...	...	...	1
Offices	2	1	2	1

Occupations of Occupiers or Nature of Premises in which Fires occurred, 1892 and 1893—*continued.*

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Oyster shops	...	...	1	1
Paddocks	5	25	...	...
Painters	3	3	...	...
Pastrycook	...	...	...	1
Pavilion	1	...	...	...
Pawnbroker	...	...	...	1
Photographers	1	...	1	1
Picture-frame makers	1	1	...	...
Pigsty	...	...	...	1
Plumbers	2	2	3	...
Printers	...	2	1	2
Produce merchants	2	8	...	5
„ stores...	...	...	5	...
Public halls	1	1	1	2
Pyrites works	...	...	1	...
Railway stations and sheds ...	3	2	...	1
Recreation reserves	...	...	2	1
Refiner	...	1	...	...
Restaurants	...	2	1	2
Saddlers	...	...	1	1
Sale-yards	...	...	...	2
Sawdust dealer	...	1	...	...
Saw-mills	...	1	...	1
Schools	1	2	...	...
Sheds	1	...	2	2
Shipwright	1	...	...	...
Soap works	...	...	...	1
Solicitors	...	1	...	1
Spice merchant	1	...	...	...
Stables	6	8	12	12
Stationers	2	...	2	1
Steamboat	...	...	...	1
Sugar refiner	1	...	...	...
Tailors and outfitters	3	3	2	2
Tanners	...	2	...	2
Tannery, unoccupied	1	...	...	...
Tent maker	...	...	1	...
Timber merchants and timber yards	4	3	1	1
Tinsmiths	1	1	1	...
Undertaker	1	...	...	...
Upholsterers	...	2	1	...
Venetian blind maker	1	1	...	...
Watchmakers	...	...	2	...
Waterproof clothing manufacturer	...	1	...	...
Wholesale grocer and warehouse-man	1	...	...	...
„ jeweller	1	...	...	...
Wine shops	...	1	...	1
Wood yard	...	...	1	...
„ and coal merchants ...	2	1	...	...
„ turners	1	1	...	...

Occupations of Occupiers or Nature of Premises in which Fires occurred, 1892 and 1893—*continued.*

Occupations or Establishments.	Metropolitan District.		Country District.	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
Workshops	2	2	...	...
Dwellings, occupied	140	208	110	117
,, unoccupied	43	96	24	24
Unoccupied factory	1	...	...	...
,, shops and stores ...	4	...	...	...
,, workshop	1	...	...	...
Total	357*	510	279	330

Price of debentures and stock in Melbourne.

1126. The following, according to the *Australasian Insurance and Banking Record,* were the prices in Melbourne of Victorian debentures payable thereat, and of Victorian stock†, at the dates named. Although 4 per cent. stock had hitherto been uniformly quoted at par, it will be seen that the price fell as low as 99¼ in 1893, but has since rapidly improved, until in October, 1894, it reached the exceptionally high figure of 103:—

Price of Victorian Debentures and Stock in Melbourne, 1893 and 1894.

Interest.		Outstanding Debt.		Closing Price per £100.			
Rate per Annum.	When Payable.	Amount.	When Due.	January.	April.	July.	October.
	1893.						
5	Jan. 1 and July 1	312,900	1894	100	...	101	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	203,575	1913–23	...	...	...	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,410,187‡	§	99¼	...	99¼	...
	Total ...	1,926,662					
	1894.						
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	203,575	1913–23	...	...	...	...
4	April 1 and Oct. 1	1,410,187‡	§	99¼–99¾	100	102–102¼	102½–103
	Total ...	1,613,762					

Note.—The quotations of Government debentures and stock on the Melbourne Exchange are exclusive of accrued interest.

* Exclusive of 94 fires causing trifling damage.

† See tables following paragraphs 315 and 342, *ante.*

‡ Government stock. The figures in the other lines represent debentures.

§ In 1897, or at any time thereafter at option of Government.

1127. Selecting one of the leading 4 per cent. and one of the leading 3½ per cent. Victorian stocks, and finding the highest prices quoted in 1885 and each subsequent year, an adequate idea may be formed of the general course of prices during the last ten years. These are shown in the following table, together with the equivalent returns to the investor, which are also collated with the actual rate of interest payable by the Government on the loans floated in each year:— Comparative prices of Victorian stocks, 1885 to 1894.

PRICES OF VICTORIAN REPRESENTATIVE STOCKS IN LONDON, 1885 to 1894.

Year.	Highest Prices quoted on Stock Exchange.		Minimum Return to Investor.*		Actual Interest payable by Government on Loans floated each year.†
	4 per cents. (due 1920).	3½ per cents. (due 1923).	4 per cents.	3½ per cents.	
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1885 ...	104½	...	3 15 10	...	4 2 5
1886 ...	107⅜	...	3 13 2	...	3 15 5
1887 ...	108⅜	...	3 13 1	...	3 18 9
1888 ...	114⅛	...	3 6 5	...	3 12 9
1889 ...	114¼	105	3 5 8	3 5 5	3 8 5
1890 ...	111½	103⅛	3 8 0	3 7 0	3 11 1
1891 ...	109⅛	100½	3 10 3	3 9 9	3 15 6
1892 ...	106¾	98	3 13 9	3 13 5	4 1 5
1893 ...	103¼	93⅛	3 18 6	4 3 4	4 11 7
1894 ...	106⅜	99⅞	3 15 2	3 10 2	...

1128. It will be observed that, according to the highest quotations on the London Stock Exchange, the interest yield to investors in Victorian securities fell from over 3¾ per cent. in 1885 to a little over 3¼ per cent. in 1889, but again rose to about 4 per cent. in 1893; but in 1894 it fell again to between 3½ and 3¾ per cent. On comparing the amounts in the last column in the table with those in the two preceding columns, it will be found that the colony, when raising a loan, has as a rule to pay from 3s. to 10s. per £100 more than is received by British investors on similar securities at maximum prices. Yield to investors in Victorian securities in various years.

1129. The sudden rise in Australasian stocks in 1888 and 1889, together with the causes which led up to it, was described in a previous issue of this work.‡ Since 1889, when the prices were at a maximum, however, there has been a falling-off, most accentuated in 1893, owing to great financial crises not only in Australia but in Prices of Australasian stock in London.

* Allowing for accrued interest, and redemption at par on maturity, the former being assumed to be equal to half a year's interest.

† After allowing for expenses of floating loans, which adds about 1s. 3d. to the interest. See table following paragraph 343, *ante*.

‡ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. I., paragraph 891. See also paragraph 343, *ante*.

other countries of the world. Taking the highest rates quoted in the official list, the price of the Victorian 4 per cents. fell from 113¾ in 1889 to 103¼ in 1893, and that of New South Wales from 118¾ to 111 ; whilst the 3½ per cents. of the same colonies fell from 105 to 93⅛ and from 106 to 97⅛ respectively. Victorian 3½ per cents. once falling as low as 79 during the week ended 19th May, when the Australian banking crisis was at its height, although the price immediately afterwards rose to 85¾, whilst the quotations for 1894 indicate a recovery to 106⅜. Queensland stocks also once experienced in 1893 an extraordinary fall to 75. All the quotations for 1894 indicate a marked improvement in all the colonies, and it is probable the prices will continue to rise in common with those of British and other Colonial Government securities. The following are the highest and lowest prices for the principal stocks of the Australasian Colonies in the years 1891 to the 23rd November, 1894 :—

PRICES OF STOCK OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES IN LONDON, 1891 TO 1894.

Colony.	Stock redeemable in	Prices.*									
		1889.		1891.		1892.		1893.		1894 (to 23rd Nov.)	
		Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.
	4 per cents.										
Victoria	1920	113¾	110½	109⅛	102½	106¾	100	103¼	95	106⅜	102
New South Wales ..	1933	118¾	113	114½	104¼	111	105	111	97½	111	104⅛
Queensland	1915–24	114	109¼	109½	101¾	106¾	98¼	103½	89	108⅛	102
South Australia	1917–36	111	107⅞	109¼	101½	106½	101½	105⅜	93	110⅜	102⅝
Western Australia ..	1934	112⅛	109	108¾	103¼	108½	103¼	107½	102	112¼	103⅝
Tasmania	1911†	108	102¾	104½	99⅛	103¾	99⅝	102¾	97¼	105¾	99¾
New Zealand	1929	109¼	99⅝	107½	100	106⅝	100	107¼	97	109⅞	105⅜
	3½ per cents.										
Victoria	1923	105	102⅜	100½	93¼	98	89⅞	93⅛	79‡	99⅞	91¾
New South Wales ..	1924	106	101¼	103⅞	94	97½	92¾	97⅛	83⅛	103⅛	95⅛
Queensland	1924	103½	100	98¾	90⅛	96½	87¾	92¼	75	99¾	90⅜
South Australia	1939	102⅓	99¾	100½	92¾	96⅞	93	96	85½	101⅞	92⅝
Tasmania	1920–40§	101	98⅝	98¾	92⅛	98	92¾	96	84	101⅝	91
New Zealand	1940	..	..	98¼	91⅓	98⅜	91½	97½	90	103½	96¼

Prices of and yield to investors in British and colonial stocks.

1130. There was a marked and general rise in the prices of the stocks of all British and Colonial Government securities in 1894, as compared with the two preceding years, which was participated even by those Australian stocks which had fallen in 1893, owing to the Australian financial and banking crisis. Victorian stocks, however,

* Taken from *Burdett's Official Intelligence* and the *Weekly Official Intelligence.*
† Debentures in the case of Tasmanian 4 per cents.
‡ This exceptionally low rate occurred during the week ending 19th May, when the Australian banking crisis prevailed.
§ At any time on or after 1st January, 1920, on giving twelve months' notice.

did not occupy, in either 1893 or 1894, nearly so good a position as in 1892, when they stood—together with those of Western Australia—higher than the securities of any of the other British colonies except India, Canada, Ceylon, the Cape, and New Zealand. The interest returned to investors in British colonial securities varied from less than 3 per cent. in the case of India to nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. in the case of Newfoundland; whilst British "Consols" and British "Local Loans" return a little less than $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following is a list—arranged according to the yield in 1893—of representative British and Colonial stocks, together with the highest prices quoted in 1892, 1893, and 1894 (to 23rd November), also the estimated yield to the investor:—

PRICES OF REPRESENTATIVE BRITISH AND COLONIAL STOCKS IN LONDON, 1892, 1893, AND 1894.

Country.	Rate of Interest on Stock.	Highest Price Quoted.			Return to Investor.*		
		1892.	1893.	1894 (to 23rd Nov.).	1892.	1893.	1894.
	Per cent.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
United Kingdom—							
"Local Loans"† ...	3	$104\frac{5}{8}$	$105\frac{1}{2}$	$108\frac{3}{8}$	2 15 0	2 13 8	2 9 7
"Consols"† ...	$2\frac{3}{4}$‡	$98\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{5}{8}$	$103\frac{1}{4}$	2 12 6	2 11 8	2 9 9
"Metropolitan Consolidated"†	3	$104\frac{7}{8}$	$106\frac{1}{2}$	$109\frac{3}{4}$	2 16 10	2 15 8	2 13 4
India†	3	$98\frac{1}{2}$	$100\frac{1}{4}$	$102\frac{3}{8}$	3 1 8	3 0 4	2 18 9
Canada	3	96	$96\frac{3}{4}$	$101\frac{1}{8}$	3 4 7	3 4 0	3 0 4
Cape of Good Hope...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$100\frac{3}{4}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$	$111\frac{1}{4}$	3 11 0	3 8 4	3 2 9
Ceylon	4	112	115	$118\frac{1}{2}$	3 10 8	3 8 2	3 5 3
Natal	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$95\frac{7}{8}$	$98\frac{7}{8}$	107	3 18 1	3 13 10	3 5 6
New South Wales ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$97\frac{1}{2}$	$97\frac{1}{8}$	$103\frac{1}{8}$	3 14 6	3 15 1	3 8 6
New Zealand ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98	$97\frac{1}{2}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$	3 13 5	3 13 11	3 8 0
South Australia ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{7}{8}$	96	$101\frac{7}{8}$	3 14 6	3 15 3	3 9 11
Tasmania	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98	96	$101\frac{5}{8}$	3 14 4	3 16 9	3 10 1
Western Australia ...	4	$108\frac{1}{2}$	$107\frac{1}{2}$	$112\frac{1}{4}$	3 14 0	3 14 9	3 10 6
Victoria	$3\frac{1}{2}$	98	$93\frac{1}{8}$	$99\frac{7}{8}$	3 14 0	3 17 9	3 12 1
Queensland ...	$3\frac{1}{2}$	$96\frac{1}{2}$	$92\frac{1}{4}$	$99\frac{3}{4}$	3 15 8	3 18 8	3 12 2
Newfoundland ...	4	$105\frac{1}{2}$	105	108	3 15 1	3 15 8	3 14 6

NOTE.—The stocks referred to are all "inscribed," except those of Canada, which are "registered."

Value of Colonial Government securities in London.

1131. According to *Burdett's Official Intelligence* for 1894, the par value of all Colonial and Provincial Government securities taken cognizance of by the London Stock Exchange at the end of 1894 was £264,858,900; and it was calculated that, at the end of 1894, the market value of £70,791,000 of these securities was £74,985,000 as compared with £72,548,000 at the end of 1893, £73,211,000 at the end of 1892, and £72,632,000 at the end of 1891. At the end of 1889 it

* After allowing for accrued interest, and repayments at par on maturity; the former assumed to be equal to half a year's interest when interest is payable half-yearly, and to one quarter's interest when it is payable quarterly.

† Interest payable quarterly; half-yearly in all other cases.

‡ Bearing $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. interest until 1903, then $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; redeemable 1923 or subsequently.

was as high as £76,017,000.* The excess above the par value was thus nearly 6 per cent. in 1894, or as against $2\frac{2}{5}$ per cent. in 1893, not quite $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 1892, and $2\frac{3}{5}$ per cent. in 1891; but in connexion with this it should be borne in mind that most of the securities were disposed of in the first instance at a discount.

Market price of Treasury bonds.

1132. The following are the quotations in Melbourne in 1894 for the $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Treasury Bonds:—

PRICE OF VICTORIAN TREASURY BONDS IN MELBOURNE, 1894.

Bonds Outstanding.		Closing Price per £100.			
Amount.	Due 1st January.	January.	April.	July.	October.
£					
250,000	1896	$101\frac{1}{2}$–$101\frac{3}{4}$	102–$102\frac{1}{2}$	$101\frac{1}{2}$–102	102–$102\frac{3}{4}$
250,000	1897	$101\frac{3}{4}$–102	$102\frac{1}{2}$–103	$102\frac{1}{4}$–$102\frac{1}{2}$	103–$103\frac{1}{2}$
250,000	1898	102–$102\frac{1}{4}$	103–$103\frac{1}{2}$	103–$103\frac{1}{2}$	$103\frac{1}{2}$–$104\frac{1}{2}$
750,000					

Mortgages, liens, and releases.

1133. The following table contains a statement of the number and amount of mortgages on land and live stock, and of preferable liens on wool and growing crops, effected during 1893, also the number and amount of releases registered in that year. It should be mentioned that the figures do not express the full amounts secured and released, as the amounts were frequently not given,† especially in the case of live stock released:—

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, AND RELEASES, 1893.

Security.	Mortgages and Liens.		Releases.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
Land under *Transfer of Land Statute*	10,500	9,359,894	3,832	2,659,954
Land under old system ...	1,573	1,879,405	738	482,306
Live stock	1,634	408,129	35	11,676‡
Wool	473	748,063	5	638
Crops	1,468	246,790	...	...
Total	15,648	12,642,281	4,610	3,154,574

* See *Bankers' Magazine*, January, 1895, page 75.

† Assuming that the average amount was the same in all cases as in those for which the information was returned, the following would be the total amounts:—Mortgages of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £11,136,491; under old system, £2,168,544. Releases of land—under *Transfer of Land Statute*, £3,079,910; under old system, £591,439.

‡ This amount relates to only a few releases; the particulars were not stated in the great majority of cases.

1134. The number of registered mortgages and liens of all descriptions, and the amounts advanced in respect thereof, during each of the 24 years ended with 1893, were as follow:— Mortgages and liens, 1870 to 1893.

MORTGAGES AND LIENS, 1870 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.	Year.	Number of Transactions.	Amount.
		£			£
1870 ...	4,410	4,203,743	1882 ...	9,416	6,985,689
1871 ...	4,849	4,278,197	1883 ...	9,023	6,021,120
1872 ...	5,151	4,076,229	1884 ...	9,236	7,139,774
1873 ...	5,155	5,248,365	1885 ...	10,738	9,476,724
1874 ...	5,929	6,019,904	1886 ...	13,547	12,224,992
1875 ...	6,035	4,542,569	1887 ...	12,981	11,427,243
1876 ...	6,417	5,081,387	1888 ...	13,685	16,772,497
1877 ...	6,510	4,706,138	1889 ...	15,453	18,876,605
1878 ...	9,655	6,233,752	1890 ...	15,645	16,359,698
1879 ...	12,063	7,358,952	1891 ...	15,471	16,454,628
1880 ...	10,722	5,615,401	1892 ...	17,126	14,119,900
1881 ...	10,636	6,672,733	1893 ...	15,648	12,642,281

1135. It will be observed that in the last sixteen years the amount secured under mortgage fell to the lowest point in 1880, and reached by far the highest point in 1889, when it was $2\frac{1}{2}$ millions larger than in either 1890 or 1891, over $4\frac{3}{4}$ millions larger than in 1892, and nearly $6\frac{1}{4}$ millions larger than in 1893. The number of mortgages in 1893 shows a marked decrease on the number in 1892, a slight increase on the numbers in 1889, 1890, and 1891, but was far larger than in any other previous years. Mortgages and liens, 1893 and former years.

1136. In 1893 the number of releases of mortgages on land and the amounts paid off were equal to about 38 and 28 per cent. respectively of the number of mortgages effected and the amounts lent thereon, as compared with 43 and 42 per cent. respectively in the previous year. The number of releases of live stock is small as compared with the number of mortgages, and of liens on wool and crops only five releases were registered; the reason being, in regard to these descriptions of property, that, although the mortgage or lien may be paid off, the mortgagor seldom takes the trouble to protect himself by a registered release. Proportion of releases to mortgages.

1137. The live stock mortgaged in 1893 consisted of 685,585 sheep, 27,894 head of cattle, 5,822 horses, and 815 pigs. Live stock mortgaged.

Difference between mortgages and releases, 1861 to 1893.

1138. During the 33 years ended with 1893, the sums advanced on mortgage of landed property amounted in the aggregate to £207,842,361, and the sums paid off amounted in all to £102,393,682: The balance is £105,448,679, or more than half the amount originally advanced. Part of this balance represents the amount of mortgages still outstanding, and part the amount in default of payment of which properties have passed from the mortgagor either by foreclosure or sale.

Bills of sale.

1139. In 1893 the number of bills of sale filed was less numerous than in any other year since 1887, the falling-off as compared with 1892 being 98. The amount secured under such instruments in 1893, although larger than in 1892, was somewhat smaller than in 1891, and much smaller than in the three years ended with 1890, when it averaged about one million sterling annually. In 1893 the amount was about £680,000, which, however, was a larger amount than that secured in any other year since 1876, except the four years just referred to. The following are the number and amounts of those filed and satisfied in each of the last twenty years:—

Bills of Sale, 1874 to 1893.

Year.	Bills of Sale Filed.		Bills of Sale Satisfied.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Amount.
		£		£
1874	3,207	727,370	251	98,492
1875	3,182	788,339	189	85,477
1876	3,330	747,717	194	56,318
1877	1,063	288,015	131	79,746
1878	1,117	348,319	76	28,710
1879	849	239,793	59	42,459
1880	752	593,857	47	25,628
1881	842	432,251	65	56,739
1882	812	461,710	68	51,804
1883	839	253,863	40	24,385
1884	866	248,768	36	30,761
1885	954	379,864	51	38,882
1886	980	436,900	48	32,724
1887	1,395	420,400	25	19,164
1888	1,547	1,317,122	25	21,443
1889	1,616	994,690	27	23,897
1890	1,551	1,048,629	22	18,751
1891	1,613	773,193	9	4,914
1892	1,499	591,610	3	1,789
1893	1,401	679,161	16	3,360

1140. The decrease in the number and amount of bills of sale filed in 1877 and subsequent years was chiefly owing to the law relating to such securities having been made more stringent under Act 40 Vict. No. 557, which came into force during 1877, which rendered it necessary to give fifteen days' notice to the Registrar-General previous to any bill of sale being filed, during which period any creditor may lodge a caveat against its registration. Decrease in bills of sale since 1876.

1141. The contracts of sale and amount secured thereby, also the contracts for letting, and extremes within which the rent named therein ranged, filed with the Registrar-General under Act 40 Vict. No. 577,* during the last seventeen years, were as follow:— Contracts of sale and letting.

CONTRACTS OF SALE AND FOR LETTING AND HIRING, 1877 TO 1893.

Year.	Contracts of Sale Filed.		Contracts for Letting and Hiring Filed.	
	Number.	Amount.	Number.	Average Rents.
		£		Per Week.
1877	605	47,720	668	
1878	1,074	83,608	1,074	
1879	1,803	142,809	1,802	
1880	1,828	137,959	1,829	
1881	1,730	90,699	1,730	
1882	1,612	73,892	1,611	
1883	1,472	63,434	1,472	
1884	1,495	57,061	1,495	
1885	1,617	49,221	1,617	2/6 to £5
1886	1,703	50,769	1,703	
1887	924	37,418	924	
1888	429	24,702	430	
1889	480	32,286	480	
1890	429	26,406	429	
1891	458	26,058	457	
1892	747	53,514	747	
1893	1,158	54,086	1,158	

1142. It would seem that contracts of sale and for letting and hiring appeared at first to be more convenient for the security of the creditor without injuring the credit of the person giving the security than bills of sale, as they increased very rapidly from 1877, that being the year in which the Act legalizing their registration came into operation, until 1880, whilst the bills of sale largely decreased. In the last seven years, however, there has been a decided falling-off in the number and amount of these contracts as compared with previous years, although the number and amount for 1893 were much above the average of the five preceding years. Fluctuations in contracts of sale and letting.

* Consolidated Act, 54 Vict. No. 1103.

Building societies.

1143. Building societies in Victoria date from an early period in the colony's history, and prior to the recent crisis much success both to borrowers and investors had attended their operations. Fifty-one such institutions sent in returns during 1893, as against 56 in 1892, and 60 in 1891. The following are the principal items furnished for the last three years. It should be mentioned that the returns of some of the societies were not perfect :—

BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1891 TO 1893.

—	1891.	1892.	1893.
Number of societies	60	56	51
Number of shareholders	17,050	13,898	11,484
Number of borrowers	22,103	16,210	9,545
Paid-up capital	£3,243,983	£2,687,138	£2,070,473
Value of landed property	£335,873	£334,782	£221,690
Advances during the year	£2,059,627	£504,089	£96,364
Repayments during the year ...	£2,150,160	£1,127,143	£515,866
Working expenses during the year ...	£68,463	£55,869	£38,126
Bank overdraft at end of the year ...	£309,731	£418,126	£385,868
Deposits at end of the year	£4,439,625	£2,636,022	£1,190,934

Advances by building societies, 1876 to 1893.

1144. The business done by building societies, as measured by the advances made, has practically collapsed for the time being, less than £100,000 having been advanced in 1893, as compared with between two and four millions a few years previously. A run upon the deposits lodged in building societies, which set in towards the end of 1891, and continued during 1892, affected those institutions disastrously, and the large majority of even the soundest of them were eventually obliged, owing to the heavy withdrawal of deposits, to close their doors.* They have, however, in many cases since re-opened, after reconstructions on a basis mutually agreed upon by shareholders and depositors. The advances made by these institutions during the last eighteen years have been as follow :—

ADVANCES BY BUILDING SOCIETIES, 1876 TO 1893.

	£		£
1876	870,203	1885	2,073,189
1877	815,860	1886	2,358,729
1878	703,932	1887	2,544,688
1879	489,312	1888	4,381,330
1880	564,411	1889	3,264,984
1881	805,551	1890	2,426,127
1882	1,040,965	1891	2,059,627
1883	1,089,480	1892	504,089
1884	1,469,542	1893	96,364

* For particulars see table following paragraph 1082 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Rates of interest in building societies.

1145. The rates of interest allowed by building societies on moneys left with them for a period of twelve months generally ranged, in 1883 from 5 to 7 per cent.; in 1884 from 5½ to 7 per cent.; in 1885 and 1886 from 6 to 7 per cent.; in 1887 from 5½ to 7½ per cent.; in 1888 from 5¼ to 7 per cent.; in 1889 from 5½ to 7* per cent. Most of the societies allow interest on the daily balance of current accounts, the rates ranging from 3 to 5 per cent.

Deposits with building societies

1146. The sums deposited with building societies at the end of 1893 amounted in the aggregate to £1,190,934, or £3,248,691 less than was on deposit at the end of 1891, and £1,445,088 less than at the end of 1892.

Total moneys on deposit.

1147. The following is a statement of the total amount of moneys on deposit at or about the end of each of the last five years with banks of issue, savings banks, and building societies. Other institutions, such as deposit banks and some of the insurance companies, also receive deposits; but of these no returns are furnished:—

MONEYS ON DEPOSIT AT END OF YEARS 1889 TO 1893.

Amount deposited with—	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£
Banks ...	38,768,936	40,292,065	40,416,067	40,028,170	32,027,354
Savings banks ...	5,021,523	5,262,105	5,715,687	5,983,648	6,707,891
Building societies	5,062,328	5,285,702	4,439,625	2,636,022	1,190,934
Total ...	48,852,787	50,839,872	50,571,379	48,647,840	39,926,179

Moneys on deposit, 1893.

1148. According to the table, the moneys on deposit about the close of the last year amounted in the aggregate to nearly 40 millions sterling, or nearly 8¾ millions less than in the previous year. There is no doubt, however, that in all the years some of the savings banks' money, and a portion of that deposited with building societies, is re-deposited with the banks, and thus counted twice over; but considering there are many institutions for the receipt of deposits from which no returns are obtained, it is not at all likely that the whole amount at deposit is less than that stated in the table. It may be pointed out that in the reconstruction schemes of most of the institutions which suspended payment

* In one instance in 1893, the rate was 10 per cent.

during the first six months of 1893, an arrangement was made with the depositors to the effect that their money should remain on deposit for a series of years. The bulk of the deposits will, therefore, not be available for a considerable period.

Joint stock companies.

1149. The following are the numbers and capital of Joint Stock or Trading Companies registered in the United Kingdom and in Victoria in each of the last seven years, the unusual activity which took place in co-operative enterprise in and about the year 1888 being clearly shown thereby :—

JOINT STOCK OR TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN UNITED KINGDOM AND IN VICTORIA, 1887 TO 1893.

Year.	In the United Kingdom (New Companies).		In Victoria.*	
	Number of Joint Stock Companies.	Nominal Capital (000's omitted).	Number of Trading Companies.	Paid-up Capital (000's omitted).
		£		£
1887†	1,865	157,686,	145	4,895,
1888	2,314	331,167,	433	14,645,
1889	2,514	220,132,	164	3,699,
1890	2,537	222,043,	108	2,034,
1891	2,436	124,849,	140	1,438,
1892	2,360	92,645,	127	1,605,
1893	2,318	78,391,	82	121,‡
Total ...	16,344	1,226,913,	1,199	28,437,

NOTE. In Victoria the subscribed capital of the 1,154 companies registered up to the 30th June, 1893, was £54,334,000, and the nominal capital £162,230,000. Of the whole, the number of companies known to be defunct was 397, with a paid-up capital of £9,469,000, a subscribed capital of £19,526,000, and a nominal capital of £69,895,000. The number of companies which had complied with the Act by having lodged all necessary documents, however, was only 465, whilst those which lodged returns after the time prescribed by the Act was 133.

Mining companies.

1150. The figures for Victoria in the last table refer only to companies registered under Part I. of the *Companies Act* 1890, and are, therefore, exclusive of mining, life, and trustees and executors companies, as well as building societies, &c. The numbers of mining companies registered in the respective periods were as follow :—

MINING COMPANIES REGISTERED, 1887 TO 1893.

1887	...	...	222	1891	...	...	198
1888	...	...	232	1892	...	...	144
1889	...	...	171	1893	...	...	222
1890	...	...	172				

* Exclusive of mining companies, &c. See next paragraph.
† In 1885 there were only 1,344 companies with a capital of 111 millions ; and in 1886, 1,738 companies with a capital of 138 millions
‡ During first six months only.

Companies floated in Victoria.

1151. A statement of the number and nature of the trading companies floated in Victoria during the same seven years, also during 1893 and the exceptionally inflated year 1888, is given in the following table :—

TRADING COMPANIES REGISTERED IN VICTORIA IN 1888, 1893, AND IN THE SEVEN YEARS 1887 TO 1893.

Nature of Company.	1888.	1893.	1887 to 1893.	Nature of Company.	1888.	1893.	1887 to 1893.
DOMESTIC—				INDUSTRIAL—*continued*—			
Hotels, &c. ...	8	...	16	Carriage-making ...	2	...	6
Coffee palaces ...	8	...	15	Hat maufacturing ...	...	...	2
FINANCE—				Boot and shoe making	...	1	1
Banks	12	6	25*	Brewing and malting	7	1	23
Land, property, and investment	212	1	315	Wine-making ...	2	...	3
				Spirit distilling ...	1	1	3
Finance, trustee, agency, &c.†	18	...	57	Fruit preserving ...	1	2	6
				Others	18	14	‡104
Exchanges ...	3	...	6	PRIMARY PRODUCTION—			
Insurance	2	...	12	Pastoral	6	4	14
TRADE—				Dairying, &c. (including butter and cheese making)	11	16	142
Supply and trading (including co-operative companies)	15	6	64				
				Trawling	...	...	1
Produce exchange ...	...	1	7	Mining§—Gold ...	11	3	26
TRANSPORT—				Coal ...	3	...	12
Railways	...	...	2	Silver ...	8	...	16
Tramways ...	7	...	19	Other minerals	3	1	20
Carrying	2	7	23				
Storage	1	2	3	MISCELLANEOUS—			
INDUSTRIAL—				Public halls, &c. ...	8	3	23
Machinery and implements	5	1	18	Newspaper	7	2	28
				Advertising ...	3	...	7
Bricks	12	...	27	Printing and publishing	...	2	9
Other building materials	4	2	17	Others	25	6	‖99
Gas	3	...	19	Total	433	82	1,199
Flour mills ...	5	...	9				

* Including 3 deposit and mortgage banks ; 11 land, property, and investment banks ; and 11 banks (without other distinguishing title), 7 being reconstructed or reorganized banks.

† Exclusive of trustees and executors companies.

‡ Embracing the following industries :—Aerated waters 2, asbestos 1, bee company 1, biscuit and baking 4, bedding manufacture 1, burglar's alarm 1, clock-making 1, cement 4, cork 1, disinfecting 1, electric and electric light 9, evaporating 1, expanded metal 1, explosives 1, filter 1, fire extinguisher 1, fire telegraphic 1, fireproof shutter 1, fireworks 1, gum arabic 1, horse shoes 1, ice and refrigerating, &c., 7, ironworking 1, irrigation and water supply 7, lock and bolt 1, medicine manufacturing 1, metal concentrating 1, natural products 1, nail 1, nico-explosive 1, oil refining 1, opening and closing hinge 1, paint (weatherproof) 1, paper 1, patent safety nut 1, photo 1, photo-litho. 1, railway carriage 1, railway coupling 1, rabbit exterminator 1, scrub exterminator 1, safety blasting 2, sanitary 2, sanitary closet 1, signal alarm 1, smoke consuming 1, soap 1, steel motor 1, stoneware pipe 1, sugar refining 1, tannic 1, tanning 1, target 1, terra cotta 2, type-setting 3, valve proprietary 1, valve link motion 1, ventilating 1, water-power 3, water tube boiler 1, wattle company 1, white lead 1, whiting 1, wool pressing 2, woollen 1, yeast distilling 1, undefined 3.

§ Exclusive of the great majority of mining companies, which are registered under Part II. of the Companies Act. See footnote (*) to previous table.

‖ Consisting of the following :—Accountants' institute 2, architects' association 2, fine arts 2, bathing 3, bichloride of gold institute 1, caterer 2, concert company 1, cyclorama 2, dental association 1, electric medical baths 1, marine salvage 1, pier company 1, racing 3, amusements 5, reform association 1, rights purchase association 1, skating rink 3, sports depôt 1, steam launch 1, ticket syndicate 1, veterinary, &c., 1, weighbridge 1, undefined 62.

Companies devoted chiefly to speculative business.

1152. From the above figures, it may be ascertained that of the 433 companies registered in 1888, as many as 247, or 57½ per cent., were financial, chiefly connected with real estate; 60, or 14 per cent., were industrial; 25, or not quite 6 per cent., were occupied with trade or transport; but only 17, or 4 per cent., were connected with primary production other than mining. It will also be noticed that of the 766 companies registered in the other seven years, 168, or 22 per cent., were financial; 178, or 23 per cent., were industrial; 93, or 12 per cent., were occupied with trade or transport; but no more than 140, or 18 per cent., were devoted to primary production. The large proportion of companies interested in purely speculative business, and the small proportion to the development of natural resources in 1888, offers a striking contrast to the results for 1893, which show that only 8 per cent. of the companies floated in that year were financial companies, whilst over a fourth were industrial, nearly a fourth trading, and nearly a fifth were intended for primary production.

Melbourne Clearing House.

1153. A decrease of about 53 millions, or 25 per cent., took place in the amounts passed through the Melbourne Clearing House in 1893, as compared with 1892; the amount was, moreover, 115½ millions below that in 1891, and nearly 169 millions below that in 1888, which will be memorable as a year of unusual speculation and inflation. Particulars respecting the clearances during the nine years ended with 1893 are given in the following table :—

MELBOURNE CLEARING HOUSE.—TRANSACTIONS, 1885 TO 1893.

(000's omitted.)

Year.	Clearances.				Amount cleared.	
	By Exchange of Instruments.			By Payments in Coin.	Total.	Weekly Average.
	Notes.	Cheques, Bills, &c.	Total.			
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1885	16,776,	129,213,	145,989,	21,097,	167,086,	3,213,
1886	17,431,	134,566,	151,997,	20,842,	172,839,	3,324,
1887	19,086,	157,614,	176,700,	25,508,	202,208,	3,889,
1888	28,293,	261,698,	289,991,	37,128,	327,119,	6,291,
1889	26,564,	231,180,	257,744,	30,672,	288,416,	5,546,
1890	26,568,	255,233,	281,801,	33,389,	315,190,	6,061,
1891	21,831,	223,628,	245,459,	28,468,	273,927,	5,268,
1892	15,283,	172,593,	187,876,	23,492,	211,368,	3,613,
1893	12,599,	126,712,	139,311,	19,107,	158,418,	2,679,

NOTE. In this table the two sides of the clearance are considered as one transaction. If the receipt and the payment should each be considered as a separate transaction, the amounts would obviously have to be doubled.

PART 7.—PRODUCTION.

Alienation of Crown lands.

1154. The mode of disposing of Crown lands in Victoria has undergone numerous changes, a full description of which has been given in previous issues of this work.* The present system dates from the 29th December, 1884, when the *Land Act* 1884 came into operation—which Act, with subsequent amendments, was consolidated by the *Land Act* 1890 †—which in turn was amended by the *Land Act* 1891.

Ambiguity of the term "alienation," as applied to Crown lands.

1155. In dealing with the figures relating to the alienation of the public estate, it is customary in Victoria to consider Crown lands as sold or alienated—only when the right to the title in fee simple has been acquired. Consequently a large proportion of the land set down as alienated in any year, having been originally selected with right of purchase under certain conditions, the purchase money being payable by annual instalments without interest, may have been virtually parted with many years previously. The land set down as alienated in any year, therefore, consists of the area sold by auction, that granted without purchase, and that selected or conditionally purchased—of which the purchase had been completed during the year. Some of the neighbouring colonies, however, adopt a different principle, for, in their statements of land alienated, that sold conditionally—which, of course, is liable to revert to the Crown should the conditions of sale not be complied with—is included with that of which the fee-simple has been obtained. Both methods are useful in their way, the Victorian plan giving the more accurate account of the present condition of the public estate, and the other giving the better indication of the progress of settlement. In the following paragraphs it may perhaps be sometimes necessary to use the term "alienated" in connexion with land which is only conditionally purchased, but, when this occurs, such explanation will be given as will prevent a mistake.

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* See issue for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 239 to 250; also issue for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 375 to 381.

† 54 Vict. No. 1106.

Crown lands alienated, 1893.

1156. The land finally alienated from the Crown in fee simple during 1893 amounted to 321,089 acres, of which 321,061 acres were sold, and 28 acres were granted without purchase. The total extent was larger by 76,000 acres than in 1892, and also much larger than in any year since 1888 ; it was, however, much less than in any of the nine years ended with 1888, during which period the extent alienated annually usually exceeded 420,000 acres.

Crown lands sold by auction.

1157. Of the area sold, 6,546 acres, or 2 per cent., were disposed of by auction, and 757 acres under pre-emptive rights, private contracts, &c., whilst the remainder had been in the first instance selected in previous years under the system of deferred payments. The extent sold by auction in 1893 was 4,075 acres less than in 1892, and 809 acres less than in 1891 ; whilst it was only about half the area in 1889 or 1890, also considerably less than in any of the sixteen years ended with 1885, during which period the annual average extent so sold was 63,700 acres, and the maximum rather over 150,000 acres.

Crown lands alienated to end of 1893.

1158. The total extent of Crown lands sold and finally parted with in Victoria up to the end of 1893 was 16,926,749 acres, and the extent granted without purchase was 15,655 acres. The whole area alienated in fee simple was thus 16,942,404 acres, of which 6,652,678 acres, or 39 per cent., were sold by auction, and nearly the whole of the remainder was originally acquired by selection under the system of deferred payments.

Crown lands selected.

1159. The total area selected in the colony up to the end of the year, exclusive of the extent which had been forfeited or abandoned, and had reverted to the Crown, amounted to 16,078,300 acres. For 10,202,705 acres of this area the purchase has been completed, whilst the remainder, amounting to 5,875,595 acres, represents the whole area still in process of alienation under the deferred payment system at the end of 1893. At the end of 1892 the amount due to the State for lands in process of alienation was £2,133,925,* of which, however, only £652,045 was in arrear.

Selectors' unpaid purchase money.

Crown lands unalienated.

1160. The total area of the colony is 56,245,760 acres ; and if from this be deducted the sum of the land granted, sold, and selected, amounting—less the extent forfeited—to 22,817,999 acres, it will follow that the residue, representing the Crown lands neither alienated nor in process of alienation, amounted at the end of 1893 to 33,427,761 acres.

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* At the end of 1894 the balance was £1,904,493.

1161. The whole of this residue, however, is not available for settlement, for it embraces lands occupied by roads, the unsold portions of the sites of towns, and beds of rivers and lakes, the State forests; water, timber, education, and other reserves. Deducting these lands—amounting in the aggregate to 8,342,828 acres, and 15,579,705 acres occupied under lease or licence for various terms of years—from the extent unalienated and unselected, already stated to have been 33,427,761 acres, it will be found that the available area is narrowed to 9,505,228 acres, of which about 1,342,000 acres are in the Mallee country. This will be at once seen by the following table, which shows the position of the public estate at the end of 1893:— Public estate, 1893

PUBLIC ESTATE OF VICTORIA ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

Condition of Land.	Approximate Number of Acres.
Private Land.	
Land alienated in fee simple	16,942,404*
Land in process of alienation under deferred payments ...	5,875,595*
Crown Lands.	
Roads in connexion with the above	1,499,000†
Water reserves ‡	273,779
Reserves for agricultural colleges and experimental farms	154,172§
Timber reserves and State forests ‡	1,956,895
State education endowment reserves ‡	1,592,400
Reserves in Mallee country	390,346
Other reserves ‡	216,300
Unsold land in towns, beds of rivers, &c., &c.	2,259,936
Lands in occupation under—	
Pastoral leases	1,394,989
Mallee pastoral leases	9,434,601
Grazing area leases	4,241,384
Grazing licences for auriferous lands	505,197
Swamp leases	3,534
Available for occupation at end of 1893—	
In Mallee country	1,341,846
In other parts	8,163,382‖
Total area of Victoria	56,245,760

* Including Mildura (250,000 acres), of which 49,603 acres have already been alienated, and 200,397 acres are conditionally alienated. At the end of 1894 the extent alienated was 17,262,536, and in process of alienation 5,735,732 acres.

† Including roads in Mallee country, estimated at 155,207 acres.

‡ By an Act passed on the 6th November, 1893 (57 Vict., No. 1347), the area of reserves was reduced by 345,890 acres, which was to be used for agricultural village and homestead settlement, viz., water reserves by 15,100, education reserves by 315,000, State forests by 11,700, and other reserves by 4,090 acres.

§ Only 13,393 acres of this area is for the sites of colleges and experimental farms, the balance being intended as an endowment in aid. Of this balance, 132,640 acres were leased for agricultural and grazing purposes, and return an annual revenue of £6,388.

‖ Of this area 4,825,630 acres are temporarily held under grazing licences, renewable annually; only 57,553 acres of it may be sold by auction.

Crown lands available for settlement.

1162. It will be observed that at the end of 1893, 22,817,999 acres, or about 41 per cent. of the whole area of the colony, were already alienated or in process of alienation; 8,342,828 acres, or 15 per cent., were occupied by reserves, &c.; 15,579,705 acres, or 28 per cent., were occupied under lease* for pastoral purposes; and 9,505,228 acres, or 16 per cent., were available for immediate occupation.

Classification of available land.

1163. Following the classification provided for under the existing Land Act, the estimated available area of Crown lands at the end of 1893 may be divided as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF LAND AVAILABLE FOR SETTLEMENT AT END OF 1893.

	Acres.
Pastoral lands in mallee country	1,341,846
„ other parts of colony	1,652,146
Agricultural and grazing lands	5,330,756
Auriferous lands	1,034,532
Swamp lands	84,820
May be sold by auction	61,128
Total	9,505,228

Amount realized on Crown land alienated in 1893.

1164. The amount realized for Crown lands finally alienated in 1893 was £354,840, or at the rate of £1 2s. 1d.† per acre. Of this sum, only part was received during the year, nearly all the remainder having been paid in former years as rents and licence fees. The proportion sold by auction realized £31,015, or an average of £4 14s. 9d. per acre; and the proportion sold otherwise than at auction realized £323,825, or an average of £1 0s. 7d. per acre.

Deferred payments on land sold by auction.

1165. The principle of deferred payments in connexion with sales of Crown lands by auction was introduced for the first time in *The Land Act* 1884,‡ it being necessary to pay one-fourth of the price bid at the time of sale, the remaining three-fourths being, at the option of the purchaser, spread over three years, payable quarterly, in instalments of equal amounts, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. At the end of 1893 the balance outstanding was £92,811, out of a total of £852,604 purchase money during the last nine years; the principal received being £759,793 as well as £32,619 for interest.

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* Including a small proportion under licence for periods of five years.

† In view of the fact that payment for the greater portion extended over a term of years without interest, the actual average price was much less than this. See paragraph 1166.

‡ 48 Vict. No. 812, section 71.

Amount realized, 1836 to 1893.

1166. From the period of the first settlement of the colony to the end of 1893, the amount realized by the sale of Crown lands was £25,609,041, or at the rate of £1 10s. 4d. per acre. It must, however, be remembered that payment of a considerable portion of this amount extended over a series of years without interest, allowance for which, at the current rate, would, it is evident, materially reduce the amount the State actually obtained for the land. It may be calculated that, with interest at 5 per cent., if the payment of the £1 per acre by equal annual instalments be extended over ten years without interest, the amount of purchase money is really equivalent to only 15s. 6d. per acre, and if it be extended over twenty years, it is reduced to 12s. 6d. per acre.

Capital and unimproved value of private land in Victoria.

1167. The private land in the colony consists practically of the areas shown in the first two lines of the last table, amounting to 22,818,000 acres, of which, however, the purchase of 5,875,600 acres was incomplete. The capital value of this land has been estimated, on the basis of municipal values, at close on 227 millions sterling, and its unimproved value at 132¼ millions. Lands held under lease from the Crown and rated by municipalities are included in the valuation. The following are the values for the urban and rural districts of the colony, the basis of the calculation being also shown :—

CAPITAL VALUE OF LAND, WITH AND WITHOUT IMPROVEMENTS, BASED ON ANNUAL RATEABLE VALUE, 1893.

District.	Annual Rateable Value.	Number of Years' Purchase (Assumed).	Capital Value of Land—	
			With Improvements.	Unimproved.*
	£		£	£
Urban † ...	7,148,446	16	114,375,136	57,187,570
Rural ...	5,631,154	20	112,623,080‡	75,082,050‡
Total ...	12,779,600	17·76	226,998,216	132,269,620

Freeholders and landed estates of different sizes.

1168. An estimate has been made of the number of freeholders and of the total unimproved values of estates of different annual, capital,

* One-half total value in the case of urban, and two-thirds in the case of rural, which are the proportions found to prevail in New Zealand.

† Including cities, towns, and boroughs; also shires, wholly or for the most part, within the Metropolitan District.

‡ Of which about £2,000,000 represents the amount due to the Government for selections of which the purchase was not completed.

and unimproved values, and the results are shown in the following table :—

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF FREEHOLDERS AND TOTAL UNIMPROVED VALUES OF LANDED ESTATES OF DIFFERENT VALUES, 1893.

Classification according to Value.			Estimated Number of Freeholders.	Total Unimproved Value.
Municipal Annual Value.	Capital Value.	Unimproved Value.		
				£
Under £20 ...	Under £355 ...	Under £210 ...	104,300	15,754,128
£20 to £30 ...	£355 to £533 ...	£210 to £315 ...	27,000	14,795,100
£30 to £40 ...	£533 to £710 ...	£315 to £420 ...	15,100	13,454,500
£40 to £50 ...	£710 to £890 ...	£420 to £525 ...	10,300	11,313,450
£50 and upwards	£890 and upwards	£525 and upwards	28,200	76,952,442
		Total	184,900	132,269,620
		Less due to Government by selectors		2,000,000
				130,269,620

Selection of public lands, 1893.

1169. During the year 1893, 878 applications were granted for the selecton of 123,906 acres under the deferred payment system. Of this extent 123,404 acres were selected for agricultural purposes, in allotments limited to 320 acres; 371 acres, in allotments limited to 20 acres, for purposes of residence or cultivation on or near gold-fields; and 131 acres (by 1 selector) for wattle cultivation. The purchase money for these selections, chiefly payable by instalments extending over a period of twenty years, amounted to £126,623. The following is a summary of the selectors, the number of acres selected, and the amount of purchase money payable under each authority :—

SELECTORS AND AREA SELECTED, 1893.

Selections of Crown Lands for purpose of—	Legislation— *Land Act* 1890.	Number of Selectors.	Area Selected.	Purchase money payable (Nominal).
				£
Agriculture, with residence	Section 42 * ...	805	116,087	116,087
" without residence	Section 49 * ...	27	2,624	5,248
" in Mallee district	Section 203 ...	15	4,693	4,693
Residence on gold-fields	Section 22 (*Land Act* 1891) *	30	371	464†
Wattle cultivation ...	Section 9	1	131	131†
Total	... ...	878	123,906	126,623

* Including similar sections under previous Acts. In 1893 six residence selections for 961 acres and eleven gold-fields selections for 313 acres were granted under *The Land Act* 1869; and two non-residence selections for 221 acres under *The Land Act* 1878. In these cases certain rights of selection were preserved under section 2 of the present Land Act.

† Estimated.

1170. The number of selectors approximates closely to the number of approved applications. The following are the numbers in each of the ten years ended with 1893, and in the whole period from 1870 to 1893, those applying according to the different purposes allowed by the Land Act in force at the time of application being distinguished :— Number of selectors, 1870 to 1893.

APPROVED APPLICATIONS (SELECTORS), 1870 TO 1893.

Period.	Number of Selectors of Land.				Total.
	For Purposes of Cultivation.		For Residence and Cultivation near Gold-fields.	For Residence.	
	With Residence.	Without Residence.			
1870 to 1883* ...	79,207	293	13,938	231	93,669
1884	3,918	71	1,002	11	5,002
1885	3,930	68	714	83	4,795†
1886	943	25	173	49	1,190†
1887	147	...	39	15	201
1888	317	...	...	10	327
1889	418	41	...	2	461
1890	518	33	...	...	551
1891	539	37	...	...	576
1892	538	30	...	...	568
1893	820‡	27	31§	...	878
Total ...	91,295	625	15,897	401	108,218

1171. It has been already stated that the area in process of alienation at the end of 1893 was 5,875,595 acres. Assuming an average of 142‖ acres to each selector, it would follow that the number of selectors who had not completed their purchases at that date was about 41,400. Number of selectors at end of 1893.

1172. The extent of Crown lands absolutely or conditionally alienated during each of the last ten years, and in the whole period that has elapsed since the passing of *The Land Act* 1869 is shown in the following table, which distinguishes the extent sold by auction Progress of settlement on public lands, 1870 to 1893.

* For particulars respecting each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II,, paragraph 417.
† The great majority of the applications approved in the years 1885 and 1886 were lodged in 1884, under the provisions of *The Land Act* 1869.
‡ Including fifteen in Mallee district.
§ See footnote (†) *supra*. Including also one for wattle cultivation.
‖ See paragraph 1173 *post*.

and that granted without purchase from that conditionally alienated or selected:—

CROWN LANDS ABSOLUTELY AND CONDITIONALLY ALIENATED, 1870 TO 1893.

Period.	Area Granted, Sold, and Selected.			Total.
	Granted without Purchase.	Sold by Auction.*	Conditionally Alienated.† (Selected.)	
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1870 to 1883‡	7,967	1,000,651	13,336,619	14,345,237
1884	74	35,446	734,092	769,612
1885	3,099	26,900	723,523	753,522
1886	1,120	19,281	188,196	208,597
1887	487	19,565	23,092	43,144
1888	522	22,413	53,738	76,673
1889	531	15,639	71,251	87,421
1890	195	12,883	99,307	112,385
1891	338	8,665	99,231	108,234
1892	129	11,988	88,723	100,840
1893	28	7,302	123,906	131,236
Total	14,490	1,180,733	15,541,678	16,736,901

Average size of selections.

1173. Dividing the total number of acres selected by the total number of selectors, as shown in the last two tables, it is found that throughout the whole period of twenty-four years the average number of acres taken up by each selector has been 142.

Selected land forfeited, 1893.

1174. Of the land which has been selected in former years 38,129 acres during 1893, held under 254 licences or leases, were abandoned or forfeited to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions. In 122 cases the licences or leases were declared expired, in 16 cases at the holders' request, in 82 for non-payment of rent, in 12 cases through the land having been sold, and in 22 for non-compliance with conditions, &c. The Treasury profited by such revocations and forfeitures to the extent of £6,667.

Licence liens.

1175. Licensees of agricultural allotments (or selectors) under *The Land Act* 1869 and subsequent Acts are empowered to register licence liens for advances of money up to half the value of improvements

* Including 2,389 acres in 1888, 1,959 acres in 1889, 682 acres in 1890, 1,311 acres in 1891, 1,368 acres in 1892, and 757 acres in 1893 sold by private contract.

† A large proportion of the land referred to in this column may revert, and, as a matter of fact, a considerable quantity has reverted, to the Crown in consequence of non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., and may subsequently be included in re-adjustments of selections, relicensed, sold by auction, or retained by the Crown. See paragraph 1159 *ante*. "Gold-fields" selections are included in this column.

‡ For particulars respecting each year, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Volume II., paragraph 418.

effected. The number of such licence liens registered, the extent of land on which such liens were granted, and the amount secured were as follow in the last eight years:—

LICENCE LIENS, 1886 TO 1893.

Year.	Liens Registered.		
	Number.	Area on which Liens were Granted.	Amount Secured.
		Acres.	£
1886	326	79,099	38,924
1887	305	68,968	34,634
1888	405	95,294	48,098
1889	267	58,705	30,039
1890	216	46,467	25,244
1891	118	23,513	13,836
1892	75	12,998	8,548
1893	63	12,652	8,853

Lease of grazing areas, 1893.

1176. Until agricultural lands are selected they are leased as grazing areas, out of which the lessee has the right to make a selection.* The number of applications for leases of such areas in 1893 was 1,810, but the number approved during that year was only 584, the extent for which approval was granted being 211,401 acres, at an annual rental of £1,926. The applications approved were fewer by about 365, and the area granted was less by about 135,800 acres than in the preceding year.

Pastoral occupation, 1893.

1177. Under the present land system, it is intended that the purely pastoral lands of the colony, the whole of which are marked off as "pastoral allotments," should be occupied under lease for periods not exceeding fourteen years from the 29th December, 1884. But it has been provided, in case all the allotments should not be applied for, that temporary grazing licences, renewable annually, may be granted for the occupation of such lands and of unoccupied agricultural lands, so long as they may not be required for leasing under the principal sections of the Acts 1884 and 1890. Moreover, agricultural lands, which are not occupied for agricultural purposes, are leased in grazing areas as already stated; auriferous lands, in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, may be licensed for grazing purposes for periods not exceeding seven years, and special provision is made for the occupation of the Mallee country. The following table shows the area of the Crown lands under the *Land Act* 1890 held under

* See last edition of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 241 and 242.

lease or licence for pastoral or grazing purposes, including Mallee pastoral leases, at the end of 1893, also the number of leases and licences, and the annual rental payable. The rental shows an increase of about £3,400 as compared with the previous year :—

PASTORAL OCCUPATION OF CROWN LANDS 1893.*
(Under *Land Act* 1890.)

Description of Tenure.	Number of Licences or Leases.	Extent of Crown Lands.	Annual Rental.
		Acres.	£
Pastoral leases (sec. 21)	87	1,394,989	4,859
Grazing area leases (sec. 32)	10,416	4,241,384	40,611
Grazing licences (secs. 3, 119, and 123)	3,433	4,825,630	18,774
,, ,, (auriferous lands, secs. 65 and 67)†	4,515	505,197	9,047
Mallee pastoral leases (Part II.) ...	2,822	9,434,601	13,000
Total	21,273	20,401,801	86,291

Average area of runs and grazing lands.

1178. By these figures it may be ascertained that the average extent of land embraced in a pastoral lease was 16,034 acres, in a grazing area lease 407 acres, in a grazing licence (secs. 3, 119, and 123) 1,406 acres, and in a Mallee pastoral lease 3,343 acres. The areas are exclusive of any purchased land attached thereto.

Rent of runs and grazing lands.

1179. According to the table the average rent per acre of land held under pastoral leases was about $3\frac{1}{3}$ farthings (·836d.); of land held under grazing area lease $2\frac{1}{4}$ pence (2·30d.); of land held under grazing licence over a penny farthing (1·253d.); and of Mallee pastoral lands under a third of a penny (·33d.). The rental of pastoral and grazing lands as a whole showed a net increase as compared with the previous year of about £3,400.

Assessment of pastoral lands.

1180. The rental of pastoral lands (exclusive of agricultural lands used for pastoral purposes, and of the Mallee pastoral lands) available at the end of 1885, viz., 7,078,100 acres, was assessed in 1886 at £24,717 per annum. Since 1885, however, the area has been considerably reduced, which must naturally reduce the assessment referred to.

Mallee pastoral leases.

1181. The Mallee country (exclusive of the irrigation colony of Mildura—250,000 acres) contains an estimated area of about 11,322,000, of which about 155,200 acres is occupied by roads. The country is

* Including Mallee pastoral leases, which are not now dealt with under a separate Act.
† Including licences for residences or cultivation limited to 20 acres each. At the end of 1893 the number of these was 3,287, but the area was only 64,293 acres.

divided into blocks and allotments, of which the number of lessees and leases, the approximate area held, and the annual rental, are shown in the following table :—

MALLEE PASTORAL LEASES ON 31ST DECEMBER, 1893.

Description of Leaseholds.	Number of Lessees.	Number of Leases.	Area.	Annual Rental.*
			Acres.	£
Mallee blocks	25	68	5,975,168	3,220
„ allotments	2,670	2,754	3,459,433	9,780
Total	2,695	2,822	9,434,601	13,000

Surrender and releasing of Mallee blocks.

1182. On the 1st January, 1889, the occupied portions of most of the Mallee blocks were surrendered to the Crown. The greater number of these were re-leased for the remainder of the term allowed under the Act, which expires on the 1st December, 1903, but some were subdivided into allotments and made available for selection with others which were subsequently surrendered. In all 17 blocks have thus been subdivided into 770 allotments, each having an area of about 640 acres.

Mallee areas still unoccupied, 1893.

1183. At the end of 1893 the following areas were still available for occupation in the Mallee country :—Mallee blocks, 1,011,254 acres; Mallee allotments, 330,592 acres. Three blocks, containing 390,346 acres, also are reserved for public purposes.

Past and present occupation of Mallee country.

1184. In 1883, prior to the passing of the Mallee Pastoral Leases Act, the Mallee country was held under pastoral licences or grazing rights. The number of such licences or rights was 147, held by 58 individual occupiers ; the area over which the right of occupation was given was 7,727,360 acres, and the annual rental payable was £8,076. From a comparison of these figures with those in the above table, it appears that since 1883 the occupiers of the Mallee country have increased forty-six times, the extent occupied by nearly one-fourth, and the annual rental by over one-half. It should, moreover, be pointed out that the present lessees have to comply with certain conditions† to which the licensees under the former Act were not subject.‡

* Approximate only.

† See issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 249.

‡ Mallee lands, which have proved to be excellent for wheat-growing, may now be selected. See last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 250. An interesting account of the position and prospects of irrigation and water supply in the Mallee country was given in an Appendix to the *Year-Book* for 1892.

Average rental of Mallee country.

1185. According to the figures in the table, the average rental per 100 acres payable for the Mallee country is 2s. 9d., or 1s. 1d. for the Mallee blocks, and 5s. 7¾d. for the Mallee allotments. In 1883, prior to passing of the first Mallee Act, the average rental in the Mallee country was 2s. 1d. per 100 acres.

Land revenue.

1186. The revenue from the sale and occupation of Crown lands may be divided into (1) receipts from the alienation in fee simple, including the price realized from sales and from rents which count towards the purchase money; (2) receipts on account of temporary occupation, which include payment for pastoral leases and grazing licences, rents for business, factory, and hotel sites, &c., and rents which do not count towards the purchase money; (3) penalties, interest and fees for grants, leases, licences, &c. The gross receipts show a decrease of about £17,550 as compared with those in the previous year, chiefly under the head of alienation. The receipts for temporary occupation fell off by nearly £8,000, but this item is largely affected by arrears, and, as a matter of fact, there was an increase in the pastoral rents, &c., receivable of about £3,400. The following are the actual receipts for the two years :—

LAND REVENUE, 1892 AND 1893.

Heads of Land Revenue.	Amounts Received.		Decrease.
	1892.	1893.	
	£	£	£
Alienation in fee simple and progressive ...	373,903	364,909	8,994
Temporary occupation	93,021	85,359	7,662
Penalties, fees, &c.	27,827	26,935	892
Total	494,751	477,203	17,548

Systems of land selections in Australasian colonies.

1187. The laws and regulations under which land for agricultural purposes passes from the Crown into the hands of private individuals differ in the various Australasian colonies.* In almost all, however, provision is made for any person of eighteen years of age or over,† and not a married woman,‡ desirous of settling on the land, to select a certain

* A complete account of the land system of each colony, as it existed in 1884, was published in an Appendix to the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1884-5.

† In New South Wales persons of sixteen years of age, and in New Zealand persons of seventeen, may select.

‡ In Tasmania, Western Australia, and New Zealand married women, and in New South Wales and Queensland married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select land. In New Zealand, however, they are restricted to half the extent allowed to their husbands. In Queensland married women and minors may select unconditional selections.

limited area, and to pay the purchase money by instalments, the compliance with certain conditions of residence and improvement being also required before the selector becomes entitled to a Crown grant.* The principal features of this portion of each system, corrected to the middle of 1894, are detailed under nine heads in the following table:—

CONDITIONS OF LAND SELECTION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893–4.

Conditions of Selections.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.		South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand† (optional system).		
			Homesteads.	Other Selections.				Cash Lands.	Occupation Lease with Right of Purchase.	Lease in Perpetuity 999 Years.
1. Maximum area allowed—Acres	320	640 and 2,560	160	320 to 1,280	..	1,000	320	640 and 2,000		
2. Price per acre ..	£1	£1	2s. 6d.	15s.‡ upwards	§	10s.	£1	20s. and 5s.		
3. Time over which purchase may extend —Years	20	33	5	‖	§	20	14	..	25	No right of purchase
4. Minimum time in which fee-simple may be acquired—Years	6	5	5	5	6	5	any-time	..	10	..
5. Annnal payment per acre	1s.	1s.	6d.	‖	§	6d.	2s.	..	2s. & 6d.	1s. 7d. and 5d.
6. Value of necessary improvements per acre	20s.	10s.	10s.	Fencing	Fencing	10s. and Fencing	..	20s. & 10s.	23s. and 6s. 6d.	23s. and 6s. 6d.
7. Time allowed for making improvements—Years	6	5	5	5	5	10	..	7	6	6
8. Acres in every 100 to be cultivated	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Period of residence necessary*—Years	5	5	5	‖	..	5	14	..	6 to 7	10

NOTE.—See also further information in following paragraphs.

Land system of Victoria.

1188. In Victoria the land is taken up in the first instance in blocks not exceeding 1,000 acres, under lease, at a rental of from 2d. to 4d. per acre, out of which leasehold a "selection," not exceeding 320 acres, may be taken up under the conditions named in the preceding table.¶

Village settlements.

1189. Chiefly with the view of providing an outlet for the unemployed labour of the colony, an Act** was passed on the 31st August, 1893, providing for the establishment of three descriptions of rural settlements, viz., Village Communities, Homestead Associations,

* In all the colonies, as soon as the purchase money is paid in full, the residence clause is no longer enforced; although in Tasmania £1 per acre must be spent on improvements before purchase money in full can be paid; and in New Zealand even a cash purchaser must spend a sum in improvements before he can get his title.

† When two sets of figures are given in any column, they relate to first and second class land respectively.

‡ But the minimum price is 5s. per acre.

§ See account of South Australian land system, following paragraph 1202 *post.*

‖ See paragraph 1198 *post.*

¶ See paragraphs 242 and 243 of *Victorian Year-Book*, 1893, Vol. II.

** The *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893 (57 Vict. No. 1311).

and Labour Colonies. For the Village Communities certain lands are set apart and divided into allotments of from 1 acre to 20 acres in extent, to occupy which for periods of three years permits are granted to approved applicants. An applicant must not be under the age of eighteen, nor the owner in fee simple of 2 acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment or grazing area, nor a licensee under sections 42 or 49 of the *Land Act* 1890, nor a lessee of a Homestead Association allotment. During the period over which the permit extends, the occupant pays a rental of 6d. per acre per annum, and on the expiration of that period he is granted a lease for twenty years, during the currency of which he is required to pay half-yearly in advance a sum equal to the fortieth part of the price set upon the allotment, which is generally £1 per acre; he has also to repay in equal yearly instalments extending over the currency of his lease any moneys which have been advanced to him, and to pay the cost of surveying his allotment in ten half-yearly instalments extending over the first five years thereof. The lessee is bound to bring one-tenth of his land under cultivation within two years of the date of his lease, and one-fifth within four years of such date; and is, moreover, to put on the land permanent improvements to the value of £1 per acre within six years of such date. All conditions having been complied with, the lessee is entitled to receive a grant in fee of the land he had occupied.

Homestead associations.

1190. The Homestead Associations are combinations of not less than six persons who desire to settle near each other. Any person over the age of eighteen, not being a married woman, not holding 10 acres of land or upwards in fee simple, and with the other restrictions specified in regard to Village Communities, may become a settler in a Homestead Association. For their accommodation, blocks of Crown land, each containing not more than 2,000 acres, are divided into sections not exceeding 50 acres in extent, excepting a portion, not exceeding 100 acres, which is set apart for a township, of which a division, not exceeding 40 acres, is permanently reserved for the recreation, convenience, or amusement of the members of the association. The remainder of the township portion is divided into as many allotments of 1 acre or less as may be necessary to provide one allotment for each occupant of a section. The conditions as to residence, cultivation, improvement, rent, and repayment of cost of survey and advances, are much the same as those already described in connexion with the Village Communities. After all these have been complied with, a grant in fee of his section and township allotment is given to each occupant.

1191. An advance, not exceeding £15* in all, is made by the Government in one or more sums to any settler in a Village Community or member of a Homestead Association who may be in need of monetary assistance to enable him to build upon or otherwise improve his holding; the total of such advances made in any one year is not to exceed £20,000. Advances to rural settlers.

1192. The number of applications from persons desirous of settling in Village Communities and Homestead Associations up to 30th June 1894 was 4,080, of which 2,122 have been approved and 993 refused and withdrawn, whilst 965 have not been finally dealt with. Of the total applicants, 2,726 desired to settle in Village Communities, and 1,354 in Homestead Associations. The latter were embraced in two societies with 71 members, and 152 associations with 1,283 members. It is reported that the principle of each settler holding his own allotment affords the greatest satisfaction, and that in most settlements they help one another although not working in associations. Up to 30th June, 1894, the area made available for Village Communities and Homestead Associations and Societies was 156,020 acres in 85 different localities; of which 48,367 acres were allotted to the 2,122 approved applicants above referred to, or an average of 23 acres each. At the time of inspection (May or June, 1894) there were 1,648 settlers actually residing on the settlements, viz., 928 in Village Communities, 720 in Homestead Associations (including 69 in societies); of whom 1,172 were married and 476 were single; and, including wives and families, the total souls numbered 6,925. The number of settlers likely to remain permanently was 1,405; and the total value of improvements effected was £20,938. The settlers who have availed themselves of monetary assistance number 985, and the amount advanced to them is £8,873, equivalent to less than half the amount voted, or to over 42 per cent of the total value of improvements.† Progress in village settlements.

1193. Labour Colonies are established for the purpose of affording assistance to the able-bodied unemployed who are absolutely without means, and are of the nature of relief works. They are placed on blocks of Crown land, and were intended to be supported partly by the Government and partly by voluntary contributions, the Government granting £2 to every £1 contributed privately, the management being under the joint control of a committee appointed partly by the Government and partly by the contributors. Soon after the Act came into Labour colonies.

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* This has been found inadequate, and it is proposed to obtain legal sanction to increase the amount to £40.

† See Report under the *Settlement on Lands Act* 1893, for the year 1893-4.—Parliamentary Paper No. 61, Session 1894.

force private contributions fell off, and the Government were constrained to take over the sole control. The management was then placed in the hands of a gentleman who had been instrumental in introducing the system into Victoria, and who continues the management in a purely honorary capacity. The Act provides for the admission of persons of good character and repute into the Labour Colony, and for the establishment of any trade or industry in connexion therewith in order to make the institution self-supporting, all profits being set apart for a fund to continue the system.

Leongatha labour colony.

1194. The only Labour Colony in active operation is that of Leongatha, situated in the Gippsland district, about 80 miles from Melbourne, consisting of 800 acres of excellent but heavily-timbered land. On joining this colony, each man has to work a week on probation, and then on a small wage, fixed by the manager according to his ideas of the man's worth. The men are comfortably housed in bush huts, and fed as far as possible on the produce of the Labour Colony. After deducting the cost of clothes and other necessaries supplied him from the store, the balance of the man's wages is placed to his credit and paid him in cash when he leaves the colony, or the money is paid, as earned, to his family in town. A labour bureau has been established, and employers are at once supplied, without fee, with pick and shovel men, splitters, bush hands, farm labourers, ploughmen, rough carpenters, cooks, bakers, or skilled tradesmen. It must be borne in mind that the Labour Colonies are not intended to afford permanent homes to the men, but to supply their immediate wants and to fit them for a rural life. The industries pursued at Leongatha are clearing, draining, fencing, and cultivating the land, sawing timber, splitting posts and rails, dairying, fattening stock, growing fruit, vegetables, &c., together with experimental crops to ascertain what are most suitable for the climate peculiar to South Gippsland.

Progress in labour colonies.

1195. From the inception of the system on the 24th June, 1893, to the 20th April, 1895, 1,273 men have been sent to the colony. For 462 of these remunerative employment has been found, 523 left to seek for employment, being better fitted for such by their stay on the colony, averaging about four months; 93 left on account of sickness, being sent to the Melbourne Hospital free by rail; 5 were found to be physically unfit for work, 3 died from natural causes, 78 were dismissed for misconduct, whilst 109 men remained in the colony.

Land system of New South Wales.

1196. In New South Wales a territorial division of the colony is made into three zones, viz., the eastern, the central, and the western

division. The maximum area allowed in the eastern division is 640, and in the central 2,560, acres. In addition to the selection, a lease-hold of an additional area, limited to three times that of the selection (the area of the selection and lease together not to exceed 1,280 acres in the eastern, or 2,560 acres in the central, division), may be granted to the selector at an appraised annual rental, with the right of conditional purchase at any time during the currency of the lease. The price per acre does not include interest, for which 4 per cent. per annum is charged and collected out of the annual instalments paid. The first payment is 2s. per acre in advance, with an interval of three years before the next instalment of 1s. is payable. On non-residential land purchases the deposit is 4s. per acre, and the instalments 2s. per acre. Upon certain lands proclaimed "special areas," higher prices are payable, and the deposits and instalments are increased in proportion varying in different cases. Persons of sixteen years of age, and married women judicially separated and living apart from their husbands, may select.

Labour settlements in New South Wales.

1197. Under Acts passed in New South Wales in June, 1893, and June, 1894, to establish and regulate Labour Settlements on Crown lands, any Crown land not under lease may be declared to be available for the purpose of a Labour Settlement, and may be leased to a Board of Control consisting of not less that eight or more than sixteen persons, of whom not more than one-fifth may be females; such board to be a corporate body with perpetual succession and a common seal. The Board of Control may, subject to regulations, enrol such number of persons to be members of the Labour Settlement as the Minister may approve; and the board may receive from the Government, in trust for the purposes of the settlement, a sum not exceeding £50 for each member who is head of a family dependent on him, £40 for each married person without family, or £30 for each unmarried person; such moneys to bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum, and, after the expiration of four years from the commencement of the lease, to be repaid to the Treasury at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. The settlers (enrolled members) are of two kinds, viz., persons who are out of employment and without sufficient means of support, or persons who may be able and willing to improve the land at their own expense before receiving in the shape of a loan from the Government an amount not exceeding the appraised value of such improvements. It is desired that, where practicable, persons of the two classes should not be members of the same settlement. Up to August, 1894, only three Labour Settlements had been established.

Land system of Queensland.

1198. In Queensland, within the limits named in the table, the maximum area allowed to be selected may be varied in any district by the Government. In that colony the system of leasing has partly supplanted that of alienating the fee-simple of the land by means of deferred payments. The selector first occupies the land under licence, at an annual rental of not less than 3d. per acre, and subsequently, if the condition as to fencing (or improvements of equal value) has been complied with, may obtain a lease for 50 years; the annual rental for the first ten years being not less than 3d. per acre, but for every succeeding period of five years to be fixed by the Land Board. The selector has the right to purchase at not less than 15s. per acre, at any time during the currency of the lease, on proving personal residence for five years. Rents paid during periods of personal occupation are reckoned as purchase money. The foregoing remarks relate to agricultural farms; in the case of grazing farms, leases of areas up to 20,000 acres are granted for 30 years at a minimum rental of $\frac{3}{4}$d. per acre per annum for the first ten years, but liable to be increased every subsequent five years. Moreover, in accordance the with provisions of *The Crown Lands Act* 1891, any area up to 1,280 acres may be selected by way of unconditional selection. There is no restriction as to the age of applicants, and a married woman may select. It must be specified beforehand whether the land thrown open to selection is available for conditional selection only, or for unconditional selection only, or for both kinds of selection; but in the last case the conditional selector has the priority, whilst the purchasing price to be paid by the unconditional selector must be one-third greater than what would be paid by a conditional selector. The minimum price is £1 per acre, payable in twenty annual instalments. There is no condition as to residence or improvements, and after any balance of unpaid rents has been paid up a deed of grant is issued. For the purpose of providing funds for the payment of principal of and interest on an authorized issue of Treasury-bills, amounting to £1,420,945, an Act (*The Special Sales of Land Act* 1891) was passed, in accordance with the provisions of which "country lands," not being distant less than 20 miles from any existing or proposed railway or navigable stream, may be offered at auction in lots not exceeding 5,120 acres each, at a minimum price of 10s. per acre; and provision is made, if thought desirable, for allowing the purchase-money to be paid by instalments extending over periods not exceeding three years. The Act will expire immediately the bills are redeemed.

Unconditional selections.

Special sales of country lands at auction.

Village settlements in Queensland.

1199. The formation of agricultural townships or village settlements in Queensland was first legalized in December, 1886, when it was

provided that in any agricultural area in which the area of any surveyed farm does not exceed 160 acres, the Governor in Council may, by proclamation, set apart any Crown lands not exceeding 2 square miles as an agricultural township, which may be subdivided into portions not exceeding 1 acre each for purposes of residence; and in the immediate neighbourhood of such townships agricultural farms of not more than 80 acres each may be reserved for selection. Any selector of an agricultural farm is also entitled to one of the portions in the township, which is deemed a part of the farm, so that the condition of occupation may be performed by residence either upon the farm or in the township; moreover, the value of any improvements made upon the portion in the township is reckoned as part of the improvements required to be made upon the farm, but not to a greater extent than one-fifth of the whole. In an Act passed in 1889, moreover, it is provided that, in cases where it is satisfactorily proved that two or more selectors are associated together for mutual assistance, a special licence may be obtained enabling any one of the selectors to fulfil the conditions of occupation and improvement on his own and his associates' behalf; but in such cases the number of selectors in occupation at any time must not be less than one for every 160 acres of the farms so associated.

Co-operative communities in Queensland.

1200. The Co-operative Communities Land Settlement Act of 1893, which came into operation on the 13th October, 1893, provides that groups of male persons, not less than 30 in number, all of whom must be natural born or naturalized British subjects over the age of eighteen years, and who have resided in Queensland for at least twelve months prior to the date of application, may apply to the Minister for Lands for recognition as a group, and for an area to be set apart for the purposes of the group, such area not to exceed a gross area calculated at the rate of 160 acres for each member, exclusive of land required for roads, reserves, &c. The group, when applying for recognition, must deposit with the Minister a copy of the rules for its internal management. Each group may, according as the original rules provide, either secure the freehold of the land at the end of the period of not less than six or more than twelve years, or they can obtain the land as a perpetual lease; but in either case subject to the fulfilment of all the conditions set forth in the proclamation, &c., setting apart the area. The conditions to be fulfilled during the period are expenditure of 10s. per acre in substantial and permanent improvements, *bonâ fide* residence of at least one-half of the members of the group, and payment of the rental, if any; and if freehold to be acquired, the payment of the purchase money (if any) at the end of the period. The Government

may make advances in the form of money, tools, food, agricultural implements, &c., amounting to £20 per member, such advances to be expended under the direction of the Government. Further advances may also be made to the wife of any member for the maintenance at any place within the area of herself and children under sixteen years of age. Such advances not to exceed 15s. per week, nor to be for a longer period than 26 consecutive weeks, and to be an individual debt separate from the group's advance. All such advances shall be repayable in the manner prescribed by the Act and regulations. At the end of the first period (six to twelve years) the group may, provided all the conditions have been complied with, and if the original rules do not prohibit the acquisition of freehold, and on payment of the price (if any), subdivide the area, each member acquiring the freehold of such area as he may be entitled to in accordance with terms of proclamation. The group will arrange the distribution of the various lots or they may apply for a certificate setting apart the area for a further period not exceeding ten years, the rental for such period to be calculated at the rate of 5 per centum of the unimproved value of the land at the end of the first period.

Labour colonies in Queensland.

1201. Land not exceeding 10,000 acres in area may be set apart as a Labour Colony and vested in five trustees appointed by the Government, such trustees to have the power of admitting any man unable to support himself otherwise into such colony, and such man shall be entitled to participate in all the benefits of the colony as the rules may provide. Each colony may be subsidized by the Government either by a grant of not more than £1,000 unconditionally, or to the extent of £2 for every £1 received by the trustees thereof from the public or by private subscription for the like purpose. The rules of each colony shall provide for—(1) The collection, spending, and application of all moneys received; (2) The rate of allowance for work to be paid to persons employed and to the families dependent upon them for support; (3) The cleanliness, good order, and health of the colony; (4) The maintenance of order, the punishment of breaches of the rules, &c., &c.

Land system of South Australia.

1202. In South Australia credit selection was abolished by the *Crown Lands Act* 1888, and in lieu thereof "leases with right to purchase" are now issued for periods of 21 years at certain gazetted rentals, with right of renewal for a further period of 21 years at freshly assessed rentals. The right to purchase may be exercised at any time after the first six years, at a price fixed by the Land Board of not less than 5s.

per acre. The following account of the system is by Mr. G. S. Wright, Secretary for Crown Lands, South Australia:—

On the passing of the Crown Lands Act of 1888, the system of credit selection was abolished, and the following mode of obtaining land introduced. Crown lands can be taken up on leases with right of purchase, or perpetual leases. Small blocks not exceeding 20 acres in area, for working men, are also taken up on leases with right of purchase, or on perpetual leases. The province has been divided into five land districts, and a Land Board appointed for each, by which the lands are classified and allotted, and the rents and prices fixed, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Crown Lands. Lands are gazetted open to lease at rents and prices fixed, and applications for same, accompanied by a deposit of 20 per cent. of the first year's rent, are made to the Commissioner, who refers them to the Land Boards for the districts in which the lands applied for are situated. Upon the successful applicants receiving their leases for signature, they are to forward the balance of the first year's rent and the lease fees to the Land Office. Leases with a right of purchase are allotted for a term of 21 years, with a right of renewal for a further term of 21 years, and with a right of purchase exercisable at any time after the first six years of the term, at the price fixed by the Land Board, the minimum price being 5s. per acre. The annual rent for the first term of 21 years is as gazetted, and the annual rent for the renewed term will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of the first term. Perpetual leases will be re-valued every fourteen years. The rent for the first fourteen years is as gazetted, and for subsequent terms of fourteen years will be fixed by the Land Board at least twelve months before the expiration of every period of fourteen years. Each board, in fixing the purchase money and annual rental, or annual rental only (as the case may be), for any original lease of any land on which there are any improvements, shall take such improvements into account. In fixing the purchase money and the rent for a renewed lease with a right of purchase, and in re-valuations of rent under perpetual leases, the board shall fix the rent irrespective of the value of the improvements which the lessee shall have made. The lands allotted are to be fenced within five years from the date of the lease. In making the allotments preference is given to applicants who will undertake to reside on the land.

1203. In the *Crown Lands Amendment Act* 1893, provision was made for the establishment of village settlements in South Australia. The following are the main features of the measure*:— Village settlements in South Australia.

Not less than twenty persons over eighteen years of age may form an association. Maximum area to be granted to each villager, 160 acres. Rent of land fixed by Land Board for the district, but no rent charged for the first year. At least one-half of the villagers to reside within six months from date of lease, which is in perpetuity; 2s. 6d. per acre per annum to be spent on land for first ten years. No lease to villagers capable of being assigned, mortgaged, or encumbered in any manner howsoever. Government make advances to villagers up to £50 each to the extent of one-half of the improvements made consisting of buildings, fences, dams, tanks, wells, or reservoirs, clearing, drainage, or irrigation works. All advances to be repaid by ten equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the moneys for the time being remaining unpaid. The first instalment being payable three years from date of advance. Each village association makes its own rules for internal management, subject to approval of Commissioner of Crown Lands. Up to August, 1894, twelve villages had been established containing 540 villagers, and £6,000 had been advanced on improvements.

1204. Special efforts have been made in South Australia to extend what is known as the Homestead Blocks System. Land has been purchased by the Government near centres of population at a cost of Homestead blocks in South Australia.

* Information kindly furnished by Mr. G. S. Wright.

£11,440, and let to working men in blocks not exceeding 20 acres. Loans amounting to £10,000 (but not exceeding £50 in any one case) have been granted to the "blockers" to assist them to build houses and out-houses, and many thousands of vines and fruit trees have been distributed gratis. Any "blocker" may have his lease indorsed "the land herein comprised is held as a homestead block," and the effect of such indorsement is that the land cannot thereafter be "seized or taken in execution for debt under process of any court (except for the payment of rates and taxes) or vest in the trustee of his estate in case of insolvency." At the present time there are 3,059 lessees throughout the colony, holding 43,455 acres. Personal residence is necessary in all cases.

Land system of Western Australia.

1205. In Western Australia, the particulars given in the table relate to the South-Western (or Home) Division only. In the five other land divisions of the colony, land may be taken up in specially declared areas only by selectors, who need not reside upon the land, in areas of from 100 to 5,000 acres, at not less than 10s. per acre, payable in ten yearly instalments, the conditions required being fencing and the expenditure on improvements of an amount equal to purchase money. Besides selections under the system of deferred payments, with residence, in the south-west divisions selections may be made without residence, by performing double the amount of improvements, the other conditions remaining the same; there is, moreover, a method of selecting land by direct payment under certain conditions, the extent of a selection being limited to 1,000 acres in a declared area, and to 5,000 acres outside such area, at a price of not less than 10s. per acre—the conditions being fencing within three years, and an expenditure of 5s. per acre on improvements within seven years, from date of survey.

Land system of Tasmania.

1206. In Tasmania, $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent. is added to the price named in the table (£1 per acre) as interest for the period of fourteen years. The purchaser is compelled to make improvements to the value of 2s. 6d. per acre per year for a term of eight years, and grant deed cannot issue until such improvements are made. A purchaser on credit may pay off balance at any time, provided he has made improvements to the extent of 20s. for each acre selected. In agricultural areas within mining districts in Tasmania selection is allowed in lots ranging from 10 to 100 acres, the price being £1 per acre, with one-third in addition added for credit for a term of fourteen years. Residence and improvement are compulsory, and fee-simple cannot be obtained until the expiration of five years. These lots are sold reserving to the Crown

the right of mining on certain conditions and payment of compensation for damage sustained after being assessed. In 1890 a Land Act was passed consolidating the twelve Acts previously in operation.

Village settlements in Tasmania.

1207. There are no village settlements in Tasmania, although provision is made in the Land Act Amendment of 1893 for the selection by a "Purchasing Body" of an area not exceeding 1,000 acres in one lot for the purpose of controlling settlement thereon. In 1893 a short amendment of the Land Act was passed, and further amended in 1894, permitting selection of an area not exceeding 50 acres nor less than 15 acres, the first payment to be made in the fourth year after selection and continued during the following fourteen years. Residence for the whole term of eighteen years is compulsory or substantial improvements other than buildings to the value of £1 per acre to be effected before title can pass from the Crown. The sale price of the land is £1 per acre, with one-third added for credit.

Land system of New Zealand.

1208. In New Zealand the price per acre varies with the quality of the land from 5s. to about 40s. The distinguishing features of the land laws at present are, that blocks of land are declared open for selection either before or after survey on the "optional system," which means that the selector can take up a section not exceeding 640 acres of first-class land, or 2,000 acres of second-class land, on cash payment, occupation licence with right of purchase within twenty-five years at a rent of 5 per cent., or on lease in perpetuity at a rental of 4 per cent. on the upset cash price. The freehold of licence, with right of purchase, may be obtained at any time after ten years (if not within a gold-field) so soon as the conditions of cultivation have been complied with. Nearly all Crown lands are dealt with under this system now. Residence is compulsory, except under the cash system. Pastoral runs are let by auction for periods, depending on locality, of from three years to twenty-one years. Carrying capacity is usually limited to 20,000 sheep, and the rent varies from 4d. to 2s. 6d. per acre, or about 10d. per sheep per annum. Small grazing runs are open for application in areas up to 20,000 acres at about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. rent on cash prices, usually about 10s. to 20s. per acre, for terms of twenty-one years, with right of renewal for other twenty-one years at valuation.

Village settlements in New Zealand.

1209. Village homestead settlements in New Zealand embrace lands which are disposed of for lease in perpetuity. The sizes of sections do not exceed 100 acres. This system has been in operation over a period of nine years; and on the 31st March, 1894, there were 120 settlements, accommodating 1,157 settlers with their families, on 27,314

acres, and having improvements on the land valued at £70,000. If the sum lent by Government is deducted from this valuation there remains the sum of £44,688, which represents the value of improvements made by the settlers over and above those done with the amounts advanced by the Government. Special settlements by associations of persons, not exceeding 11,000 acres in areas of 200 acres, are let on lease in perpetuity at 4 per cent. on the capital value. Under the *Land for Settlements Act* 1894 the Government has power to acquire and obtain private land for the purposes of closer settlement. Such acquired lands can only be dealt with as follow:—If town, suburban, or rural land, by leases in perpetuity; if pastoral land, as small grazing runs for terms of 21 years, with right of renewal.

Agricultural statistics.

1210. The agricultural statistics of Victoria are collected by the municipal bodies, which, under the *Local Government Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1112), are required each year to furnish to the Government Statist, on or before the 1st March, such agricultural and other statistics relating to their districts on such forms and in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. All persons are required to give correct information to the best of their knowledge and belief; and, should they fail to do so, they render themselves liable to a penalty not exceeding £10. Collectors divulging or making extracts from the information they receive, except under the special direction or authority of the Government Statist, also render themselves liable to a penalty of £10.

Agricultural statistics, 1893-4.

1211. The agricultural statistics to which reference will now be made are those for the year ended 1st March, 1894.* Tables embodying the final results of those statistics will be found in the *Government Gazette* of the 30th July last,† and, these, with additional tables, form portion of the *Statistical Register of Victoria.* Notwithstanding the reduction in the municipal subsidy and the abolition of bonuses, the work devolving on the municipalities is well performed, and the returns in most instances are furnished in fairly good time, although owing to delay on the part of a few shires in important agricultural districts the publication of the whole is somewhat delayed.

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* A summary of the agricultural statistics of each year, since the firs settlement of the colony, is published at the commencement of this volume (second folding sheet)

† In 1894 tables containing a statement of the extent of land under crop, and yield of wheat, oats, potatoes, and hay, were published in the Melbourne daily journals of the 11th April, and in 1895 on 6th April.

Number of cultivators.

1212. The total number of farm holdings visited in the year under notice was 34,549, of which 33,631 were in shires, and 918 in cities, towns, or boroughs. In the previous year the number of farms visited was 35,233, there being thus a decrease of 674; whilst as compared with 1891–2, there was a decrease of 1,396.

Land under tillage.

1213. The extent of land returned as under cultivation amounted to 3,019,009 acres in 1893–4, as against 2,970,115 acres in 1892–3. The increase shown by the figures was therefore 48,894 acres. The following statement shows the rapid growth of agriculture in the colony in decades commencing with 1840. The areas are given exclusive, as well as inclusive, of permanent artificial grass, as a uniform method of collecting the information under that head did not prevail in all the years :—

AREAS UNDER TILLAGE, 1840 TO 1894.

Year.	Inclusive of Permanent Artificial Grass.	Exclusive of Permanent Artificial Grass.
	acres.	acres.
1840	3,210	3,210
1850–1	52,340	52,179
1860–1	419,380	407,740
1870–1	909,015	762,026
1880–1	1,997,943	1,742,949
1890–1	2,652,768	2,417,527
1893–4	3,019,009	2,794,703

Area cultivated per head of population.

1214. The average area returned as in cultivation to each person in the colony was rather over $2\frac{1}{3}$ acres in the year under review, as against a shade over $2\frac{1}{7}$ acres five years previously and $2\frac{1}{10}$ acres ten years previously. The exact proportions at the three periods were as follow :—

AVERAGE AREA CULTIVATED TO EACH PERSON IN THE COLONY.*

(Exclusive of permanent artificial grass.)

	Acres.
1883–4	2·10
1888–9	2·15
1893–4	2·38

Increase of cultivation in different counties in thirteen years.

1215. In the thirteen years ended with 1893–4 the land under cultivation in Victoria increased by about one million acres, or by 50 per cent., but the increase was confined to 21 counties situated for the most part in the northern or north-western parts of the colony, a decrease having taken place in fifteen of the southern counties, embracing generally the oldest and longest settled agricultural districts.

* Inclusive of permanent artificial grass, the proportions were as follow :—2·41, 2·38, and 2·57.

The following are the counties in which cultivation increased or decreased respectively, arranged in order according to the increase or decrease shown in each :—

INCREASE OR DECREASE OF CULTIVATION IN VARIOUS COUNTIES, 1880–81 TO 1893–4.

Counties.	Number of Acres in Cultivation.		
	1880–81.	1893–4.	Difference in 13 Years.
Showing an Increase.			*Increase.*
Borung*	272,955	595,198	322,243
Lowan*	53,872	294,777	240,905
Moira	194,780	369,216	174,436
Karkarooc*	252	154,028	153,776
Tatchera*	38,857	113,596	74,739
Buln Buln	56,444	123,125	66,681
Kara Kara	141,921	188,049	46,128
Gladstone	104,321	134,122	29,801
Bogong	48,758	65,398	16,640
Ripon	38,481	46,737	8,256
Polwarth	10,447	17,198	6,751
Rodney	144,382	150,767	6,385
Evelyn	13,700	19,163	5,463
Benambra	4,316	7,617	3,301
Bendigo	153,046	155,750	2,704
Heytesbury	9,016	10,541	1,525
Talbot	111,554	112,515	961
Others (4)	5,309	9,355	4,046
Total	1,402,411	2,567,152	1,164,741
Showing a Decrease.			*Decrease.*
Grant	71,128	67,740	3,388
Hampden	9,792	5,981	3,811
Anglesey	11,330	7,223	4,107
Dundas	15,579	11,052	4,527
Follett	10,555	3,709	6,846
Villiers	49,242	40,160	9,082
Delatite	40,156	30,161	9,995
Tanjil	26,938	16,549	10,389
Normanby	19,918	8,897	11,021
Mornington	35,900	24,283	11,617
Gunbower	105,344	93,027	12,317
Dalhousie	52,677	38,317	14,360
Grenville	47,127	29,364	17,763
Bourke	96,110	72,369	23,741
Others (2)	3,736	3,025	711
Total	595,532	451,857	143,675
Grand Total	1,997,943	3,019,009	1,021,066†

* Mallee counties.

† Net increase.

1216. In Australasia the area under cultivation has increased from 3,100,000 acres in 1870 to 9,670,000 acres in 1893, there having been an increase of 3,770,000 during the decade 1871–80, 2,450,000 during the decade 1881–90, and of 354,000 during the triennium ended with 1893. In most of the individual colonies a large increase is observable from period to period, more especially in the case of Victoria, but since 1890 there has been only a comparatively slight increase in the case of New South Wales, Queensland, and Western Australia, and an actual decrease of 180,000 acres in the case of New Zealand. Notwithstanding its small area, Victoria has now a larger extent under cultivation than any other colony. Formerly South Australia was foremost in this respect, but its progress has been comparatively slow since 1880. Victoria has brought under cultivation over $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. of its total area, or a far larger proportion than any of the other colonies, which, with the exception of Tasmania and New Zealand, cultivate considerably less than 1 per cent.; thus, Victoria has 53 acres cultivated out of every 1,000; Tasmania, 32; New Zealand, 22; New South Wales, 8; South Australia, 5; Queensland only three-fifths and Western Australia only one-fifth of an acre; whilst Australia as a whole has only 4 and Australasia 5 acres. Some idea of the future of these colonies in regard to agriculture may be formed when it is considered that the proportion in Great Britain is 57 per cent., and in the United States $8\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. The following are the areas under cultivation in each colony for 1893 and every tenth year, commencing with 1870:— Area under cultivation in Australasian Colonies.

AREA UNDER CULTIVATION IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.

Colony.	Acres under Cultivation. (000's omitted.)			
	1870.	1880.	1890.	1893.
Victoria	909,	1,998,	2,653,	3,019,
New South Wales	427,	706,	1,499,	1,509,
Queensland	52,	121,	240,	252,
South Australia	959,	2,574,	2,649,	2,758,
Western Australia	55,	64,	122,	125,
Total	2,402,	5,463,	7,163,	7,663,
Tasmania	330,	373,	517,	551,
New Zealand	364,	1,030,	1,636,	1,456,
Grand Total	3,096,	6,866,	9,316,	9,670,

Area cultivated per head in Australasian Colonies.

1217. The following table shows the area per head cultivated in each Australasian Colony during the nine seasons ended with that of 1892–3, the colonies being placed in order according to the average extent per head that each colony cultivates :—

CULTIVATION PER HEAD IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1884 TO 1893.*

Colony.	Acres under Tillage per Head of Population.									
	1884-5.	1885-6.	1886-7.	1887-8.	1888-9.	1889-90.	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	Mean.
1. S. Australia† ...	8·91	...	...	...	...	9·07	8·30	7·90	7·92	8·42
2. Tasmania ...	3·35	3·23	3·39	3·36	3·48	3·43	3·56	3·39	3·50	3·41
3. W. Australia...	2·42	2·19	2·18	2·49	2·51	2·70	2·48	2·48	2·75	2·47
4. New Zealand...	2·42	2·20	2·33	2·39	2·41	2·53	2·62	2·47	2·37	2·42
5. Victoria ...	2·46	2·48	2·42	2·49	2·38	2·38	2·34	2·32	2·54	2·42
6. N. S. Wales ...	·94	·91	·99	1·03	·95	1·08	1·34	1·01	1·14	1·04
7. Queensland ...	·64	·66	·66	·58	·58	·65	·61	·63	·62	·63

Results in different colonies compared.

1218. It will be observed that South Australia cultivates much more, and Queensland and New South Wales cultivate much less, per head than any of the other colonies; also that over a series of years there is but little difference in the proportions per head in Western Australia, New Zealand, and Victoria, which stand below Tasmania as well as South Australia.

Land under principal crops.

1219. The principal crops grown in Victoria are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, hay, and green forage. In 1893–4 the area under wheat was larger by 126,855 acres than in 1892–3, by 136,676 acres than in 1891–2, and by 236,416 acres than in 1887–8, when the extent of wheat under cultivation was larger than in any year prior to 1891–2. A large increase as compared with the previous year is also noticeable under oats and barley, and a slight increase under potatoes; but decreases occurred under hay and green forage, especially the former. The area under oats has not varied much in the last 11 years, although it was larger in 1893–4 than in any previous years except 1889–90 and 1890–91 ; that under barley has fallen off nearly one-half in the last three years as compared with the three preceding ones, and in

* For the population and number of acres under tillage in each Australasian Colony during the twenty years ended with 1893-4, see Summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *ante*.

† The colony of South Australia did not collect agricultural statistics in the four years ended with 1888-9 ; the mean is, therefore, for five years.

1893–4 the area under that crop was exceeded in 1880–81, 1884–5, and 1885–6, as well as in the three years ended with 1890–91 ; the area under potatoes in 1893–4 was exceeded in all but one, and that under hay in all but two, of the eight preceding years; that under green forage was lower than in 1890 and 1892, and, although larger than in any other year since 1886, was considerably less than in many other previous years. The apparent falling-off in the last-named item is, however, doubtless mainly accounted for by the fact that in the last seven years the collectors have been instructed not to visit holdings on which there was no other cultivated land than that laid down under permanent artificial grass, which is included under the head of green forage. The following table shows the extent of land under each of these crops in the last two seasons :—

LAND UNDER PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1893 AND 1894.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Green Forage.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1893 ...	1,342,504	177,645	37,533	40,594	512,648	249,719
1894 ...	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	40,909	412,223	240,835
Increase ...	126,855	41,259	11,572	315	...	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	100,425	8,884

Produce of principal crops.

1220. The wheat crop in 1893–4 showed an increase of 441,000 bushels as compared with the previous year, and there was also an increase in the barley, oats, and potato crops, especially the first named; the hay crop, however, fell off considerably. The wheat crop in 1893–4 —15,255,200 bushels—was the second largest ever raised in the colony; the largest being in 1883–4, when 15,570,245 bushels were raised, or 315,045 bushels more than in the season under notice. The gross yield of oats was larger than that in any previous year except 1889–90, when over 5,600,000 bushels were raised ; the gross yield of barley, although much larger than in 1892–3 or 1891–2, was exceeded in eight previous years; the gross yield of potatoes was exceeded in nine, and that of hay

* In 1894-5 the areas were :—Wheat, 1,373,668 ; oats, 266,444 ; barley, 97,360 ; potatoes, 56,084 ; hay, 492,122. Owing to the unfavorable season, a larger proportion than in the preceding year of the land grown for wheat had to be cut for hay.

in five previous years. The following is a statement of the gross produce of each of these crops in 1892–3 and 1893–4 :—

GROSS PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1893 AND 1894.*

Year ended March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1893 ...	14,814,645	4,574,816	774,207	142,623	740,049
1894 ...	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	144,708	503,355
Increase ...	440,555	376,555	259,654	2,085	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	236,694

Area under, and produce of, wheat.

1221. The following table shows the area under, and gross produce of, wheat during the year ended 1st March, 1894, also the average produce of wheat per acre in each county cultivating over 3,000 acres of wheat during that and the preceding year, arranged according to the production in 1893–4 :—

WHEAT IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP, AND GROSS AND AVERAGE PRODUCE.

Counties.	Year 1893-4.		Average Produce per Acre.	
	Area under Wheat.	Gross Produce.	1893–4.	1892–3.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Borung	392,722	4,137,223	10·53	10·77
Moira	215,939	2,595,162	12·02	12·01
Lowan	226,714	1,381,536	6·09	8·58
Karkarooc	130,055	1,356,117	10·43	11·30
Rodney	71,791	1,088,921	15·17	13·39
Kara Kara	96,518	1,032,691	10·70	10·53
Bendigo	63,191	936,008	14·81	13·59
Tatchera	90,498	805,535	8·91	9·17
Gladstone	69,533	774,188	11·13	11·05
Gunbower	46,702	415,683	8·90	11·76
Bogong	29,691	260,869	8·79	13·13
Delatite	9,694	90,771	9·36	15·68
Talbot	6,076	85,737	14·11	16·62
Ripon	4,762	55,506	11·66	15·00
All others (22) ...	15,473	239,253	15·46	19·57
Total	1,469,359	15,255,200	10·38	11·04

Acreable yield of wheat.

1222. As regards the acreable yield of wheat, it will be noticed that in 1893–4, taking the colony as a whole, it was two-thirds of a bushel lower than in 1892–3. In only 5 of the 14 counties specified

* In 1894-5 the produce was approximately as follows :—Wheat, 11,445,900 ; oats, 5,633,300 ; barley, 1,596,463 ; potatoes, 195,670 ; hay, 620,700, see foot-note (*) on preceding page.

was the yield per acre higher in 1893–4 than in the previous year, viz.:—Moira, Rodney, Kara Kara, Bendigo, and Gladstone.

1223. Most oats in 1893–4 were cultivated in the counties of Bendigo, Talbot, Gladstone, Moira, and Kara Kara; most barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Grant, Bourke, Talbot, Buln Buln, Dalhousie, and Polwarth; and most hay in Borung, Talbot, Grant, Bourke, Bendigo, Lowan, and Moira. The following table gives a statement of the number of acres under these crops in each county cultivating over 3,000 acres of any of the crops named:— Area under other principal crops in principal counties.

OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY.—AREA UNDER CROP.

Counties.	Area under Crop, 1893–4.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Bendigo	20,769	1,522	11	26,274
Bogong	5,281	173	400	10,573
Borung	10,834	581	21	47,420
Bourke	5,755	2,059	5,146	29,384
Buln Buln	3,286	92	3,494	6,269
Dalhousie	14,294	678	3,142	9,195
Delatite	8,407	133	841	6,297
Dundas	2,345	339	48	3,859
Evelyn	439	30	667	4,706
Gladstone	19,849	644	11	16,618
Grant	7,715	1,846	5,719	33,455
Grenville	3,717	467	498	10,360
Gunbower	6,461	1,124	11	13,972
Kara Kara	18,539	282	109	20,771
Karkarooc	847	32	10	9,379
Lowan	8,816	245	2	26,078
Moira	19,813	25,768	31	26,007
Mornington	306	34	1,245	6,038
Normanby	2,273	114	470	4,486
Polwarth	742	836	3,156	4,072
Ripon	7,087	203	517	14,550
Rodney	13,967	5,967	10	15,402
Talbot	20,599	622	5,119	36,986
Tanjil	2,885	1,258	1,060	3,996
Tatchera	3,313	543	2	8,862
Villiers	3,980	2,734	6,378	5,889
All others (10)... ...	6,585	779	2,791	11,325
Total	218,904	49,105	40,909	412,223

1224. By the next table, which shows the gross produce of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in the same counties, it will be seen that in 1893–4 most oats were grown in Talbot, Bendigo, Moira, Gladstone, Gross produce of other principal crops in principal counties.

Kara Kara, Rodney, and Dalhousie, in the order named; 47 per cent. of the barley in Moira; most potatoes in Villiers, Bourke, Buln Buln, Grant, Polwarth, and Talbot; and most hay in Grant, Talbot, Borung, Bourke, and Bendigo:—

GROSS PRODUCE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1893–4.

Counties.	Gross Produce, 1893-4.			
	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
Bendigo	509,740	30,472	31	26,051
Bogong	104,936	1,966	1,435	10,356
Borung	247,967	8,370	48	47,067
Bourke	138,435	54,919	17,290	41,760
Buln Buln	91,600	2,612	16,831	11,456
Dalhousie	338,054	13,954	7,828	14,138
Delatite	193,630	1,816	2,562	6,800
Dundas	47,378	6,270	96	4,661
Evelyn	10,120	540	2,449	7,555
Gladstone	422,209	9,781	10	15,351
Grant	226,545	56,765	16,662	60,433
Grenville	83,031	14,964	1,120	13,527
Gunbower	122,292	13,725	26	10,397
Kara Kara	351,111	3,884	280	20,352
Karkarooc	10,941	555	21	8,691
Lowan	117,226	2,226	2	17,778
Moira	498,346	483,008	88	25,738
Mornington	7,089	743	6,760	8,099
Normanby	50,871	2,566	1,510	5,717
Polwarth	16,591	24,958	14,474	8,457
Ripon	132,217	3,798	1,040	20,007
Rodney	345,475	126,380	23	17,759
Talbot	514,478	13,322	11,655	59,038
Tanjil	62,845	33,057	4,235	6,367
Tatchera	56,716	7,277	1	7,730
Villiers	90,553	97,430	27,109	10,379
All others (10)* ...	160,975	18,503	11,122	17,691
Total ...	4,951,371	1,033,861	144,708	503,355

* Cultivating less than 3,000 acres of each of the crops named.

1225. The average produce per acre of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in the same counties during the last two seasons is given in the following table :— Average yield of other principal crops in each county.

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF OATS, BARLEY, POTATOES, AND HAY IN EACH COUNTY, 1892–3 AND 1893–4.

Counties.	Oats (Bushels).		Barley (Bushels).		Potatoes (Tons).		Hay (Tons).	
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1892–3.	1893–4.	1892–3.	1893–4.	1892–3.	1893–4.
Bendigo ...	25·81	24·54	21·12	20·02	2·00	2·82	1·31	·99
Bogong ...	26·11	19·87	17·58	11·31	2·99	3·59	1·40	·98
Borung ...	21·67	22·89	14·27	14·41	2·26	2·29	1·09	·99
Bourke ...	32·48	24·05	33·68	26·72	2·93	3·36	1·93	1·42
Buln Buln ...	32·85	27·88	24·86	28·39	4·45	4·82	1·94	1·83
Dalhousie ...	29·23	23·65	32·37	20·58	2·36	2·49	1·94	1·54
Delatite ...	29·02	23·03	21·57	13·65	2·58	3·05	1·59	1·08
Dundas ...	24·68	20·20	25·74	18·50	2·60	2·00	1·42	1·21
Evelyn ...	21·45	23·05	15·00	18·00	3·42	3·67	1·72	1·61
Gladstone ...	23·91	21·27	17·01	15·19	2·00	·91	1·20	·92
Grant ...	30·52	29·36	28·83	30·75	2·89	2·91	2·07	1·81
Grenville ...	28·28	22·39	29·67	32·04	2·88	2·25	1·54	1·31
Gunbower ...	23·41	18·93	18·75	12·21	4·00	2·36	·92	·74
Kara Kara ...	18·47	18·94	18·25	13·77	2·12	2·57	1·16	·98
Karkarooc ...	10·48	12·92	11·20	17·34	2·75	2·10	1·10	·93
Lowan ...	18·51	13·30	11·76	9·09	3·00	1·00	·97	·68
Moira ...	25·17	25·15	15·33	18·74	3·42	2·84	1·08	·99
Mornington ...	28·59	23·17	14·46	21·85	5·01	5·43	1·56	1·34
Normanby ...	23·05	22·38	20·99	22·51	3·21	3·21	1·37	1·27
Polwarth ...	23·97	22·36	27·70	29·85	5·76	4·59	2·12	2·08
Ripon ...	23·87	18·66	23·05	18·75	2·67	2·01	1·73	1·38
Rodney ...	24·53	24·74	18·56	21·18	...	2·30	1·20	1·15
Talbot ...	30·02	24·98	28·94	21·42	2·55	2·28	1·98	1·60
Tanjil ...	28·86	21·78	30·11	26·20	4·63	4·00	1·93	1·59
Tatchera ...	21·55	17·12	17·09	13·40	·56	·50	1·02	·87
Villiers ...	24·98	22·75	33·56	35·64	4·29	4·25	1·79	1·76
Others (10)*	31·45	24·45	29·33	23·75	3·91	3·99	1·85	1·56
Total ...	25·75	22·62	20·63	21·05	3·51	3·54	1·44	1·22

1226. It will be noticed that in the year ended 1st March, 1894, the highest acreable yield of oats in the counties specified was in Grant, Buln Buln, Moira, Talbot, Rodney, Bendigo, and Bourke, in the order named; that the average yield of barley was highest in Villiers, Grenville, Grant, Polwarth, and Buln Buln; that potatoes yielded the largest crop per acre in Mornington, Buln Buln, Polwarth, Villiers, and Tanjil, where the average was 4 tons or upwards; that the highest yields of hay were in Polwarth, Grant, Buln Buln, and Villiers, in which this crop exceeded $1\frac{3}{4}$ tons to the acre. Yield of oats, barley, potatoes, and hay, 1893-4.

* Cultivating less than 3,000 acres of each of the crops named.

Yield of other principal crops in past two seasons.

1227. Comparing the averages of 1893–4 with those of the previous season, an increase is observed in the acreable yield of oats in five counties, the principal increase being in Karkarooc; of barley in twelve counties, the principal being Mornington, Karkarooc, Buln Buln, Moira, and Evelyn; of potatoes, also in twelve counties; but not one county showed an increase in the case of hay.

Yield of principal crops, 1884 to 1894.

1228. In 1893–4, over the colony as a whole, the acreable yield of barley was nearly 1½ bushels above the average; but in other cases the yield per acre differed but little from the average, the average yield of oats being slightly above, but that of wheat, potatoes, and hay slightly below the average. The following are the averages for the last eleven years :—

AVERAGE PRODUCE OF PRINCIPAL CROPS, 1884 TO 1894.*

Year ended March.	Average Produce per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Tons.	Tons.
1884	14·10	25·07	22·84	4·01	1·43
1885	9·52	23·40	17·38	4·16	1·09
1886	8·99	21·72	17·58	3·83	1·05
1887	11·49	22·91	22·36	3·41	1·09
1888	10·81	22·92	23·34	4·11	1·41
1889	7·10	14·20	13·55	3·04	·75
1890	9·75	23·87	20·18	3·33	1·48
1891	11·13	22·25	17·91	3·79	1·37
1892	10·26	23·43	18·75	3·50	1·39
1893	11·04	25·75	20·63	3·51	1·44
1894	10·38	22·62	21·05	3·54	1·22
Mean	10·42	22·56	19·60	3·65	1·25

Malting and other barley.

1229. In the last nine years the statistics of malting barley have been distinguished from those of other descriptions of the same cereal. The following is the result of this division for the year under review :—

MALTING AND OTHER BARLEY, 1893–4.

Description of Barley.	Area under Crop.	Gross Produce.	Average per Acre.
	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Malting	39,068	784,500	20·08
Other	10,037	249,361	24·84
Total ...	49,105	1,033,861	21·05

NOTE.—For the average produce per acre of the principal crops during each of the twenty-one years ended with 1892, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 452.

* According to preliminary returns, the average yields for 1894-5 were as follow :—Wheat, 8·33; oats, 21·14; barley, 16·40; potatoes, 3·49; hay, 1·26.

1230. Nearly 80 per cent. of the area was under, and 76 per cent. of the produce was of, malting barley. In the previous year these proportions were respectively 70 per cent. and 61 per cent. It will be noticed that this description of barley is by far the less prolific of the two kinds, the average in 1893–4 being only a little over 20 bushels to the acre, as against 24¾ bushels of the other barley.

Yield of malting smaller than of other barley.

1231. The area placed under wheat in the Australasian Colonies has increased by nearly 3 million acres since 1870, by nearly 800,000 acres since 1880, and by about 630,000 acres since 1890. Taking the same periods the area has shown a marked decline in New Zealand; and a slight decline on the whole in South Australia since 1880, and also a decline in Tasmania since 1870; but in Victoria and New South Wales there has been a marked increase from period to period, more especially in the former, where, however, the area is still less than in South Australia. The wheat product of the colonies likewise has largely increased, viz., by about 28¼ million bushels since 1870, and by about 10½ and 9 million bushels since 1880 and 1890 respectively. Notwithstanding its smaller area, Victoria produced far more wheat in 1880, 1890, and 1893 than South Australia; next to which New South Wales—which has largely increased her supply since 1890—produced more than any other colony, having outstripped New Zealand, which in 1880 and 1890 was the third most important wheat-growing colony. The following table shows the area under, and produce of wheat in the various colonies in 1894, and in every tenth year commencing with 1871 :—

Increased growth of wheat in Australasia, 1870 to 1893.

CULTIVATION OF WHEAT IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AT VARIOUS PERIODS.*

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Acreage.				Produce in Bushels.			
	1871.	1881.	1891.	1894.	1871.	1881.	1891.	1894.
Victoria ...	284,	977,	1,145,	1,469,	2,870,	9,727,	12,751,	15,255,
New South Wales	150,	253,	333,	594,	1,000,	3,709,	3,649,	6,502,
Queensland ...	3,	11,	10,	29,	40,	223,	208,	413,
South Australia ...	605,	1,734,	1,674,	1,733,	6,961,	8,607,	9,400,	13,618,
Western Australia	27,	28,	34,	43,	182,	414,	465,	520,
Total ...	1,069,	3,003,	3,196,	3,868,	11,053,	22,680,	26,473,	36,308,
Tasmania ...	57,	50,	39,	55,	897,	750,	643,	834,
New Zealand ...	78,	325,	301,	243,	1,834,	8,148,	5,724,	4,892,
Grand Total...	1,204,	3,378,	3,536,	4,166,	13,784,	31,578,	32,840,	42,034,

* Years ended with March in each of those named.

Average produce in Australasian Colonies.

1232. In the following table the average yield of wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, and hay in Victoria is placed side by side with the average of the same crops in the other Australasian Colonies during each of the five years ended with 1893:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF THE PRINCIPAL CROPS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 TO 1893.

Year ended March.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.*	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
WHEAT.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1889 ...	7·10	4·76	·89	3·85	10·50	20·16	24·22
1890 ...	9·75	15·65	15·88	7·91	14·00	15·42	25·15
1891 ...	11·13	10·95	20·02	5·62	13·75	16·30	18·99
1892 ...	10·26	11·11	20·32	4·15	11·00	19·71	25·50
1893 ...	11·04	15·05	14·57	6·08	12·25	17·29	21·98
Mean ...	9·86	11·50	14·34	5·52	12·30	17·78	23·17
OATS.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1889 ...	14·20	13·77	5·65	...	23·42	27·97	29·89
1890 ...	23·87	24·30	19·41	12·77	20·00	28·60	32·09
1891 ...	22·25	18·20	21·82	9·32	19·49	25·04	28·73
1892 ...	23·43	21·32	23·31	6·40	14·00	30·91	34·03
1893 ...	25·75	22·34	21·94	10·57	17·50	27·50	30·24
Mean ...	21·90	19·99	18·43	9·76	18·88	28·00	31·00
BARLEY.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1889 ...	13·55	11·08	22·94	...	14·70	23·55	31·15
1890 ...	20·18	20·79	21·24	12·54	17·00	23·75	31·67
1891 ...	17·91	16·48	21·70	12·13	16·50	22·82	23·18
1892 ...	18·75	20·96	28·83	9·35	13·00	27·05	28·38
1893 ...	20·63	19·86	18·10	13·21	15·50	20·41	26·27
Mean ...	18·20	17·83	22·56	11·81	15·34	23·52	28·13
POTATOES.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1889 ...	3·04	2·39	2·84	...	4·10	4·88	5·08
1890 ...	3·33	2·85	3·60	3·74	3·00	4·25	5·22
1891 ...	3·79	2·72	3·20	3·62	3·25	3·63	5·45
1892 ...	3·50	2·72	2·73	4·04	3·00	3·84	5·94
1893 ...	3·51	2·82	2·41	3·33	3·00	3·64	5·68
Mean ...	3·44	2·70	2·96	3·68	3·27	4·05	5·47
HAY.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1889 ...	·75	·64	1·54	...	1·00	1·11	1·41
1890 ...	1·48	1·73	1·93	1·20	1·00	1·45	1·43
1891 ...	1·37	1·22	1·61	·90	1·14	1·15	1·43
1892 ...	1·39	1·28	1·92	·64	1·00	1·48	1·44
1893 ...	1·44	1·41	2·10	·90	1·25	1·16	1·51
Mean ...	1·29	1·26	1·82	·91	1·08	1·27	1·44

NOTE.—For average yields for each year from 1873, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., page 268 *et seq.* For the land under, and total produce of, each crop in the respective colonies during the twenty years ended with 1893-4, see summary of Australasian Statistics (third folding sheet) *post;* and for average yields per acre in 1893-4, see Table XVI. of Appendix B. *post.*

* No agricultural statistics were collected in South Australia in 1889; but an estimate of the produce of wheat was made for the year.

1233. It will be observed that, according to the mean of the five years ended with 1893, the average produce of wheat, oats, barley, and potatoes is much the highest in New Zealand, and that of hay is highest in Queensland. The lowest average yield of wheat, oats, barley, and hay is in South Australia; whilst the yield of potatoes is lowest in New South Wales. Victoria stands third in regard to the average per acre of oats and hay, fourth in regard to barley and potatoes, and sixth in regard to wheat.

Colonies with highest and lowest average yields.

1234. It will be further noticed that in Victoria and New South Wales in 1892–3 the average produce of each of the principal crops, in Queensland of each except barley and potatoes, and in South Australia of each except potatoes and hay, was above; whilst in Tasmania that of every crop, in Western Australia that of each except barley and hay, and in New Zealand that of each except hay and potatoes was below, the mean of same crop during the five years towhich reference is made.

Average produce 1892-3 and previous years compared.

1235. The next table shows the acreage under various crops in the United Kingdom, Australasia, British North America, the Cape of Good Hope, the principal countries on the continent of Europe, and the United States, the Argentine Republic, and Uruguay, in America. All the information has been taken from official documents :—

Land under crop in British and Foreign countries.

Land under certain Crops in some British and Foreign Countries.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom*	1892–3	1,953,	4,420,	2,244,	70,	1,251,
Australasia	1892–3	3,823,	566,	88,	...	109,
Canada—						
Ontario	1892	1,618,	1,861,	499,	...	146,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	305,	...	...	...	235,
Manitoba	1892	876,	333,	98,	...	10,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	67,	35,	12,	...	4,
Cape of Good Hope ...	1875	188,	115,	29,	...	9,

* Exclusive of the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Land under certain Crops in some British and Foreign Countries—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Acres under—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Argentine Republic ...	1893–4	4,400,	...	...	...	...
Austria	1892	2,779,	4,627,	2,746,	4,783,*	2,716,
Belgium	1883	811,	616,	99,	686,	492,
Denmark	1888	120,	1,050,	735,	693,	129,
France	1892	17,257,*	9,417,	2,263,	3,808,	3,735,
Germany	1892	4,880,	9,850,	4,175,	14,026,	7,237,
Holland	1891	145,	377,	112,	453,	369,
Hungary	1892	7,568,	2,481,	2,579,	2,734,	1,130,
Italy	1892	11,188,	1,113,	773,	355,	447,
Japan	1892	1,064,	...	1,601,	1,592,	650,
Norway	1890	10,	235,	122,	33,	89,
Russia in Europe ...	1887	28,882,	34,887,	12,443,	64,612,	3,713,
Sweden	1891	175,	1,991,	546,	978,	387,
United States ...	1892	38,554,	27,064,	...	...	...
Uruguay	1893	512,	...	10,	...	9,

Gross yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

1236. The official returns of the various countries contain statements of produce, and these are given in the following table. The produce of potatoes is not returned in tons, as in the Australasian Colonies, but in bushels :—

Gross Produce of certain Crops in some British and Foreign Countries.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels † of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	1892–3	50,913,	168,588,	65,746,	...	261,624,
Australasia ...	1892–3	41,161,	15,756,	1,840,	...	16,051,
Canada—						
Ontario ...	1892	28,783,	64,758,	12,274,	...	12,290,
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	1881	3,070,	25,161,	2,064,	...	29,213,
Manitoba ...	1892	14,454,	11,654,	2,832,	...	2,001,
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	1885	1,147,	1,046,	257,	...	480,
Cape of Good Hope	1892–3	3,891,	1,637,	1,023,	...	1,182,

* Including spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

† See footnote (*) next page.

Gross Produce of certain Crops in some British and Foreign Countries—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of Bushels * of—				
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
Argentine Republic	1893–4	80,000,†	...	...	...	...
Austria	1892	48,623,	109,128,	59,961,	81,447,‡	375,136,
Belgium	1892	18,788,	26,236,	3,844,	21,562,	182,854,
Denmark	1892	4,778,	38,677,	24,669,	19,434,	18,056,
France	1892	301,229,‡	230,976,	44,683,	64,785,	532,709,
Germany	1892	116,183,	261,341,	106,706,	300,965,	1,101,550,
Holland	1891	3,394,	17,958,	4,331,	8,025,	44,003,
Hungary	1892	138,158,	60,521,	50,372,	45,140,	110,279,
Italy	1892	112,109,	16,706,	7,692,	4,120,	29,093,
Japan	1892	15,261,	...	33,794,	30,062,	89,860,
Mexico	1892	14,034,	...	5,198,	...	408,
Norway	1890	278,	10,322,	4,576,	959,	25,831,
Russia in Europe ...	1892	234,035,	422,407,	163,279,	567,771,	445,937,
Sweden	1892	4,419,	67,299,	13,792,	22,842,	57,563,
United States ...	1892	499,851,	640,411,	...	...	...
Uruguay	1893	5,701,	...	135,	...	214,

1237. The following is an official statement of the average produce of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the ten years ended with 1893 :— Average yield of wheat in United Kingdom.

Average Produce per Acre of Wheat in the United Kingdom, 1884 to 1893.§

	Bushels per Acre.		Bushels per Acre.
1884	30	1889	30
1885	31	1890	31
1886	27	1891	31·3
1887	32	1892	26·5
1888	28	1893	26·1

1238. The average produce in the ten years was about 29·3 bushels per acre, which is much above the yield in any of the Australasian Colonies. The yield in 1893 (26·1 bushels to the acre) was, it will be observed, the lowest in the ten years. Wheat yield in United Kingdom and colonies.

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* The produce was originally given in Imperial bushels, except in the case of Germany, where it was stated in cwts., and the United States in Winchester bushels. Moreover, the potato crop of Austria, Belgium, France, and Italy was stated in cwts., and that of Australasia in tons. All these have been converted into imperial bushels upon the assumption that 60 lbs. of wheat, 40 lbs, of oats, 50 lbs. of barley or rye, and 56 lbs. of potatoes are in each case equal to an Imperial bushel; also that a Winchester bushel is equivalent to about ·9688 of an Imperial bushel.

† Exceptionally large crop; in 1892-3, the produce was only 56¾ million bushels.

‡ Including also spelt (*Triticum spelta*).

§ For a statement of the acreable yield of wheat in the United Kingdom during each of the 18 years, 1866 to 1883, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 460.

Average yield of crops in British and Foreign countries.

1239. The acreable produce for the latest year in the countries named in a previous table has been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, and is given in the following table:—

AVERAGE PRODUCE PER ACRE OF SOME BRITISH AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Country.	Bushels* per Acre of—				
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.	Potatoes.
The United Kingdom	26·1	38·1	29·3	...	209·1
Australasia	10·8	27·8	20·8	...	147·3
Canada—					
Ontario	17·8	34·8	24·6	...	84·2
Quebec, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick	9·9	...	...	...	124·3
Manitoba	16·5	35·0	28·9	...	200·0
Prince Edward Island, British Columbia, and the Territories	17·1	29·9	21·4	...	120·0
Cape of Good Hope	20·7	14·2	35·3	...	131·3
Argentine Republic	18·0†	...	...	...	...
Austria	17·5	23·6	21·8	16·7	138·1
Belgium	23·2	42·6	38·8	31·4	371·7
Denmark	39·8	36·8	33·6	28·0	140·0
France	17·5	24·5	19·7	17·0	142·6
Germany	23·8	26·5	25·6	21·5	152·2
Holland	23·4	47·6	38·7	17·7	119·2
Hungary	18·3	24·4	19·5	16·5	97·6
Italy	10·0	15·0	10·0	11·6	65·0
Japan	14·3	...	21·1	18·9	138·3
Norway	27·8	43·9	37·5	29·1	290·2
Russia in Europe	8·1	12·1	13·1	8·8	120·1
Sweden	25·2	33·8	25·3	23·4	148·7
United States	13·0	23·7	...	...	...
Uruguay	11·1	...	13·5	...	23·8

Yield of crops in Foreign countries and Australasia.

1240. It will be observed that in all the other countries named, except Russia and Italy, the acreable yield of wheat is higher than in Australasia, also that the yield per acre of oats is higher in Australasia than in the Cape of Good Hope, Austria, Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, European Russia, or the United States, but lower than in any other of the countries named. The yield of potatoes in Australasia is above that of the other countries named, except the United Kingdom, Manitoba, Belgium, Germany, Norway, and Sweden.

* See first footnote on preceding page.
† Exceptionally high; in 1892-3, the yield was only 13 bushels per acre.

1241. The following table contains a statement of the area under, and produce of, wheat in various countries in 1890–91, together with the deficiency or surplus of wheat in each country as indicated by the net quantity it imported or exported in that year; also the produce of wheat in each country in 1893, and the average during the decade 1881–1890. The European countries are placed separately from the others, and the countries are arranged according to their importance as wheat-importing, or inversely as wheat-exporting, countries :— Wheat crop of the world.

Wheat Production of the World.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1890–91.			1881–90.	1893.
	Area under Crop.	Produce.	Deficiency imported (−). Surplus exported (+).	Average Annual Produce.	Produce.
European Countries.	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
United Kingdom ...	2,388,	77,016,	−163,200,	77,677,	52,466,
France	17,450,	331,749,	−39,886,	309,433,	277,485,
Belgium	682,	19,410,	−24,809,	17,930,	17,500,
Italy	11,125,	141,455,	−23,684,	122,283,	135,218,
Germany	4,844,	104,021,	−19,717,	92,862,	110,040,
Switzerland	110,	2,622,	−12,887,	2,041,	3,300,
Holland	211,	6,890,	−11,365,	5,748,	5,500,
Greece	...	6,969,	−9,000,	6,969,	6,500,
Spain	7,059,	73,245,	−5,598,	91,557,	93,484,
Sweden and Norway ...	177,	4,029,	−4,722,	3,695,	4,193,
Portugal	642,	8,512,	−3,543,	7,778,	5,000,
Cyprus	170,	800,	−132,	1,240,	2,000,
Malta	6,	166,	...	162,	...
Turkey	3,890,	38,107,	...	40,915,	24,000,
Denmark	120,	4,978,	+332,	4,838,	4,659,
Servia	380,	8,065,	+2,216,	6,033,	8,500,
Bulgaria	4,450,	40,022,	+9,957,	40,022,	35,987,
Austria-Hungary ...	10,195,	192,078,	+15,232,	160,529,	204,269,
Bosnia and Herzegovina	...	...	...	...	2,000,
Croatia and Slavonia ...	...	...	...	...	7,315,
Roumania	3,812,	45,672,	+34,272,	49,640,	60,110,
Russia and Poland ...	28,879,	225,662,	+101,581,	242,266,	348,000,
Total, Europe ...	96,590,*	1,331,468,	−154,953,*	1,283,618,	1,407,526,
Extra-European Countries.					
Natal	1,	12,	−678,	10,	...
Japan	1,122,	12,568,	−95,	13,858,	16,477,
Cape Colony	...	3,865,	...	3,865,	3,891,
Tunis	...	4,256,	...	4,256,	3,000,
Syria	...	12,969,	...	12,969,	...

Note. The figures, except those for Australasia, have been mainly derived from a work entitled *Production and Distribution of the principal Agricultural Products of the World* and other works, by the Statistician to the Department of Agriculture, U.S.A.

* Information incomplete.

Wheat Production of the World—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	1890–91. Area under Crop.	1890–91. Produce.	1890–91. Deficiency imported (−). Surplus exported (+).	1881–90. Average Annual Produce.	1893. Produce.
Extra-European Countries—*continued.*	Acres.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Algeria	...	21,584,	...	21,584,	15,000,
Persia	...	22,131,	...	22,131,	20,000,
Asia Minor	...	37,339,	...	37,339,	48,000,
Caucasus	...	74,269,	...	74,269,	64,000,
Chile	...	15,175,	+1,964,	15,175,	19,000,
Canada	1,361,	33,611,	+3,107,	39,899,	43,524,
Egypt	1,200,	10,381,	+3,128,	10,381,	10,000,
Australasia	3,738,	35,963,	+12,149,	35,120,	42,034,
Argentine Republic ...	...	28,708,	+12,588,	28,708,	56,750,*
Uruguay	...	...	...	...	5,703,
India	26,424,	255,435,	+26,606,	254,927,	268,539,
United States	39,917,	611,780,	+103,960,	439,767,	396,132,
Mexico	...	...	...	...	6,731,
Total out of Europe	...	1,180,046,	+162,729,	1,014,258,	1,018,781,
Grand Total ...	...	2,511,514,	+7,776,†	2,297,876,	2,426,307,‡

Value of world's wheat crop.

1242. Supposing these figures to be correct, and the wheat to be worth two shillings and sixpence per bushel, the total value of the world's wheat crop in 1893 would be more than three hundred millions sterling (£303,290,000). It appears moreover that a fall of 6d. in the price of wheat represents a depreciation in the value of the world's annual supply of nearly sixty-one millions sterling.

Principal wheat exporting and importing countries.

1243. By the third figure column of the table, it will be observed that almost the only countries which grow an insufficiency of wheat for their own consumption are those of Western and Southern Europe; the principal of which are the United Kingdom, with an importation in 1890–91 of 163 million bushels, or more than that of all the others together, France with one of 40 millions, Belgium and Italy with from 23 to 25 millions, Germany with 20 millions, followed by others

* In 1894, the produce was 80 million bushels.
† Including flour, reduced to its equivalent in bushels of wheat.
‡ In 1894, the total is set down at 2,590 million bushels.

of less importance. The total importation by Western and Southern Europe amounted to 318½ million bushels, of which 163½ million bushels were supplied by Eastern Europe—chiefly Russia, Roumania, Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria; and the balance (155 million bushels) by countries out of Europe, 104 millions, or about two-thirds, having been contributed by the United States, 26½ millions or one-sixth by India, and from 12 to 12½ millions each—or about half the Indian supply—by the Argentine Republic and Australasia. The following is an approximate summary of the demand for and supply of this article:—

	Millions of Bushels.
Wheat Requirements of—	
The United Kingdom	163¼
Countries on the Continent of Europe ...	155¼
	318½
Wheat Supplied by—	
Eastern Europe	163½
Extra-European Countries	155
Total	318½

1244. In order to carry out experiments, devised for the purpose of ascertaining the suitability of the Victorian climate and soil for various kinds of useful products, and of obtaining data respecting the rotation of crops, as well as for the instruction of students in agriculture, a block of 4,806 acres, subsequently increased by 40 acres, was reserved in 1874, at Dookie, situated in Moira, a county in the North-eastern district of Victoria, on which to found a Government Experimental Farm.* The following account of the present state of the farm has been furnished for this work by Mr. D. Martin, Secretary for Agriculture :— Experimental farm, Dookie.

The farm has, under the provisions of the *Agricultural Colleges Act* 1884, been vested in trustees, and all moneys received from the sale of stock and produce since June, 1885, have been paid into the Agricultural College fund.

The total receipts for the year 1893 were £817 and the expenditure £1,186. Of the amount expended £104 was paid for live stock, £455 for labour, and £173 for salary. So far as possible, the provisions necessary for the students at the Agricultural College, and the staff thereof, were obtained from the farm.

* For further particulars relating to the establishment and development of the farm, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., paragraph 448.

Since the erection of the new dairy, and the use of the De Laval Separator, there has been no trouble in obtaining a sufficient supply of good butter. The farm is now fairly equipped as regards stock, implements, and machinery.

During the year the rainfall recorded was 25·01 inches.

There are 25 acres under vines, consisting of 5 acres of various wine grapes planted in 1880; 7 acres of various table grapes, planted in 1887; 5 acres of Gordo Blanco and Zante currants, planted in 1888; and 8 acres of Red Hermitage, planted in 1889. The vintage of 1893–4 gave 1,410 gallons of wine from 9¼ acres—made up of Gordo Blanco, 400 gallons; white wine, 270 gallons; Hermitage, 390 gallons; Hermitage and Cabernet, 170 gallons; Cabernet, 150 gallons; Port, 30 gallons. There were also 33 proof gallons of spirit made from marc or skins.

There are now 20 acres under fruit trees of all the approved varieties.

A variety of medicinal and other plants is also grown on the farm for educational purposes.

A seven-acre arboretum is being established that will represent 300 of the principal commercial timber trees of the world.

There is a five-acre plantation of fifteen-year-old olives of six varieties, from which 160 gallons oil have been made during 1893-4, and an additional 15 gallons were obtained from olives grown elsewhere.

A valuation of the farm and its belongings was made at the end of 1890, of which the following is a summary :—

Farm and improvements	£20,991
Buildings, furniture, &c.	4,546
Live stock	3,063
Implements and machinery	1,657
Bees	35
Wine	203
Dairy	150
	£30,645

There are 40 students, to whom the charge per head per annum is £25 for maintenance and £1 5s. for medical attendance and medicines, or £26 5s. in all. No charge is made for instruction.

Agricultural colleges.

1245. An Act for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges was passed towards the close of 1884. Particulars respecting this Act and its operations were given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890–91.* Since then Mr. Martin has reported that of the land intended as endowment, 140,777 acres have been reserved and vested in the trustees, and 132,640 acres of the land so vested have been leased for agricultural and grazing purposes. The total of the annual rents payable amount to £6,388. The areas reserved under section 4 of Act No. 825, as sites for Colleges and Experimental Farms, amount to 13,393 acres. At the Dookie Agricultural College the course of instruction has been supplemented with lectures on agriculture, arboriculture, and viticulture, and practical dairying, wine-making, blacksmith's, and carpenter's work.

* Vol. II., paragraph 467.

At the Longerenong College the buildings have been completed, and now accommodate 40 students; 350 acres are under cultivation, of which 30 are devoted to carrying out various experiments, including those with 200 varieties of wheat. The area under vines, fruit trees, &c., has been increased to 35 acres; and a third tank has been excavated.

Population and breadstuffs.

1246. The following table shows, for 1881 and each subsequent year, the mean population of Victoria, quantity of wheat grown, and the quantity of wheat, flour, and biscuit exported after deducting imports; also the residue of breadstuffs left for consumption during each of those years :—

POPULATION AND BREADSTUFFS, 1881 TO 1893.*

Year.	Mean Population.	Wheat grown in Victoria.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†	
			Exported after deducting Imports.	Available for Consumption.
		Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881	868,942	9,727,369	3,892,974	5,834,395
1882	889,720	8,714,377	3,321,532	5,392,845
1883	910,130	8,751,454	2,376,530	6,374,924
1884	932,630	15,570,245	8,232,605	7,337,640
1885	956,880	10,433,146	3,745,985	6,687,161
1886	984,860	9,170,538	2,226,907	6,943,631
1887	1,016,750	12,100,036	3,897,987	8,202,049
1888	1,054,980	13,328,765	4,373,959	8,954,806
1889	1,090,350	8,647,709	1,357,334	7,290,375
1890	1,118,500	11,495,720	2,185,644	9,310,076
1891	1,146,930	12,751,295	6,526,727	6,224,568
1892	1,162,710	13,679,268	5,651,358	8,027,910
1893	1,170,330	14,814,645	6,227,593	8,587,052

NOTE.—See also table following paragraph 1241 *ante*. For particulars relating to previous years, commencing with 1840, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., tables following paragraphs 470 and 471.

Breadstuffs available for consumption.

1247. For the last seventeen years the colony has raised more than enough breadstuffs for the consumption of its own inhabitants. In each of those years there was a surplus of Victorian-grown wheat remaining for export, which in 1893 was larger than in any previous year except 1884, when the maximum was recorded. The following table shows, for each of the last thirteen years, the quantity of breadstuffs available for consumption, and the probable manner of consumption, distinguishing the estimated quantity of wheat used for seed, or for the feeding of live stock, poultry, &c., from the wheat flour, and

* See footnote (*) on next page.

† See footnote (†) on next page.

biscuit used for food, the total quantity of the latter being shown as well as the quantity per head :—

BREADSTUFFS AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION, 1881 TO 1893.*

Year.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†			
	Quantity Available for Consumption.	Probable manner of Consumption.		
		For Seed, &c.	For Food.‡	
			Total.	Per Head.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
1881	5,834,395	1,853,458	3,980,937	4·58
1882	5,392,845	1,938,724	3,454,121	3·88
1883	6,374,924	2,208,784	4,166,140	4·58
1884	7,337,640	2,192,708	5,144,932	5·52
1885	6,687,161	2,040,164	4,646,997	4·86
1886	6,943,631	2,105,370	4,838,261	4·91
1887	8,202,049	2,465,886	5,736,163	5·64
1888	8,954,806	2,434,382	6,520,424	6·18
1889	7,290,375	2,357,470	4,932,905	4·52
1890	9,310,076	2,290,326	7,019,750	6·28
1891	6,224,568	2,665,366	3,559,202	3·10
1892	8,027,910	2,685,008	5,342,902	4·60
1893	8,587,052	2,938,718	5,648,334	4·83

NOTE.—See note to last table.

Consumption of breadstuffs per head.

1248. The estimated average quantity of breadstuffs available for food to each individual of the population is shown in the last column of the table. This will be found to have varied in the last ten years from $6\frac{1}{4}$ bushels in 1890 to as low as 3 bushels in 1891. In 1893 the proportion was $4\frac{4}{5}$ bushels per head, which was higher than in 1891 or 1892, but lower than in 1890. The great fluctuations in these averages of apparent consumption have no doubt been largely caused by variations in the quantities held back by farmers and exporters in the hope of a rise in the low and unremunerative prices of wheat ruling abroad.

Average consumption of breadstuffs.

1249. The quantity of breadstuffs available for annual food-consumption per head has averaged $5\frac{3}{10}$ bushels during the last thirteen years, and about $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels during the last five years. In the present state of the Victorian population, it may be fair to assume that about $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head, irrespective of the quantity required for seed, is amply sufficient to supply the wants of any given year.

* For 1894, the wheat grown amounted to 15,255,200 acres, which, after deducting a net export of 7,178,193 bushels, left a balance of 8,076,007 bushels available for consumption, which would be further reduced after allowing for seed, &c., to 5,381,700 bushels. For 1895, the quantity produced was only 11,446,000 bushels, which, after setting aside 2,700,000 for seed, &c., and 5,610,000 bushels, or at the rate of $4\frac{3}{4}$ bushels per head for food, would allow of the export of only 3,146,000 bushels in 1895. In 1895, up to 31st May, the net exports (of this and last season's crops) amounted to 3,179,288 bushels.

† The quantities of flour and biscuits imported and exported are reduced to their equivalents in bushels, on the assumption that 1 bushel of wheat produces 45 lbs. of either of those articles.

‡ Including stocks in store (visible supply), or retained by the farmers.

1250. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales,* the consumption of wheat per head is considerably larger in that colony than in Victoria, the quantity consumed per head being in 1888 as much as 7·6 bushels; in 1889, only 5·5; in 1890, 7·2; in 1891, 5·5; in 1892, 5·5 bushels, and in 1893, 6·3 bushels; the average quantity in the six years ended with 1893 being 6·3 bushels. According to the same authority, New South Wales has never grown nearly enough wheat for her own consumption, the quantity imported in 1893, after deducting the exports, being about 1,708,523 bushels, whilst 6,817,457 bushels were grown in the colony. The latter quantity was higher than usual; in the previous five years the average quantity grown was about 4 million bushels. Consumption of wheat in New South Wales.

1251. In Australasia, in 1891, the estimated consumption of wheat was nearly $4\frac{1}{4}$ bushels per head, which was a little less than the average in the United States, viz., $4\frac{2}{3}$ bushels, and considerably less than in France, where it was as high as $8\frac{1}{2}$ bushels, or in Canada, or the United Kingdom, where it averaged $7\frac{1}{4}$ and 6 bushels respectively. In Denmark the rate of consumption was only one-half, and in Russia only one-fourth of that in Australasia; but in Russia barley, potatoes, and especially rye, to a large extent take the place of wheat. The following are the proportions for each of the countries named, the production, net imports or exports, and seed requirements being also shown:— Consumption of wheat in various countries.

WHEAT CONSUMPTION IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES,† 1881 TO 1890.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Production.	Wheat and Flour.		Seed Requirements.	Available for Consumption.	
		Net Import.	Net Export.		Total.	Per Head of Population.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
France ...	309,433,	38,500,	...	25,828,	322,105,	8·5
Canada ...	39,899,	...	2,774,	3,600,	33,525,	7·3
United Kingdom‡	77,677,	143,434,	...	3,796,	217,315,	6·0
United States ...	439,767,	...	126,165,	53,912,	259,690,	4·6
Australasia§ ...	35,963,	...	12,149,	7,476,	16,338,	4·2
Denmark ...	4,838,	...	274,	194,	4,370,	2·1
Russia ...	229,916,	...	79,754,	51,850,	98,312,	1·1

* See *Statistical Register of New South Wales* for 1893, Part V.—Agriculture, Settlement, and Mineral Production: Potter, Sydney, 1894.

† The figures in this table, except those for Australasia, have been taken from a report issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The quantities are given in Winchester bushels, which are less than Imperial bushels by one thirty-second part.

‡ For consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom for the years 1884 to 1888, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., table following paragraph 474.

§ The figures for Australasia are for 1891 only.

Imports and exports of breadstuffs, 1837 to 1893.

1252. The quantity and declared value of the Victorian imports and exports of breadstuffs during the 57 years, 1837 to 1893, are set down in the following table:—

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BREADSTUFFS,* 1837 TO 1893.

Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.	Quantity.	Value.
	Bushels.	£
Imported, 1837 to 1893	34,792,533	14,261,117
Exported, ,, ,, ...	68,197,789	15,615,354
Exports in excess of imports ...	33,405,256	1,354,237

Excess of quantity and value exported.

1253. It will be observed that the quantity of breadstuffs exported from the colony from the period of its first settlement to the end of 1893 exceeded that imported during the same period by over $33\frac{2}{5}$ million bushels; but in consequence of the prices of wheat and flour during the earlier years, in which the imports invariably exceeded the exports, being much higher than in the later years, in which the exports exceeded the imports, the declared value of the breadstuffs sent away has only exceeded that of those received by $1\frac{1}{3}$ million sterling.

Breadstuffs imported into and exported from Australasian Colonies, 1893.

1254. The net exports of breadstuffs from the Australasian Colonies, in 1893, amounted to $11\frac{1}{3}$ million bushels as compared with $6\frac{1}{2}$ million bushels in 1892, and over 12 million bushels in 1891, the principal wheat exporting colonies in 1893 being South Australia and Victoria—of equal importance, the only other one being New Zealand. The following were the imports and exports of breadstuffs by each colony during the year:—

BREADSTUFFS IMPORTED AND EXPORTED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit.†		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	293,938	6,521,531	...	6,227,593
New South Wales ...	1,807,655	112,028	1,695,627	...
Queensland	1,894,997	4,505	1,890,492	...
South Australia ...	188,842	6,463,873	...	6,275,031
Western Australia ...	219,635	...	219,635	...
Total	4,405,067	13,101,937	...	8,696,870
Tasmania	54,677	...	54,677	...
New Zealand	2,637	2,719,876	...	2,717,239
Grand Total ...	4,462,381	15,821,813	...	11,359,432‡

* The quantity and value of breadstuffs imported and exported during each year will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) *ante*.

† The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

‡ Net figures. In 1894, the net export was just about 12,000,000 bushels.

1255. In 1892 the net exports of breadstuffs from Victoria exceeded those from South Australia by 2,114,000 bushels, but in 1893 those from South Australia exceeded those from Victoria by 47,438 bushels. In both colonies such net exports were greater in the year under review than in the previous one, but the increase was only about 12 per cent. in the case of Victoria, whereas it was 77 per cent. in that of South Australia.

Large increase in exports of breadstuffs in South Australia.

1256. The following are the particulars of the countries to which wheat and flour has been exported from the colony during the last three years. It is to be regretted that the destination is not given for over one-third of the wheat in 1893, but of the balance more than half was sent to the United Kingdom, and the bulk of the remainder to the neighbouring colonies, more especially New South Wales, South Australia (probably across the border for re-export), and Queensland; whilst the bulk of the flour was shipped to New South Wales and Queensland, large quantities also being despatched to the United Kingdom, Western Australia, and Fiji :—

Export of breadstuffs to various countries.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTED FROM VICTORIA TO VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1891 TO 1893.

Exported to—	Wheat.			Flour.		
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.	Centals.
United Kingdom ...	1,488,985	911,571	1,101,867	134,524	15,193	28,622
Australasian Colonies—						
New South Wales ...	316,075	640,910	346,808	671,240	779,247	463,929
Queensland ...	26,178	32,620	83,346	97,728	114,198	266,876
South Australia ...	49,578	325,600	209,933	205	283	626
Tasmania	30,556	22,899	9,973	4,129	17,555	769
Western Australia ...	95	27,202	2,700	6,044	20,969	37,322
New Zealand ...	...	...	5	40	...	...
Fiji	4	...	3	9,810	9,409	11,125
Cape Colony	...	17,389	36,519	...	5,601	...
France	23,900	1,000	2,700	748	330	...
Java	...	...	...	2,730	6,920	1,344
Mauritius and Réunion	13,440	1,646	...	12,401	11,216	5,126
Other countries ...	4,947	...	2,660	3,081	470	22,917
Unspecified	893,186	238,518	981,465	18,117	6,050	242
Total	2,846,944	2,219,355	2,777,979	960,797	987,441	838,898

1257. The following are the values of the net imports—*i.e.*, the values of imports after the values of the exports have been deducted—of certain vegetable productions during each of the six years ended

Net imports of agricultural products.

with 1893. All the articles named are capable of being produced, and all, or nearly all, are to a certain extent now produced, in the colony:—

NET IMPORTS* OF CERTAIN ARTICLES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1888 TO 1893.

Articles.	Balance of Imports over Exports in—					
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Oats	147,989	296,207	54,862	21,948	1,694	...
Barley and pearl barley	29,148	95,357	...	...	...	...
Malt	7,565	...	1,927	...	...	...
Maize	10,118	38,961	815	1,050	...	...
Maizena and corn flour	8,801	7,908	22,260	3,789	12,945	3,996
Beans, peas, and split peas	415	2,987	...	...	...	...
Arrowroot ...	1,872	1,455	1,587	1,414	1,444	590
Macaroni and vermicelli	2,271	2,295	1,428	1,518	1,170	1,047
Starch	6,070	9,372	1,439	5,586	3,003	2,953
Fruit—fresh, bottled, dried, currants, raisins, and peel	219,065	240,222	300,707	262,623	313,472	88,012
Jams, jellies, preserves, and pulp	...	4,393	3,912	1,994	2,014	...
Nuts, almonds, walnuts	8,973	10,071	4,381	7,997	8,147	4,129
Peanuts	1,615	1,439	1,816	2,074	2,119	732
Ginger	3,064	1,552	1,009	852	1,642	1,258
Opium	33,493	38,886	33,998	30,871	15,293	21,347
Hops	18,557	38,856	14	496	4,316	...
Chicory	...	...	186	432	...	...
Pickles	7,005	7,853	10,285	2,149	3,380	2,399
Mustard	16,160	19,261	14,539	11,590	16,047	10,678
Oil, olive and salad...	18,642	13,557	12,074	14,456	8,119	6,109
„ linseed ...	38,040	47,581	23,825	39,897	28,507	16,031
„ castor ...	24,445	35,766	46,178	51,297	23,038	8,943
Linseed and meal ...	602	...	...	1,848	2,342	2,389
Tobacco, cigars, and snuff	233,221	258,191	227,451	200,715	190,068	114,907
Flax (Phormium) ...	8,752	7,314	11,233	8,495	6,129	9,564
Hemp	43,636	49,793	53,198	44,635	29,477	27,756
Jute	2,636	1,165	1,640	1,008	42	1,075
Broom corn and millet	4,932	7,469	4,376	7,333	4,330	3,633
Cork, cut and uncut	24,860	28,936	41,988	14,174	17,036	7,755
Vegetables, preserved	1,063	269	1,609	1,330	1,905	400
Canary seed ...	2,181	1,817	1,924	1,384	2,030	2,666
Grass and clover seed	10,901	16,538	16,993	12,952	11,835	11,557
Seeds, undescribed...	8,831	10,928	6,010	9,876	9,491	5,340
Tares	267	185	372	5	77	118
Total ...	945,190	1,296,584	904,036	765,788	721,112	355,384

* The total imports and total exports of these articles during 1893 will be found in the table following paragraph 766 *ante*, under Orders 14, 22, 23, 25, and 26.

1258. It will be observed that oats, jams, jellies, and preserves, and hops are absent from the list for the last year; maize and chicory for the last two years; malt for the last three years; and barley and beans and peas in the last four years. Moreover, a large decrease took place in 1893 in the importations of several articles, as compared with previous years, but more especially in the case of fruit, tobacco, and oils. Decreased imports of agricultural products.

1259. Besides the articles named in the above table, eggs, of which it might reasonably be supposed that Victoria would produce sufficient for her own consumption, were imported in 1893 to the number of 380,736, and to the value of £1,118, although subject to an import duty of 2s. per gross; and exported to the number of only 147,420, and the value of only £417, the difference in favour of the former being 233,316 in number and £701 in value. The value of the imports of eggs in 1892 exceeded that of the exports by £3,545, in 1891 by £22,302, in 1890 by £34,168, in 1889 by £39,907, in 1888 by £34,745, and in 1887 by £30,498. It is satisfactory to notice a rapid improvement under this head. Net import of eggs.

1260. Of every 1,000 acres cultivated during the past season, 487 acres were placed under wheat, 73 under oats, 16 under barley, 14 under potatoes, 136 under hay, and 274 (including 151 in fallow) under other tillage. The following table shows the proportion that the land under different crops has borne to the total area under tillage in 1894, and for every tenth year commencing with 1871 :— Proportion of land under each crop.

PROPORTION OF LAND UNDER EACH CROP TO TOTAL UNDER CULTIVATION, 1871 TO 1894.

Year ended March.	Proportion to the Total Land under Tillage of that under—					
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Potatoes.	Hay.	Other Tillage.*
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1871	31·26	16·43	2·16	4·29	17·95	27·91
1881	48·97	6·72	3·43	2·25	12·51	26·12
1891	43·17	8·33	3·31	2·03	15·57	27·59
1894	48·67	7·25	1·63	1·36	13·65	27·44

1261. In addition to the principal crops of which mention has been made, various descriptions of minor crops are also raised. It is not, however, presumed that the whole of such crops, or the full measure to which they are grown, is recorded by the collectors. It is certain that they are often raised in gardens, in which case the different kinds would not be distinguished in the returns. It is also probable that they may be sometimes grown upon allotments of one acre in extent, or even less, which are not taken account of. The following list must, Minor crops.

* Including land in fallow, the proportion in 1894 being 15·14.

therefore, be looked upon as indicating the nature of certain minor crops grown in Victoria rather than the extent to which those crops have been cultivated during the last three years:—

MINOR CROPS,* 1892 TO 1894.

Nature of Crop.		1891–2.	1892–3.	1893–4.
Artichokes	acres	5	...	...
	tons	35	...	...
Beet, carrots, parsnips	acres	328	452	346
	tons	3,370	4,910	3,571
Beans (broad)	acres	2	...	...
	tons	4	...	...
„ (French)	acres	...	...	13
	tons	...	...	11
„ (haricot)	acres	...	2	2
	tons	...	1	2
Broom-millet	acres	301	49	2
	fibre, cwt.	177	17	103
	seed, bush.	860	76	15
Buckwheat	acres	14	9	9
	bushels	490	263	145
Canary seed	acres	...	...	1
	bushels	...	...	10
Cauliflowers and cabbages	acres	69	57	113
	dozens	32,712	33,270	49,760
Chicory	acres	215	43	54
	tons	1,509	223	224
Drake	acres	...	30	...
	bushels	...	144	...
Durra	acres	...	3	...
Flax	acres	13	13	152
	fibre, cwt.	15	40	637
	linseed, bush.	267	148	1,868
Hemp	acres	...	...	24
	fibre, cwt.	...	...	85
	seed, bush.	...	...	115
Grass and clover seeds	acres	2,861	2,264	1,927
	bushels	43,985	30,430	26,252
Green peas	acres	183	217	55
	tons	197	289	63
Hops	acres	771	806	693
	lbs.	729,456	848,176	636,608
Maize	acres	8,230	6,667	6,485
	bushels	461,957	373,183	180,442
Mangel-wurzel	acres	922	1,138	1,162
	tons	16,160	18,727	19,340
Mulberry trees	acres	1	...	...
	number	1,000	...	...
Mustard	acres	2	5	32
	cwt.	12	20	56
Olives	cwt.	...	67	...
Onions	acres	2,661	1,973	2,045
	tons	14,682	11,793	10,199
Opium poppies	acres	26	50	6
	lbs. of opium	314	762	81
Osiers	acres	7	8	8
	tons	20	15	17

* Exclusive of those grown in gardens. It is estimated there are over 100 acres planted with oranges and lemons, but such plantations are seldom distinguished separately, being included under orchards.

Minor Crops* 1892 to 1894—*continued.*

Nature of Crop.		1891–2.	1892–3.	1893–4.
Peanuts	acre	...	1	...
Peas and beans	acres	31,053	32,488	42,352
	bushels	769,196	981,411	1,050,082
Pumpkins	acres	257	131	232
	tons	1,621	1,234	2,119
Rape for seed	acres	2	1	37
	bushels	8	10	276
Rumax	acres	...	...	...
Rye	acres	561	483	520
	bushels	7,495	8,092	9,005
Seeds (agricultural and garden)	acres	68	47	53
	cwt.	260	133	105
Sugar beet	acres	...	...	7
	tons	...	...	174
Sunflowers for seed	acres	6	1	...
	bushels	45	30	...
Tobacco	acres	545	477	1,057
	cwt.	2,579	658	8,952
Turnips	acres	403	312	349
	tons	5,300	3,819	3,465
Vetches and tares for seed	acres	3	23	23
	bushels	50	400	412
Vines	acres	25,295	28,052	30,275
	wine, galls.	1,554,130	1,694,745	1,490,184
Walnuts	acres	10	...	...

1262. In 1893–4, as compared with the previous year, an increase will be observed in the area under crop, and in the produce, of chicory, peas and beans, mangel-wurzel, pumpkins, rye, and tobacco, but a falling-off of both area and produce of beet, carrots and parsnips, grass and clover seeds, hops, and maize. Onions, turnips, and vines showed an increase in the area under crop, but a falling-off in the yield. The other minor crops named in the table are not of much account at present, and the figures fluctuate from year to year. Increase or decrease of minor crops.

1263. Hops but little inferior to Kentish are grown in Victoria, and the comparative failure for several successive seasons of this crop in the United Kingdom gave a considerable stimulus to that industry, commencing about 1882–3. The maximum was reached in the following year, when 1,760,000 lbs. were produced, but in 1884–5 there was a slight, and in 1885–6 a further considerable, decline both in the area under hops and the quality produced; a gradual improvement, however, has taken place since 1887–8, although in the year under notice the produce of the crop was exceptionally low, being over 185,000 lbs. less than the average of the three preceding years. Hops.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.

Tobacco.

1264. At a very early period of the colony's history, it was the custom of the pastoral occupiers of the soil to cultivate tobacco in small quantities for the purpose of making a decoction wherein to dip their sheep for the cure of the disease called "scab." That complaint has ceased to exist amongst the Victorian flocks; but of late years tobacco has been grown for the purpose of manufacture into an article suitable for the use of man. For several years past a parasite fungus, locally called "blue mould," has caused serious damage to the tobacco crop, so much so as to cause many tobacco-growers to abandon the industry. It appears that "blue mould" is unknown in the United States, where a very large area is under tobacco culture. Experiments have been made with the object of destroying the spores of the fungus, and plants grown from seed introduced from Java are said to be absolutely free from the disease. It is considered by experts that if this scourge could be removed a prosperous future would be in store for the tobacco industry. It will be observed by the last table that a fresh impetus was given to tobacco culture in 1893–4, the area being twice as great as in the two preceding years, whilst the produce increased from 2,600 cwt. in 1891–2, and 660 cwt. in 1892–3 to nearly 9,000 cwt. in 1893–4. The latter, however, was not nearly so large as in 1888–9, when 13,300 cwt. was produced.*

Sugar cultivation in Australasia.

1265. Per head of population, the consumption of sugar is greater in Australasia than in any other country in the world*; it is apparently least in Queensland and New South Wales,† where it is grown—viz., about 62 lbs. per head, but in the other colonies, it ranges from 90 lbs. in Victoria and Tasmania, to 119 lbs. in New Zealand—the average for all the colonies being about 90 lbs. The culture of sugar cane in Australasia is restricted to Queensland, New South Wales and Fiji, which in 1893 had 103,123 acres in cultivation—distributed over those colonies in the proportion of 4, 2 and 1. Only about two-thirds of the area, however, was productive, and the quantity produced was about 120,500 tons. At 90 lbs. per head the annual requirements would be about 162,000 tons. In 1893, Victoria consumed about 40,230 tons of sugar, the great bulk of which was from imported raw sugar refined in Victoria, the value of which on importation was £510,840; whilst New South Wales, in 1892 and 1893, consumed 49,923 tons per annum, of which 24,500 tons were the product of cane grown in that colony.

Prospects of sugar-beet industry in Victoria.

1266. Much consideration has been given to the subject of the cultivation of sugar beet on a large scale in Victoria for which its soil

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* For particulars of the production, and consumption per head, of tobacco in various countries, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 351 and 352; and for consumption of sugar per head, see same work, paragraph 356.

† In 1892-3, however, the consumption of sugar was greater in New South Wales than in Victoria. See latter portion of this paragraph.

and climate are well adapted, and numerous experiments have been and are still being conducted by the Agricultural Department, under the supervision of the agricultural chemist (Mr. A. N. Pearson).* The advantages of this industry are, in addition to the economical production of sugar, the provision of succulent fodder for cattle at a time of year when it is most required, the production of manure for the land, and the placing at the disposal of the farmers of an additional crop for rotation—beet being grown once every three or four years. Mr. Pearson considers, as the result of numerous experiments summarized later on, that there is every prospect of obtaining in Victoria, with proper treatment and after a little practice, an average yield of 21 tons of roots (dressed) per acre, containing at least 14 per cent. of sugar, and weighing on an average $1\frac{1}{3}$ lbs. each. The experiments at Port Fairy and Bacchus Marsh gave an average of 14·97 per cent. of sugar. As to economical considerations, it is first to be noted that sugar, like butter, carries with it but little of the plant-foods out of the soil, and consequently most of the richness taken out of it by beets may be replaced by the pulp and refuse from the sugar factories; and, secondly, that beet, as a source of sugar, is nearly four times as productive as cane, for, whereas sugar cane produces only about $1\frac{1}{4}$ tons of sugar per acre after twelve months' growth, as many as 3 tons per acre is obtainable from beet of seven and a half months' growth. As to the profits of the industry, assuming an average yield of 21 tons per acre, and the low price of 13s. per ton (in Stralsund, Germany, it averaged 21s. 9d. in the last two years, and in Southern California it is 14s. 7d. with 12 per cent. sugar, and 1s. 9d. for each per cent. additional), the return per acre would be £13 13s.; and if from this be deducted the cost of production, estimated by Mr. Pearson at £8 11s.† (including £1 16s. for manuring after first year, £3 10s. for cost of cultivation, £2 for harvesting and cartage, and £1 5s. for interest on capital), the net profit would be £5 2s. per acre. And, of course, this would be much increased by higher yields, and by the production of beets containing more than 14 per cent. of sugar. The following is an epitome of the results obtained from experiments made by or under the direction of Mr. Pearson:—

The first experiments were undertaken in the year 1887, by Mr. Robinson, of Berwick. The soil was wretchedly poor, but with manuring, which would cost at the present day £3 an acre annually, very fair returns were obtained, viz., $2\frac{1}{6}$ tons of sugar per acre, even though the roots were grown for three years successively on the same ground.

* The information in this and the following paragraph was partly derived from a pamphlet prepared by this gentleman for the Agricultural Department, dated 14th November, 1893, and partly from information received direct from him.

† In South California it is only £5, exclusive of interest on capital; and in 1894, with an unfavorable season, and a yield of only 12 tons per acre, the net return, owing to the high percentage of sugar (16), was £8 per acre.

In 1893 experiments were recommenced, this time at Port Fairy, Riddell's Creek, and Childers. At each place there were sixteen plots differently treated in order to see how to get the best results. The seed was sown late in all cases, it being found impossible to make arrangements earlier. In ordinary years it would not have mattered, but the end of 1893 was very dry, and none of the plots had any rain worth speaking about for some months after they were sown. At all the stations there were many failures of seed owing to the dryness. This was the worst at Childers, where the soil is particularly sensitive to drought, and a broad band ran across the experimental field on which there was scarcely any crop; not only the beet but other crops also were affected. Hence it was useless to take into consideration the weight of the crops at Childers.

At Port Fairy, owing to lateness of sowing and drought, the crops were very light, but the roots were very rich, and of a remarkable freedom from saline impurity. The seed was sown on the 4th November, 1893, and the crop harvested on the 30th June, 1894, with the result that the yield of clean dressed beets varied from 11·1 to 19 tons per acre—the latter being on the best-manured plot.

The average weight of the roots was 11 ozs. Most of the seed used was ordinary seed obtained in the Melbourne market, and, of course, was not expected to be of good quality. But in each plot was a row containing seed from Vilmorin, of Paris. In all 112 analyses were made of roots from these plots. Samples of Vilmorin's Improved, gathered from the 6th May to the 22nd June, contained on an average 16 per cent.* of sugar, the highest average for the whole experimental field being 17·2 per cent. about the month of May, and the highest average for any one plot being 18·5 per cent.

The figures not only showed a high average of sugar, but indicated also no important decline in the sugar contents seven weeks after they began to ripen. This practically important fact was further indicated by two other samples of ordinary beet-root, one of which samples pulled on the 22nd June contained 14·0 per cent. of sugar, and the other pulled on the 20th September from the same plot contained 14·2 per cent.

On the 22nd June the three varieties sown gave average results as follow :—

Variety of Beet.	Sugar.	Organic Impurity.	Ash.
Vilmorin's Improved ...	16·43 ...	3·08 ...	·43
Heine's Vilmorin ...	17·14 ...	2·41 ...	·44
Ordinary Melbourne seed	13·86 ...	2·19 ...	·61

If the sugar, organic impurity, and ash be added together, the figure obtained represents the total solid contents of the juice. If this figure be divided into a hundred times the percentage of the sugar, the result indicates the degree of purity; that is to say, it shows the percentage of sugar in the total solid contents. If the amount of ash (which is mainly saline matter) be divided into the percentage of sugar, a figure is obtained which indicates the amount of sugar that is present for every unit of saline matter; this figure is called the "saline co-efficient." It is important that the "degree of purity" and the "saline co-efficient" should be as high as possible. In Europe a degree of purity below 75 is considered not good, and the scale used in practice for indicating the saline co-efficient (*vide* "Manuel Agenda des Fabricants de Sucre et des Distillateurs," Gallois et Dupont, Paris) ranges from 10 to 25; so that 25 appears to be the highest attainable in European practice. The average purity and saline co-efficient of the above samples were as follow:—

	Average Purity.	Saline Co-efficient.
Vilmorin's Improved	82·4° ...	38·2
Heine's Vilmorin	85·8° ...	39·0
Ordinary Melbourne seed	84·2° ...	28·0

The purity therefore was good and the saline co-efficient, which is more important than the general purity, was quite unusually high.

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* All results of analysis in this report are stated in percentages of the root, except in those cases where the percentage of the juice is expressly stated. The analyses of the roots were in several cases made by the direct method, but in the majority of cases they were made by the indirect method of analysis of the juice and calculation into terms of the root, the calculation being made on the assumption, based on the investigations of Maercker and Pellet, that there would be 96 per cent. of juice in a root the juice of which contained 10 per cent. of sugar, and 86 per cent. where the juice contained 20 per cent. of sugar.

It is unnecessary to go into the details of the Riddell's Creek and Childers experiments, as the yields were irregular, owing to causes already mentioned; but the roots were both rich and pure, the averages (stated in percentages of the root) being—

	Riddell's Creek.	Childers.
Sugar	17·0	15·3
Organic impurity	1·94	2·12
Ash	·37	·44
Purity	88·0°	85·7°
Saline co-efficient	45·9	34·7

The unusually high saline co-efficient of the Riddell's Creek samples was quite remarkable. Some of these roots were exceptionally rich in sugar. There were many cases in which the juice contained more than 20, 21, and 22 per cent. of sugar. In two roots taken as samples the juice contained 23⅓ per cent., which is equal to 19·3 per cent. of sugar in the root.

Most of the roots were small, and it might be considered that roots could not be grown both rich and large, but many of the largest roots were amongst the richest; for instance, there were sixteen roots with an average weight of 1lb. 5½oz. and an average sugar content of 17·3 per cent., and there were six roots having an average weight of 1lb. 14½oz. and containing an average of 16 per cent. of sugar. Such cases show that, under proper conditions, heavy crops of very rich beet could be obtained in this colony.

This season experiments on a larger scale have been carried out under my directions, in order to ascertain what would be the cost of cultivation on a large scale and if results approximating to those obtained in small plots could be obtained under conditions of ordinary practice. For this purpose, 8 acres of beet are being grown at Port Fairy, 5 acres at Bacchus Marsh, 8 acres at Lilydale, and 6 acres at Maffra. Samples numbering 133 roots from Port Fairy and 120 from Bacchus Marsh have now been received and analyzed. The samples were gathered in accordance with the rules laid down by Gallois and Dupont for taking average samples of beet-root in the field. The following are the results obtained, stated in percentages of the roots:—

	Port Fairy.	Bacchus Marsh.
Sugar	14·97	14·96
Organic impurity ...	1·79	1·77
Ash	·53	·72
Purity	86·5°	85·7°
Saline co-efficient ...	28·0	21·1
Average weight of roots ...	1lb. 5¾oz.	1lb. 4oz.

The seed for these experiments was obtained by Government partly from Europe and partly from Melbourne seed merchants; and as there was a scarcity of seed in Europe it is probable that that which was sent was not of the very best quality. No doubt, with seed grown and carefully selected in the colony, and therefore suited to our climate, still better results could be obtained. But those even now obtained are ample for all practical purposes. As to the weight of the crops, nothing certain can be said until they are harvested, but judging from the size of the roots and general appearance of the plants in the field, the crops may be estimated at 25 tons at Port Fairy and 24 tons at Bacchus Marsh.

In addition to the above-described official experiments, several farmers in various parts of the Southern districts of the colony grew plots varying from a few perches to over an acre in extent. Samples from several of these were forwarded for analysis, and in 1894 30 of them, and in 1895 16, were completely analyzed, with the following average results stated in percentage of the roots :—

	Southern Districts. (Season 1893–4.)	South-Western Districts. (Season 1894–5.)
Sugar	11·78	12·31
Organic impurity ...	2·00	1·92
Ash	·85	·72
Purity	80·5°	82·3°
Saline co-efficient ...	13·9	17·1

The samples this season were for the most part carefully and properly gathered. In 1893–4 the results of analysis would no doubt have been better

if the farmers had sent the small roots together with the large ones, but, although they no doubt had small roots growing amongst the large, they generally considered them not fit to be sent as samples.

Judging from the size of the roots sent, the crops must have been mostly from 25 to 30 tons per acre. Considering that scarcely any of the farmers had previously grown beet-root for sugar purposes, and that the seed used was not of the best, these results must be regarded as satisfactory and encouraging. In Europe an average yield of 19 tons to the acre and an average sugar percentage of 12·5 is, it is believed, considered reasonable.

Now as to the cost per acre. Two years ago I estimated that the cost would be about £8 11s., but farm prices have gone down since then, and moreover the beets grew so rapidly that they quickly covered the ground, choking the weeds, and rendering less hoeing necessary. The expenses ascertained as near as possible will have been as follows :—

	At Port Fairy. £	s.	d.	At Bacchus Marsh. £	s.	d.
Preparing the seed bed	1	0	0	1	0	0
Manuring	2	8	0	1	19	0
Seed and sowing	0	9	0	0	9	0
Singling and hoeing	1	0	0	1	0	0
Irrigating		...		0	4	6
Actual expenses up to date ...	4	17	0	4	12	6
Harvesting and carting to factory...	1	15	0	1	14	0
Interest on farm and implements ...	1	5	0	2	0	0
	£7	17	0	£8	6	6

The returns to the farmers would be as follows, assuming the roots to be sold to a factory at the low price of 13s. per ton :—

	Port Fairy. £	s.	d.	Bacchus Marsh. £	s.	d.
Value of produce	16	5	0	15	12	0
Cost of growing	7	17	0	8	6	6
Profit per acre	£8	8	0	£7	5	6

Even such very small crops as were obtained at Port Fairy in 1893–4 would be more profitable than many farm crops at present. The roots were richer, and would therefore be worth more per ton; the cost of manuring was different, and the cost of harvesting would be less. The probable returns would have been as follow :—

	Plot 1. £	s.	d.	Plot 4. £	s.	d.	Plot 7. £	s.	d.
Value of produce* ...	15	4	0	12	8	10	10	12	6
Expenses	9	9	4	8	3	0	6	1	0
Profit	£5	14	8	£4	5	10	£4	11	6

In addition to these profits there have to be considered the improvement of the land owing to the rotation of crops, the return of manurial refuse from the factory, which will reduce the cost of manuring, and the supply of an abundance of succulent fodder.

It will be interesting to compare the results above detailed with those obtained in Europe, and with the results obtained from sugar cane in the other colonies. From the Consular Report, No. 1492, published by the Foreign Office in 1895, it appears that the sugar factory at Stralsund in Germany worked up 40,925 tons of beet in the four months of the 1893–4 season; the analysis of the roots gave an average of 12·92 per cent. of sugar, and the price paid for them was £1 4s. 6d. per ton, being 5s. 6d. more per ton than was paid in 1892. From these roots were obtained 4,700 tons of first-class sugar, equal to 11·5 per cent. of the roots, 250 tons of second-class sugar, and 850 tons of molasses. The number of hands employed

* Viz., 19 tons in plot 1 and 15·6 tons in plot 4 at 16s., and 12·5 tons in plot 7 at 17s.

was 300, and the fuel used was 5,350 tons English coal, 2,000 tons Silesian coal, 400 tons coke. It will be seen that their average richness in sugar was 2 per cent. less than that obtained here this season, and that the price paid for the roots was nearly double what I have allowed for.

In Queensland, according to the Australasian Statistics for 1893 published by the Government Statist, 59,251 acres were under cane, and the yield of sugar was 76,146 tons, giving an average of less than $1\frac{3}{10}$ tons per acre. In New South Wales the average is, I believe, still less. Now, from the Port Fairy roots of this year there could be obtained in practice 13·4 per cent. of first-class sugar, which, with a crop of 25 tons, would be $3\frac{1}{3}$ tons per acre; and similarly from the Bacchus Marsh crop $3\frac{1}{4}$ tons per acre would be obtainable. Even from the small crops obtained at Port Fairy in 1893–4 the yields would have exceeded those obtained from cane; for instance, plot 1 would have given $2\frac{2}{3}$ tons per acre, plot 6, $1\frac{1}{3}$ tons, and plot 8, $2\frac{1}{12}$ tons.

Taking into consideration all the facts here set forth, and also considering the many industrial and agricultural advantages of the beet-sugar industry, and that it is carried on wholly by white labour, I think I am justified in saying that there are few, if any, countries so well suited by natural conditions for the beet-sugar industry as Victoria is; that the industry here even at present low prices of sugar would be profitable, and that even with intercolonial free-trade Victorian beet sugar would have nothing to fear from the cane sugar of other colonies; that, on the contrary, it could well hold its own. It is not obvious that there would be any conflict between the two, for the Australian market would absorb all that they both could produce for some time; but if there were a conflict it would be the cane sugar that would find a serious competitor in Victorian beet. So far as natural suitability is concerned, there is every reason why Victoria should become an important sugar-supplying country.

Mode of cultivating sugar beet.

1267. The soil adapted for the growth of sugar beet should be deep, crumbly, and moist—a black sandy loam being the best; whilst first-class potato, turnip, and mangold soils, if comparatively free from saline matter, are especially suitable. The roots should not exeeed $2\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight, small roots being the richest in sugar, a result to be attained by planting as close as the richness of the soil will allow. The manuring, which, of course, must vary according to the quality of the land, generally recommended by Mr. Pearson is, for the first year, $\frac{4}{5}$ cwt. of concentrated superphosphate (at 13s. 6d.) and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cwt. of sulphate of ammonia (at 14s. 6d. per cwt.) per acre for a light dressing; or $1\frac{3}{5}$ cwt. of the former and 3 cwt. of the latter for a heavy dressing; but after the first year much less will be required, owing to the great value as manure of the refuse of the crops. The ground should be ploughed or broken up not less than 12 inches deep, and manured to a depth of 6 inches; whilst the seed should be planted in rows 14 to 18 inches apart—according to richness of soil—in holes from 7 to 10 inches apart and $\frac{1}{2}$ inch deep. The best time for sowing is during September and October, and the roots mature in from six to eight months.* Beets require plenty of moisture duing the first two months of growth; but in the later stages the formation of sugar is said to be especially favoured by dry weather and an unclouded sky. The favorite varieties for planting in California are the Vilmorin Ameliorée and the Klein Wanzelbener.

* In South California, 18 to 20 inches between the rows and from 6 to 12 inches between the plants is practised; and the beets generally mature in from four and a half to five months. Analysis of sample roots before cropping is strongly recommended.

Proposed sugar-beet factories.

1268. Before starting a sugar factory it is first necessary to be assured of the growth of a sufficient quantity of beet of the requisite quality, and one authority* estimated that at least 30,000 tons of beet per annum would be required for each factory, entailing the cultivation of fully 1,500 acres per annum, or allowing for rotation of over 5,000 acres under various crops. The sites suggested for the first factories in Victoria are Maffra (in Gippsland) and Port Fairy (in the western district). The capital required for each factory, with the most modern appliances, has been variously estimated at from £65,000 to £100,000; and the three principal factors to be taken into account in working a factory are cost of beet, cost of labour, and cost of fuel. At Stralsund, in Germany, in 1893–4, the price paid for beet containing less than 13 per cent. of sugar was 19s. per ton in 1892–3, and 24s. 6d. in 1893–4; whereas in Victoria it would probably pay well to produce beets containing 14 per cent. of sugar at 13s. per ton. In France, in 1893–4, the factories paid an average of 2s. 11d. per day for labourers and 18s. per ton for coal; whereas in Victoria, although labour would be dearer, plenty of wood is procurable at about 5s. per ton. From an estimate made by Mr. Pearson, based on the operations of a factory at Stralsund, in Germany, a factory in Victoria with a capital of £90,000, treating 41,000 tons of beet per season, employing 400 hands at an average of £60 each for four and a half months' work, could, without the aid of a protective duty, produce £81,977 worth of sugar, molasses, and pulp (at 5s. per ton), and make a net profit—after paying all expenses (including allowance for depreciation) estimated at £71,650—of £10,327, or at the rate of 11½ per cent.

Cane sugar.

1269. The following is a statement of the estimated production of cane sugar for 1893–4 in countries which have a surplus for exportation† :—

CANE SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1893–4.

	Tons.		Tons.
West Indies (Spanish) Cuba	836,500	Philippine Islands	261,000
„ „ Porto Rico	59,000	United States	261,000
„ (British) Barbadoes	64,000	Brazil	256,000
„ „ Jamaica	25,500	Sandwich Islands	133,000
„ „ Trinidad	49,000	Mauritius	123,000
„ „ Other Islands	24,500	Demerara	108,000
„ (French) Guadeloupe	39,400	Egypt	69,000
„ „ Martinique	31,400	Peru	64,000
		Réunion	36,400
Total West Indies	1,129,300		
Java	472,500	Total	2,913,200

* Van de Velde. See his pamphlet on "The Sugar-beet Industry." Sydney; W. M. McLardy and Co., 1895.

† For consumption per head in various colonies, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 356.

Beet sugar in European countries.

1270. Consequent upon the indirect subsidies by which the industry is fostered, beet sugar, not only for internal consumption but also for export, is manufactured at a considerable profit in several European countries. The following statement of the estimated quantity of beet sugar made during the three years 1891–2 to 1893–4 in the different European countries in which that product is manufactured may be useful and interesting at the present time:—

BEET-ROOT SUGAR PRODUCED IN VARIOUS EUROPEAN COUNTRIES, 1891 TO 1894.* (TONS.)

Countries.	1891–2.	1892–3.	1893–4.
Germany	1,179,220	1,205,966	1,328,665
Austria-Hungary	774,135	789,893	831,646
France	640,099	579,532	565,913
Russia	542,286	447,809	639,728
Belgium	177,526	193,590	231,286
Holland and other countries	133,309	157,540	183,061
Total	3,446,575	3,374,330	3,780,299

Sugar production and consumption in the United States.

1271. In the United States, a bounty of 2 cents (1d.) per lb. is granted for all kinds of sugar produced from cane, beet, &c., grown within the country testing 90° by the polariscope, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ cents for such sugar testing between 80° and 90°. In 1891–2, there were 4,977 licensed producers of sugar, of whom 4,240 extracted it from maple, 727 from cane, 6 from beet (of whom 3 were in California), and 4 from sorghum. The quantity of sugar manufactured in the same year was nearly 414 million lbs., of which $367\frac{3}{4}$ were from cane, 12 from beet, $1\frac{1}{8}$ from sorghum, and about 33 from maple. Bounty was payable on nearly the whole of this except maple sugar (or on 378 million lbs.), and the amount paid in 1891–2 was £1,529,600—the whole of the beet and 78 per cent. of all sugar subsidized testing at least 90°. During the same year, the total consumption of sugar in the States amounted to $4,025\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., equivalent to 62·1 lbs.† per head of population, of which only 414 million lbs., or little more than 10 per cent., was derived from home products; whilst $74\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs. were manufactured from imported molasses, and the balance imported. The gross imports amounted to $3,556\frac{1}{2}$ million lbs., valued at £21,752,000, of which 3,248 million lbs. were cane, and 293 million lbs. beet sugar, both free of duty, and 15 million lbs., dutiable sugar (above No. 16, Dutch standard). Of the cane sugar imported, as much as 1,983 million lbs. came from Cuba;

* Taken from a table published in the Report (No. 112) of the Department of Agriculture of the United States, dated January, February, 1894, page 554. The figures are there given in metric tons of 2,204·6 lbs. These have been turned into Imperial tons of 2,240 lbs.

† During the last five years, the average was 59 lbs.

and of the beet sugar, 173 million lbs. came from Germany, 70 from Austria-Hungary, 39 from Belgium, and 10 from France. In 1892–3, there were 17,314 acres under sugar beet, and 213,841 acres under cane ; whilst it was estimated that in the same year 30 million lbs. of beet sugar would be produced. The beet-sugar factories operate on an average 59 days per season.*

Vines.

1272. In 1893–4 the area under vines (30,275 acres) exceeded that returned in 1892–3 by 2,223 acres, was 5,000 more than in 1891–2, and was also much larger than in any other previous year. Of the total area in 1893–4, however, only 20,118 acres were bearing, and 10,157 were not bearing. The number of vine-growers returned was 2,820. The grapes gathered amounted to 358,079 cwt.; whilst the quantity of raisins made (chiefly at Mildura) was 8,977 cwt., and of currants 212 cwt. The quantity of wine returned was 1,490,000 gallons, or less than that in 1892–3 by 204,561 gallons, and also less than in any year since 1888–9. The largest production was 2 millions, viz., in 1890–91. The wine industry received a temporary check some years since, in consequence of an outbreak of the disease called *phylloxera vastatrix*, but this was found to be confined to one district in the colony (Geelong), where it was promptly stamped out by the eradication of all vines for a distance ranging from 20 to 30 miles from the centre of that district. Frequent searches have been made in the infected ground, but no trace of the insects has been found since 1891, and there is every reasonable ground for the belief that phylloxera has been stamped out. Planting is now permitted in this distrct, but only on lands not previously used as vineyards. Phylloxera has recently been discovered in several vineyards in the Bendigo district, but stringent measures are being taken for its suppression. An account of the visitation of the phylloxera in Victoria, and of the measures taken for its suppression, will be found in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888–9.†

Vines and wine-making in United States.

1273. According to the United States census of 1890, the extent of land in that country under vines (about a third of which were non-bearing) was 400,000 acres, of which about half was in the State of California. The quantity of wine made was 24,000,000 gallons, nearly two-thirds of which was in California. This State also converted 41,166 tons of grapes into raisins, and dried 23,352 tons. The value of the land devoted to vines, and of the plant for wine manufacture, was about 32 millions sterling, of which 18 millions was in California.

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* See Report No. 289 to the Foreign Office, dated 3rd March, 1893, from its representative in the United States. The bounty has since been removed. See also the report by Mr. J. M. Sinclair on the Beet-sugar Industry of the United States, issued by the Victorian Department of Agriculture as these pages were passing through the press.

† Vol. II., paragraph 478. See also the issue for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 495.

1274. The following is a statement of the area under vines, and the quantity of wine produced annually, in the various wine-producing countries of the world. Several of the figures are taken from a paper entitled *Statistique Vinicole Universelle*, read before the Statistical Society of Paris,* on the 10th August, 1889, by M. François Bernard:— Wine production in various countries.

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF WINE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.
(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Area under Vines.	Wine Produced.
		Acres.	Gallons.
Algeria	1893	273,	104,007,
Australasia*	1893–4	59,	3,131,
Austria-Hungary	1888	1,562,	277,379,
Azores, Canaries, Madeira	...	...	3,300,
Cape of Good Hope	1888	...	4,491,
Chile and La Plata	...	...	44,000,
France†	1892	4,405,	530,506,
Germany	1886	180,	99,000,
Greece	1888	185,	38,720,
Holland	1885	...	81,994,
Italy	1882–8	4,759,	607,838,
Portugal	1887	504,	94,160,
Roumania	1886	254,	33,000,
Russia	...	...	66,000,
Servia	...	...	44,000,
Spain	...	4,310,	350,000,
Switzerland	...	111,	24,200,
Tunis	1888	8,	308,
Turkey and Cyprus	...	222,	57,200,
United States	1890	401,	24,307,

1275. The wine made in Victoria, added to that imported after deducting that exported, amounts in the average to rather over a gallon annually per head. This shows a larger consumption of wine in this colony than in the United Kingdom, where it is less than half a gallon per head, but smaller than that in Germany, Switzerland, Austria-Hungary, and France, the wine consumption in the last named of which amounts to as much as 16½ gallons per head. The following are the figures for these and some other countries :— Wine consumed in various countries.

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF WINE PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Gallons.		Gallons.
France	16·52	Queensland	·69
Austria-Hungary ...	4·84	Holland	·49
Western Australia ...	2·52	United Kingdom	·43
Switzerland	2·11	United States	·39
South Australia ...	1·47	New Zealand	·27
Germany	1·32	Tasmania	·24
Victoria	1·01	Sweden	·20
New South Wales ...	·83	Canada	·14

* See Journal of that Society for 1889, page 257. The figures are there given in hectares and hectolitres. A hectare has been assumed to be equivalent to 2·47 acres, and a hectolitre to 22 gallons.
† Nine years previously there were over 5 million acres, with a product of 952 million gallons.

Tea.

1276. No attempt has yet been made to grow tea in Victoria for commercial purposes, although the tea plant flourishes in gardens around Melbourne, and the Government Botanist has given it as his opinion that many parts of the colony—especially the fern-tree gullies—are well suited for its cultivation. The consumption of tea varies from 10·7 lbs. per head in Western Australia, and 10 lbs. in Victoria, to 5⅓ lbs. in Tasmania; and it is much larger in the Australasian Colonies than in any other countries.*

Cotton.

1277. Although cotton is so extensively used in articles of clothing—in the manufacture of which it is a powerful competitor against wool—only a small quantity is produced in Australasia. Thus, in 1893, the total production there was only 248,900 lbs., of which 219,500 lbs. was grown in Fiji, and the remainder in Queensland. According to the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture for May, 1894, the consumption of cotton in Europe and America has increased from 6 million bales (of 400 lbs. each) in 1870–71, to 9½ million bales in 1882–3, to over 10 million bales in 1887–8, and to 11½ million bales in 1892–3. The following, by the same authority, is an estimate of that portion of the World's cotton crop which enters into the commercial supply of European countries and the United States, and of the consumption of those countries, in 1892–3 :—

SUPPLY AND CONSUMPTION OF COTTON, 1892–3.

Bales of 400 lbs. (000's omitted).

Country.	Crop.	Consumption.
United States	8,044,†	3,189,
United Kingdom	2,600,	3,706,
Other European Countries		4,576,
Other Countries		...
Total	10,644,	11,471,

NOTE.—In India, the consumption in the same year was 1,170,000 bales. In Mexico, about 88,400 bales were produced.

Gardens and orchards.

1278. The following is the extent of land returned as under gardens and orchards in the last two years. Market gardens are included as well as gardens attached to farms, but not gardens or orchards kept merely for pleasure or private use :—

LAND UNDER GARDENS AND ORCHARDS, 1893 AND 1894.

	Acres.
1892–3	39,926
1893–4	42,463
Increase	2,537

* For annual exports of tea from, and its consumption per head, in various countries, see issue of this work for 1893, paragraphs 362 to 364.

† Below average of two preceding years, viz., 10,500,000.

1279. An attempt was for the second time made in the year under notice to obtain a statement of the quantity of fruit grown throughout the colony. The following totals have been made up from the figures furnished to the collectors of statistics :— Fruit gathered.

FRUIT GATHERED, 1893–4.

	Cases.		Cwt.
Apples	462,834	Raspberries	10,713
Pears	103,269	Strawberries ...	3,632
Quinces	53,440	Gooseberries ...	7,977
Medlars	112	Mulberries	1,228
Plums	148,249	Blackberries ...	7
Cherries	69,601	Currants (black, red, white)	2,196
Peaches	50,577	Melons	11,228
Apricots	35,672	Rhubarb	17,250
Nectarines	867	Tomatoes	35,676
Oranges	8,352		lbs.
Lemons	4,339	Almonds	23,957
Loquats	938	Walnuts	19,795
Figs	5,518	Filberts	2,169
Persimmons	44	Chestnuts	2,232
Passion Fruit ...	22	Olives	21,056

1280. As the Australian Colonies are only just beginning to ship fruit to the United Kingdom, the following statement, showing the different kinds of fruit imported into the United Kingdom, and the principal countries of supply, will no doubt prove of interest :— Imports of fruit into United Kingdom.

FRUIT IMPORTED INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1893.

Kind of Fruit.		Quantity Imported.	Principal Countries of Supply.
Raw—			
Almonds	cwt.	131,393	Spain, Italy, Morocco, and France.
Apples	bushels	3,459,984	Belgium, Holland, France, Canada, United States, and Tasmania.
Cherries	,,	346,148	France and Holland.
Grapes	,,	978,505	Spain.
Oranges	,,	4,593,127	Spain and Italy.
Lemons	,,	1,081,620	
Pears	,,	915,212	France and Belgium.
Plums	,,	777,142	France.
Unenumerated ...	,,	1,079,794	Spain and Canary Islands.
Dried—			
Currants	cwt.	1,233,535	Greece.
Raisins	,,	524,746	Turkey and Spain.
Figs and Fig Cake ...		114,167	Turkey.
Plums—			
French and Prunellæ	cwt.	27,663	France.
Dried or Preserved	,,	8,807	Germany, France, and Austria.
Prunes	,,	21,689	France.
Unenumerated ...	bushels	1,079,794	Turkey.
Preserved with sugar	lbs.	37,645,004	Italy, United States, France, Spain, and East Indies.

Produce of beehives.

1281. An attempt was also made to obtain a return of the honey and beeswax produced. The following are the figures, which are known to be imperfect, as bees are extensively kept on small holdings and farms devoted exclusively to grazing, which the collectors are not called upon to visit. There has apparently been a falling-off of 226,000 lbs. of honey, and 2,200 lbs. of wax, as compared with the previous season:—

	Lbs.
Honey produced	732,130
Beeswax „	26,557

Bonus on export of honey.

1282. In order to encourage an export trade in honey, the Government are offering a bonus of one penny per pound for honey of approved quality made in Victoria, and exported to any approved port outside the Australasian Colonies; whilst the Agricultural Department is supervising the export and sale of the honey in a systematic manner.

Ensilage.

1283. Ensilage was returned as having been made on 335 farms, situated in 81 shires and 6 boroughs in 1893–4, the principal crops used being maize, oats, and grass, but returns were obtained besides of ensilage made from rye, tares, peas, beans, lucerne, amber cane, cabbage, thistles, weeds, and "orchard rubbish." The total quantity made was set down as 35,339 cubic yards, as against 34,681 cubic yards in the previous year. The largest returns of ensilage were obtained from the following shires:—Lilydale, where 5,453 cubic yards were made on 6 farms; Dunmunkle, 1,882 cubic yards on 8; Wimmera, 1,864 cubic yards on 28; Benalla, 1,472 cubic yards on 21; Gordon, 1,214 cubic yards on 11; Numurkah, 1,210 cubic yards on 9; Avon, 1,165 cubic yards on 14; Arapiles, 1,073 cubic yards on 12; Marong, 982 cubic yards on 5; Korong, 925 cubic yards on 7; Bacchus Marsh, 893 cubic yards on 4; Kyneton, 848 cubic yards on 2; Hampden, 821 cubic yards on 5 farms. The number and capacity of the silos were not given.

Land in fallow.

1284. Land in fallow is included in the area under tillage. The number of acres in this condition in 1894 was 457,177, or 36,567 less than in the previous year.

Waterworks of Victoria.

1285. The Victorian water-works are of two classes, viz., those intended chiefly for irrigation purposes, and those designed chiefly for domestic supply. A full account of the *Water Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1156), which provides for the conservation, management, and distribution of water in the colony, will be found in a former issue of this work.*

National Irrigation Works.

1286. The more important irrigation works, or those connected with the principal rivers which will form the main supply in some cases for

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 508.

several local schemes, are undertaken by, and are under the entire control of, the State. These are known by the name of National Works. The total expenditure from loans to the 30th June, 1894, on three of the principal works which have been completed—the Goulburn National, Loddon, and Kow Swamp Works,* was £795,244.

Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts.

1287. On the 30th June, 1894, there were 30 Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts—many of which draw their main supply of water from the National Works—with jurisdiction over 2,743,449 acres of land, having an irrigable area of 1,843,304 acres, of which 353,662 acres are capable of being irrigated annually from the works constructed or in course of construction. The present value of the irrigable lands, on a low basis of calculation, is set down as £6,888,076, and the annual rateable value of the same as £295,932. Of the 30 schemes 4 have been completed, 23 are in progress, and 3 had not been commenced. The aggregate borrowing power of the Trusts is limited to £1,511,517, of which the Government have agreed to advance £1,349,093, the balance to be obtained in the open market; whilst the amount actually advanced to the 30th June, 1894, was £940,740.† There are, at present, two storage reservoirs under the control of Trusts, viz., the Wartook Reservoir, near Horsham, with a capacity of 1,035 million cubic feet, and Murphy's Lake, near Kerang, with one of 51 million cubic feet.

Chaffey Irrigation colony.

1288. The Mildura Irrigation Colony, established by the Messrs. Chaffey under the *Waterworks Construction Encouragement Act* 1886 (50 Vict. No. 910), which is the most important private irrigation work in Victoria, has been several times referred to in previous issues of the *Victorian Year-Book.* An interesting account of the progress and prospects of this settlement, taken from a Special Report on Irrigation by the Chief Engineer of Water Supply, was published in an Appendix to the issue of this work for 1892.‡

Waterworks and Waterworks Trusts.

1289. There were 57 Waterworks Trusts in existence on the 30th June, 1894, consisting of 12 rural and 45 urban trusts, 6 of the former also providing urban supplies to 10 towns; several of them are almost identical with the municipal councils. The rural schemes have numerous weirs, dams, and tanks, supplying an area of 4,034,200 acres, of an annual rateable value of £590,000; whilst the estimated cost of the works was £456,982. The urban works completed have a storage capacity of over 408 million gallons, and were estimated to cost

* For full account of these works see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 510. An interesting report by the Chief Inspector of Water Supply on the position and prospects of irrigation in Victoria will be found in an Appendix to Vol. II. of the issue for 1892.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 508.

‡ See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., page 500. For population, rateable property, &c., of Mildura Shire, see Vol. I., p. 76.

£416,888; they supply a population of 53,068, who possess property of the annual rateable value of £310,000. The amount of loans authorized to be advanced to these bodies was £797,462, of which £774,621* had been advanced up to the 30th June, 1894. The interest due, but remaining unpaid at that date, was £58,885. Of the total amount, £29,748 was due on account of only two trusts.

Waterworks under Government.

1290. Prior to the constitution of the Waterworks Trusts, extensive works for the storage and supply of water for domestic, mining, and, to a limited extent, for irrigation purposes had been constructed by the Government and by Local Bodies in various parts of the colony. The principal of these, however—the Yan Yean Waterworks—has been transferred to the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works. The following table contains a list of such of the works continued under Government control in 1893–4; also a statement of the estimated storage capacity, and the total cost of each scheme:—

WATERWORKS UNDER GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

Town or District.	Reservoir or Source of Supply.		Cost.
	Where Situated.	Storage Capacity in Gallons.	
COLIBAN SCHEME.			£
Taradale ...	Malmsbury	3,255,000,000	
	Taradale	65,000	
Castlemaine and Chewton	Expedition Pass ...	120,000,000	
	Red Hill	1,250,000	
	Old Post Office Hill ...	2,000,000	
	Barker's Creek ...	629,135,000	
	Specimen Gully ...	2,618.000	
Fryerstown	Crocodile Gully ...	5,407,000	
Maldon	Green Gully ...	1,500,000	
Bendigo ...	Big Hill	68,000,000	
	Big Hill Tank ...	300,000	
	Crusoe Valley ...	320,000,000	1,069,254
	New Chum Tank ...	23,000	
	Solomon's Gully ...	1,250,000	
Bendigo District	Spring Gully ...	150,000,000	
	Upper Grassy Flat ...	58,860,000	
	Lower Grassy Flat ...	26,800,000	
Eaglehawk	Sparrow Hawk ...	1,500,000	
Raywood ...	Lightning Hill ...	7,000,000	
	Raywood	2,500,000	
Sebastian	Sebastian	239,200	
Lockwood and Marong ...	Green Gully ...	3,500,000	
GEELONG AND SUBURBS	Upper Stony Creek ...	354,000,000	
	Lower Stony Creek ...	143,000,000	
	Anakie (pipe head) ...	900,000	357,832
	Lovely Banks ...	6,000,000	
	Newtown Tank ...	500,000	
	Total	5,161,347,200	1,427,086

* Including liabilities transferred, £51,377.

1291. In 1891 the waterworks for the supply of the City of Melbourne and suburbs, embracing an area of 98,900 acres, with a population, on the 5th April, 1891, of 477,891, and rateable property of the annual value of about £6,600,000, were transferred to the control of the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.* The sources of supply are the Yan Yean Reservoir in which are stored the waters of the eastern branch of the Plenty River and Jack's Creek, from the southern slopes of the Great Dividing Range, and those of Wallaby and Silver Creeks, brought over the range in an aqueduct from the northern slopes. These streams are collected in the Toorourrong Reservoir, and taken thence in a pitched channel to the Yan Yean Reservoir. And secondly, the Maroondah aqueduct, which conveys water from the Maroondah River, the Graceburn, and Donnelly's Creek to Melbourne, but without at present any provision for storing the surplus winter waters thereof, except the small service reservoirs in the suburbs at Preston, Essendon, Caulfield, Kew, and Surrey Hills. By means of these systems Melbourne is provided with an ample supply of pure water at a high pressure. The Yan Yean is an artificial lake situated 22 miles from the city, 602 feet above sea level. It covers an area of 1,360 acres, or rather more than two square miles, and has a drainage area of 56,000 acres. The total length of aqueduct and mains is 244 miles, and of reticulation pipes (under 12-inch diameter) 1,059 miles. The storage capacity of the main reservoir is 6,400 million gallons, and of the eight subsidiary reservoirs 107 million gallons.†

Melbourne Waterworks.

1292. The total expenditure to the 30th June, 1894, on the construction of the Melbourne Waterworks was £3,638,638. The gross revenue received since the opening of the works at the end of 1857‡ has amounted to £3,713,539, whilst the expenses of maintenance and management amounted to only £533,034, and interest to £1,325,566. During 1893–4 the revenue received amounted to £177,120 as against £189,018 in the previous year; and the expenditure on maintenance and management (exclusive of repayments) to £36,814, as against £38,302 in the previous year. The net revenue in 1893–4 was thus £140,306, being equivalent to 3·88 per cent. of the mean capital cost,§

Revenue and expenditure of Melbourne Waterworks.

* For particulars of the constitution of the Board, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49.
† For particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 376.
‡ Although the works were commenced in 1853, they were not opened until the 31st December, 1857.
§ Or the mean of the capital cost at the beginning and end of the year.

as compared with £150,716, or 4·20 per cent., in 1892–3. A reference to a previous table* will show that the loans raised (£2,389,934) for the construction of the works now bear an average nominal rate of only 3·93 per cent. The aggregate net profit up to the end of 1893–4, after paying all interest and expenses, has amounted to £1,854,939.†

Coliban scheme.

1293. The Coliban Scheme provides water for domestic and mining purposes, as well as for irrigation to a limited extent, to the Bendigo and Castlemaine districts. The chief reservoir of this scheme, which is near Malmsbury, has a capacity of 3,255 million gallons. The cost of the works to the 30th June, 1894, was £1,069,254; whilst the gross revenue during the year 1893–4 was £23,112; and the expense of maintenance and supervision, £9,247. The net revenue was thus £13,865, being equivalent to 1·296 per cent. of the capital cost, as compared with £12,013, or 1·123 per cent., in 1892–3. The deficiency in 1893–4, after allowing interest on the capital cost at the rate of 4½ per cent., was £34,251.

Geelong Water-works.

1294. The Geelong Waterworks provide water for domestic supply to Geelong and suburbs. The chief storage works in this scheme are the Upper and Lower Stony Creek reservoirs, having a capacity of 497 million gallons, and the whole scheme has cost up to the 30th June, 1894, £357,832. The gross revenue for 1893–4 was £10,666, and the cost of maintenance, £2,891. The net revenue was thus £7,775, or 2·173 per cent. of the capital cost, as against £7,935, or 2·221 per cent. in 1892–3. After allowing interest on capital at 4½ per cent., the deficiency for 1893–4 was £8,417.

Gold-fields reservoirs.

1295. There are 22 gold-fields reservoirs, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 450 million gallons, the largest, at Beaufort, containing about 86 million gallons. These cost £57,172, and were originally constructed by the Government chiefly for mining purposes. They are for the most part leased to municipal councils at a nominal rental, but it appears that, in many cases, those bodies do not keep them in proper repair. The question of the sale of the works to the municipalities has been under the consideration of Parliament.

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* See table following paragraph 321 *ante*.

† The balance in hand on 30th June, 1894, was only £77,562.

1296. Prior to the establishment of Waterworks Trusts, advances were made from the Government loan account to various municipalities to enable them to construct waterworks for their respective districts—the principal to be gradually repaid into a sinking fund. The number of such municipalities was 22, which possessed 21 reservoirs, having a total capacity of nearly 1,578 million gallons, as well as other sources of supply. The expenditure from loans on these works was £677,753, of which £605,296 remained unpaid on the 30th June, 1894. The works supply a population of about 77,600; the chief of these reservoirs are those at Ballarat, now under the Ballarat Water Commission, having an aggregate capacity of nearly 842 million gallons. The Gong Gong reservoir alone contains 427 million gallons; the Beechworth reservoir at Lake Kerferd, 191 million gallons; the Clunes reservoir at Newlyn, 207 million gallons; and the Talbot reservoir at Evansford, 200 million gallons.

Waterworks under Local Bodies.

1297. By the following summary of the total storage capacity of reservoirs, and the total cost of these and other works for the conservation of water referred to in the foregoing tables and paragraphs, it is shown that the former amounts to over fourteen thousand million gallons, and the latter to nearly six and a half millions sterling :—

Capacity and cost of reservoirs.

CAPACITY OF RESERVOIRS AND COST OF WATERWORKS SCHEME.

(*Exclusive of National and other Irrigation Works.*)

Waterworks under—	Storage Capacity of Reservoirs.	Cost of Schemes.
Government—	Gallons.	£
Coliban	4,656,947,200	1,069,254
Geelong	504,400,000	357,832
Gold-fields	492,000,000	59,653
Metropolitan Board of Works	6,507,000,000	3,585,590
Local Bodies	1,578,000,000	688,081
Waterworks Trusts—		
Urban Works*	297,000,000	797,462
Rural „	†	
Total	14,035,347,200	6,557,872

1298. The total amount of loans outstanding on the 30th June, 1893, borrowed by the Government for Water Supply and Irrigation, was close on £7,200,000, of which about £4,700,000 has been re-lent

Government loans for Waterworks.

* Inclusive of works in progress. See also paragraph 1289, *ante*.
† Rural works consist mainly of weirs, dams, and tanks.

to various corporations. The following are the amounts raised for various purposes, the net proceeds already advanced or expired, and the balances unexpired :—

GOVERNMENT LOANS FOR WATER WORKS TO 30TH JUNE, 1893.—(EXCLUSIVE OF LOANS REDEEMED.)

Purposes to which Applied.	Nominal Amount Raised.	Net Proceeds.		
		Total.	Advanced or Expended.	Balance Unexpended.
Loans to—	£	£	£	£
Board of Works, Metropolitan	2,389,934	2,352,342	2,352,292	50
Municipalities	689,868	678,062	677,752	310
Water Works Trusts ...	2,446,710	2,393,640	754,514	-5,117*
Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts			870,636	
National Irrigation Works ...			773,607	
Grants to Waterworks Trusts ...	103,101	100,000	97,558	2,442
Other Works under Government control	1,544,706	1,562,793	1,528,703	34,090
Total	7,174,319	7,086,837	7,055,062	31,775

NOTE.—This statement is only approximate.

Rainfall in Victoria, 1893.

1299. According to information furnished by the Department of Water Supply, the average rainfall over the whole surface of Victoria during the year 1893 was 30·39 inches, representing a volume of water of about 42 cubic miles, that for 1892 and 1891 being about 36, and that for 1890 about 40 cubic miles respectively. The lowest and highest monthly averages for the year were :—February, ·20 inch; May, 5·16 inches.

Water consumption in Melbourne, 1892-3.

1300. The following is the average daily consumption of water for all purposes for each month of the last two years in the water district of Melbourne and suburbs. According to the experience of the last year, the consumption rises steadily and rapidly from a minimum in June to a maximum in January or February (September being the only exception) and then falls again in like manner. In 1893 the mean daily consumption per head for the whole year was 56·41 gallons, varying from 40·04 gallons in July to 79·41 gallons in December.

* Net Debit Balance.

Daily Average Consumption of Water in Melbourne and Suburbs, 1892 and 1893.

Month.	1892.	1893.
	Gallons.	Gallons.
January	30,973,228	29,022,545
February	30,073,148	30,824,964
March	26,255,232	30,604,003
April	21,486,663	23,385,284
May	20,323,734	20,321,065
June	18,099,934	20,923,796
July	18,957,184	17,273,423
August	19,961,269	18,110,390
September ...	19,492,298	19,881,398
October	22,360,872	21,938,770
November	25,294,888	25,454,528
December	28,450,395	34,254,075
Mean for year ...	23,477,404	24,332,853

NOTE.—The maximum consumption for one day in 1893 was 43,214,000 gallons, and the minimum 11,500,000 gallons.

1301. The average daily consumption of water per head throughout the year in the districts reached by the water supply of Melbourne and suburbs is 49 gallons, or more than the average daily consumption in nine, and less than in ten, of the following towns :— Water consumption in towns.

Water Consumption in various Towns.

	Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).		Average daily consumption of water, per head (gallons).
Rome	160	Melbourne	49
Marseilles	158	Auckland	44
Washington	143	Paris	36
Chicago	102	London	31
Ottawa	102	Sydney	25
Wellington	80*	Dresden	15
Boston	73	Naples	15
Dunedin	64†	Berlin	13
New York	61	Madrid	3
Hobart	60	Calcutta	2‡

1302. In the original scheme for the disposal of the sewage of the metropolis, drawn up by Mr. Mansergh, it was recommended that the sewage should be conveyed to two pumping stations, wherefrom it was to be forced to high levels and to be allowed to flow by gravitation to two sewage farms situated on the opposite coasts of Port Phillip Bay. The capital cost of the scheme was calculated to be £5,030,800 within the first eight years, and the ultimate Mansergh's sewerage scheme for Melbourne.

* Deducting the quantity used for business purposes, the quantity for domestic purposes only is about 65 gallons.

† In 1884 it was as high as 91 gallons, the reduction being due to the use of the "waterphone."

‡ The residents of Calcutta, and probably also of other towns situated on the banks of rivers, use river water in addition to that derived from the house supply. Rain water is also largely used where such supply is limited.

cost to be £5,816,500; it was expected that it would take five years to execute the main works, and at least eight years to completely sewer the whole district. For the eighth year the gross annual charge, including an allowance of £214,481 for repayment of principal and interest at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in 50 years (viz., £176,078 towards interest, and £38,403 in reduction of principal) was set down at £249,303, towards which at least £81,140 (equivalent to the net profit in 1888–9*) would, it was expected, be defrayed from the water revenue, leaving a net charge of £168,163 to be provided for from the proceeds of a rate of 5·29d. in the £1 levied on all rateable property, which it was assumed would steadily increase at the rate of $2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum, commencing with £5,806,521 in 1888. It was also estimated that after the payment of the principal in the time stated, the water revenue would alone be sufficient to pay the whole of the working cost. It was calculated that the rate levied would probably never exceed 5·29d. in the £1 for the main works only; but this rate does not cover the cost of sewers in yards, passages, and public right-of-ways, which would represent an additional rate of 1·13d. in the £1 on the rateable value of 1898. For all purposes Mr. Mansergh considered that the maximum rate would be 7·52d. in 1898.

Modified scheme adopted by Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works.

1303. Since Mr. Mansergh's report, however, circumstances have considerably altered. Instead of it being possible to raise loans at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., assumed in the report, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. has to be paid; the annual surplus from water revenue, moreover, has dwindled from £81,140* in 1888–9 to £30,600 in 1893–4, and will probably fall still lower; and, although the number of tenements has risen from 85,167 to 109,050, the value of rateable property had fallen from £5,800,000 in 1888 to £5,187,515 in 1894, whilst the annual rate of increase of such property assumed by Mr. Mansergh—$2\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.—can now no longer be relied on. Considerations such as these induced the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works†—under whose direction the works are being carried out—to considerably modify the original scheme, although adopting generally the principal recommendations. Accordingly it has been decided to provide eventually for a population of 1,000,000 in 30 years instead of 1,700,000 in 50 years, and to curtail the provision for rain water to a minimum consistent with sanitary efficiency, thus enabling the carrying capacity of the sewers to be reduced from 50 to 30 cubic feet of sewage matter per head per

* According to statements issued by the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, the net revenue from Water Supply, after paying interest and expenses, was £103,750 in this year; whilst the average for the three years ended with 1888-9 was £95,000, so that Mansergh's figures were well below the mark.

† For particulars of the constitution and functions of the Board, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 49.

diem, by which means, moreover, the sewers will be more easily maintained in a good sanitary condition during their early history; to concentrate all the sewage over one farm instead of two, for which purpose a block of 8,847 acres of red loamy soil averaging 30 feet overlying basalt has been purchased near the Werribee River; also to have one pumping station and one outfall sewer instead of two. By these modifications it is estimated that a total saving of £1,500,000 will be effected in the capital cost at the outset. The following are the estimates of the cost of the original and the modified scheme for the year 1898, when, it is assumed, the district will be completely sewered; also the Board's estimate of the ultimate cost:—

RELATIVE ESTIMATES OF COSTS OF METROPOLITAN SEWERAGE SCHEMES.

Item.	Mansergh's "M" Scheme to—	Board's Modified Scheme to—	
	1898.	1898.	1919.
	£	£	£
Main Sewers	2,199,714	1,839,694	1,839,694
Pumping Stations ...	300,000	200,000	700,000
Rising Mains	83,456	100,000	200,000
Outfalls	1,169,286	250,000	350,000
Ventilation	45,000	45,000	45,000
Flushing Chambers ...	45,000	45,000	45,000
Screening Apparatus ...	10,000	10,000	10,000
Local Sewers	559,721	559,721	559,721
Farm Preparation ...	72,550	72,550	133,750
Farm Channels ...	88,000	88,000	168,416
	4,572,727	3,209,965	4,051,581
Contingencies ...	457,273	320,996	405,158
Total ...	5,030,000*	3,530,961	4,456,739

Board's resources and annual cost as compared with Mansergh's scheme.

1304. The district over which the Board exercises control consists of 18 cities, towns, and boroughs, and 6 shires, embracing a total area of 83,860† acres, and containing an estimated population on the 31st December, 1893, of 431,357 inhabitants. The annual value of rateable property in the district in 1894 was £5,187,515 (of which about £843,459 represents vacant land formerly not taxed for water supply purposes), which, at 1s. in the £1, the maximum rate the Board is empowered to levy in any one year, would yield a revenue of £259,370. Although the Board has effected a saving of £3,160,000 in the capital cost to 1900, there will, owing to the altered circumstances already referred to, be a saving of only about £27,000 in the annual charge, if

* The exact amount was £5,030,800. The ultimate cost in 1939 was estimated at £5,816,509.

† Exclusive of 18,240 acres in the Greensborough riding of Heidelberg shire, which is practically outside the district.

allowance be made for the fact that no provision is made in the Board's estimates for the redemption of loans. The annual charge to ratepayers for interest and expenses alone will be £163,250, equivalent to about 7½d. in the £1, whereas the cost of dealing with night-soil under existing arrangements is only about £70,400. The additional cost of connecting the houses with the sewers will be about £12 each on the average, to be defrayed by the householders. It is considered that when all the work is completed that a general rate of 8d. in the £1 on the valuation of 1894 will be required to meet the cost of interest, maintenance, and management. The following is a comparison of the two estimates:—

ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF SEWERAGE AT END OF CENTURY.

	1. Mansergh's Scheme. (1898.)	2. Board's Scheme. (1900.)
Capital Cost.		
Principal works	£5,030,800	
Sewering existing yards, passages, and public rights-of-way ...	841,485	£3,530,961
Purchase of all lands and easements required	819,145	
Total	£6,691,430	£3,530,961
Annual Cost.		
Interest	£234,200 (3½%)	£158,850 (4½%)
Redemption of principal ...	51,080	...
Working expenses	34,822	32,000
	£320,102	£190,850
Less—Water revenue ...	81,140	30,000
Charge to ratepayers ...	£238,962	£160,850*
Charge per £1 of annual value of rateable property in 1894 (£5,187,515)† ...	11d.‡	7½d.

Expenditure on sewerage to date.

1305. To enable it to commence the works, the Board has raised loans amounting to £2,584,000,§ at 4, 4½, and 5 per cent. The total amount it is authorized to borrow is £5,000,000, exclusive of Government loans amounting to £2,389,934, which were originally contracted by the Government but taken over by the Board. The expenditure on the construction of sewerage works to the 30th June, 1894, was £793,491, of which £52,700 was for surveys, £209,700 farm purchase and preparation, £272,000 outfall sewer, £74,100 rising mains, £24,700 pumping stations, £69,600 main sewers, and £3,500 reticulation sewers.

* Exclusive of any provision for the redemption of loans, equivalent to about £19,780 (at 4½ per cent.).

† Assuming the rateable value of property to stand at the same value in 1898 and 1900 as it did in 1894 to allow for any stagnation that might take place. Exclusive of vacant land, the charge would be 13d. and 9d. respectively.

‡ Or about 8¾d. if no provision were made for redemption of loans. Mr. Mansergh's original calculation was only 7·52d., being based on a rateable value of £7,618,080, which is what the value would be assuming an increase at the rate of 2¾ per cent. per annum between 1888 (when it stood at £5,806,521) and 1898. As a matter of fact, however, the value in 1894 (£5,187,515) was even less than in 1888.

§ See also paragraphs 386 and 387 *ante*.

1306. Throughout Victoria, the duration of leases of farms from private persons was returned in 1893–4 as averaging from 2 to 6 years, the extreme figures being 1 year and 10 years. The average rental of agricultural land per acre was stated to be from 6s. 3d. to 18s. 6d., the extreme figures being 2s. and 50s. The average rental of pastoral land per acre was stated to be from 2s. 2d. to 7s. 6d., the extreme figures being 1s. and 18s. It may be mentioned that 3s. 6d. per annum for as much land as will carry one sheep to the acre is considered a fair rental; thus land capable of carrying two sheep to the acre ought to be let for 7s. per acre per annum.* Leases and rental of farms.

1307. Each collector of statistics is required to furnish a statement of the prices of the principal articles of agricultural produce in his district at the time he makes his rounds. The prices, being those prevailing in the place where the crops are grown, are generally lower than those obtaining in Melbourne, which are quoted at the end of Part Interchange, *ante*. The following is an average deduced from the returns of all the districts during each of the last 25 years :— Prices of agricultural products.

PRICES OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE, 1870 TO 1894.

During February and March.	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Hay.	Potatoes.	Turnips.	Mangolds.
	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per bushel.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.	per ton.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1870 ...	4 3	3 7	4 0	4 10	77	75 0	...	40 0
1871 ...	5 4	3 9	4 11	5 3	76	70 0	...	36 0
1872 ...	4 8	2 11½	3 6¼	4 2	64	65 6	...	28 1
1873 ...	4 9	3 5	4 1	3 10	81	67 4	...	24 5
1874 ...	5 9	5 6	5 3	5 9	88	118 3	...	31 4
1875 ...	4 5	4 3	4 6	4 8	89	89 0	...	28 0
1876 ...	4 7	3 3	3 10	4 8	82	87 0	...	23 8
1877 ...	5 10	3 7	3 10	4 4	93	114 0	...	31 6
1878 ...	5 1	4 6	4 4	5 4	87	115 0	...	37 3
1879 ...	4 2	3 6	4 1	4 2	75	92 4	...	25 6
1880 ...	4 0½	2 3½	4 8	3 6½	63	69 11	...	24 11
1881 ...	4 1¾	2 3	4 11¼	5 0	60	46 3	...	24 0
1882 ...	5 0	3 3	3 6	5 4	76	70 0	...	25 4
1883 ...	4 9	3 1	4 1	4 7	81	75 4	...	30 5
1884 ...	3 8	2 8	3 6	4 8	67	74 8	35 5	29 5
1885 ...	3 4	3 0	3 6	4 5	74	80 0	40 0	34 0
1886 ...	3 10	2 10	3 3	4 1	74	100 0	48 6	24 6
1887 ...	3 9	2 9	3 3	4 4	73	80 0	54 0	28 4
1888 ...	3 4	2 7	3 6	4 2	59	65 0	27 0	24 0
1889 ...	4 7	3 10	4 2	4 10	102	163 2	46 6	30 7
1890 ...	3 8	2 10	3 2	4 1	62	83 4	58 3	28 5
1891 ...	3 5	2 4	2 9	3 6	55	77 10	32 6	28 7
1892 ...	4 1	2 2	2 9	3 5	54	64 9	41 3	28 0
1893 ...	2 11¼	1 10½	2 9¾	3 5	46	65 5	35 8	27 9
1894 ...	1 11¼	1 5¼	3 1¼	2 6½	33	55 5	34 9	23 1

* In certain parts of the colony, where the soil is of specially good quality—especially in the Western District—much higher rentals have sometimes been obtained.

Prices of agricultural produce, 1893-4 and previous years.

1308. The prices of all crops were much lower in 1894 than even the exceptionally low prices that prevailed in 1893. Thus the prices of wheat, oats, maize, hay, and mangolds were the lowest during the whole period; the price of potatoes was lower than in any previous year except 1881; and the price of turnips was lower on only two previous occasions since 1883. The price of barley, however, was higher than in any year since 1890.

Years of highest and lowest prices.

1309. It will be observed that the price of wheat was highest in 1877, that of oats, barley, and maize in 1874, that of turnips in 1890, that of mangolds in 1870, and that of hay and potatoes in 1889; also, that the price of wheat, oats, maize, hay, and mangolds was lowest in 1894, that of barley in 1891 and 1892, that of potatoes in 1881, and that of turnips in 1888.

Price of wheat in London.

1310. The wholesale price of wheat per Imperial quarter* in London during 1893 varied from about 24s. 10d. in March to 27s. 7d. in October—the average for the year being 26s. 4d. The fall in price in 1893 and 1894 was phenomenal, for whereas the average exceeded 30s. in 1890, and was as high as 37s. in 1891, it fell to below 27s. in 1893, and to as low as 18s. 6d. in October, 1894. In 1889 the price was the lowest recorded since 1761, when it was 26s. 9d.,† but in 1893 it was even lower than in 1761, and in 1894 lower still. The following statement of the average *Gazette* prices (wholesale) during the four years ended with 1893 has been taken from an official source,‡ and that of the average price in the first ten months of 1894 has been taken from the London *Statist*:—

AVERAGE PRICE PER QUARTER OF WHEAT IN LONDON.

Month.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
January	30 1	32 8	35 4	26 3	26 4
February	29 9	32 3	32 6	25 9	25 8
March	29 9	33 10	32 11	24 10	24 3
April	29 10	38 3	31 2	25 1	24 7
May	32 2	40 4	31 5	26 8	24 8
June	32 8	39 9	30 1	27 1	23 11
July	33 8	38 6	29 2	26 7	24 4
August	36 1	39 9	29 7	26 2	24 5
September	32 11	38 5	28 11	26 3	21 6
October	30 11	35 0	28 2	27 7	18 6
November	32 3	37 10	28 1	27 3	...
December	32 3	37 6	26 3	26 8	...
The Year ...	31 11	37 0	30 3	26 4	...

* The Imperial quarter is equal to 8 bushels.
† See Supplement to *The Statist* for 1887.
‡ Giffen's Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom, 1878 to 1893.

1311. Another official authority * gives the highest, lowest, and average *Gazette* price of wheat, barley, and oats in England and Wales as follows, during each of the twelve years ended with 1892 :— Price of wheat, barley, and oats in England

AVERAGE PRICE OF WHEAT, BARLEY, AND OATS IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

Year.	Average Price per Quarter.								
	Wheat.			Barley.			Oats.		
	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.	Highest Weekly.	Lowest Weekly.	The Year.
	s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
1881	52 2	40 9	45 4	35 8	26 11	31 11	24 6	19 5	21 9
1882	51 3	39 2	45 1	36 11	25 10	31 2	25 9	19 1	21 10
1883	43 10	39 0	41 7	35 0	25 6	31 10	24 1	19 1	21 5
1884	39 0	30 5	35 9	32 8	27 1	30 8	23 5	18 10	20 3
1885	38 1	30 2	32 10	32 6	24 10	30 2	23 6	18 1	20 7
1886	33 11	29 0	31 1	29 7	22 4	26 7	21 4	16 7	19 0
1887	36 4	28 5	32 6	29 7	20 5	25 4	17 9	14 7	16 3
1888	38 1	30 0	31 11	32 5	18 8	27 10	20 9	15 5	16 9
1889	31 2	27 11	29 10	31 3	19 5	25 10	20 6	16 2	17 9
1890	36 6	29 8	31 11	32 3	22 6	28 8	20 5	17 3	18 7
1891	41 8	32 3	37 0	31 3	24 4	28 2	22 4	17 6	20 0
1892	36 4	25 8	30 3	29 5	21 1	26 2	22 2	16 3	19 10

1312. The value of the principal agricultural products raised in Victoria during the year ended 1st March, 1894, may be estimated at $5\frac{1}{4}$ millions sterling. The following table shows the means whereby such an estimate is arrived at :— Value of agricultural produce.

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,† 1893–4.

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.				Estimated Value.
				£ *s.* *d.*	£
Wheat	15,255,200	bushels	@	0 1 $11\frac{1}{4}$	1,477,847
Oats	4,951,371	"	@	0 1 $5\frac{1}{4}$	355,880
Barley	1,033,861	"	@	0 3 $1\frac{1}{4}$	160,464
Other cereals	1,239,529	"	@	0 1 10	113,623
Grass and clover seed ...	26,252	"	@	0 4 0	5,250
Potatoes	144,708	tons	@	2 15 5	400,962
Onions	10,199	"	@	3 5 0	33,147
Chicory	224	"	@	10 0 0	2,240
Other root crops	26,376	"	@	1 5 0	32,970
Hay	503,355	"	@	1 13 1	832,633

* Report on the Agricultural Returns of Great Britain issued from the Privy Council Office.

† For a summary of the estimated value of agricultural produce during a series of years, see table "Value of Agricultural, Pastoral, and Mining Produce," *post.*

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE,* 1893–4—*continued.*

Name of Crop.	Gross Produce and Price.					Estimated Value.
			£	*s.*	*d.*	£
Green forage	240,835 acres	@	1	10	0	361,252
Tobacco	8,952 cwt.	@	2	16	0	25,066
Grapes, not made into wine...	128,820 "	@	0	10	0	64,410
Raisins	1,005,460 lbs.	@	0	0	9	37,705
Currants	23,778 "	@	0	0	4½	446
Wine	1,490,184 gallons	@	0	3	0	223,528
Hops	5,684 cwt.	@	4	15	0	26,999
Other crops	769 acres	@	9	0	0	6,921
Garden and orchard produce	42,463 "	@	25	0	0	1,061,575
	Total					£5,222,918

Agricultural products of United States.

1313. Some idea of the sources of the agricultural wealth of the United States may be formed from the following statement of the Foreign exports of agricultural products for 1891–2. The figures have been derived from the Report for August, 1892, of the Statistician to the United States Department of Agriculture :—

AGRICULTURAL EXPORTS OF UNITED STATES, 1891–2.
(000's omitted).

Articles.	Value.†	Articles.	Value.†
	£		£
Animal—		Vegetable—*continued.*	
Living	7,299,	Fruit and Nuts ...	1,325,
Beef and Mutton ...	6,008,	Hops	484,
Pork Products... ...	17,023,	Oil Cake	1,943,
Animal Matters ...	1,829,	Seeds (chiefly linseed)...	1,250,
Milk, Cheese, Butter ...	2,072,	Tobacco	4,134,
Oleomargarine... ...	1,841,	Vegetables	380,
Wool	6,	Wine	88,
Vegetable—			
Wheat, Flour, and Biscuit	47,507,	Others	1,193,
Corn and Meal ...	8,502,		
Oats and Meal	880,	Total Agricultural Exports	158,744,
Rye and Flour ...	2,291,		
Cotton and Cotton Seed Oil	52,689,	All Exports ...	203,146,

Principal agricultural exports from United States.

1314. It will be observed that cotton and wheat form nearly two-thirds of the agricultural exports of the United States, and living animals and meat (especially pork products) nearly one-fifth ; whilst of other articles, corn and tobacco are the most important ; but that wool and wine are exported to an insignificant extent. Exports of agricultural products formed over 78 per cent. of the total exports.

* See footnote (†) on previous page.
† Originally given in dollars, which have been converted into sterling on the assumption that a dollar is equal to 4s.

1315. The following figures, showing the annual value of agricultural produce in some of the principal countries of the world, have been re-arranged from those contained in a table published in the report of the United States Department of Agriculture for the month of April, 1890*:— Value of agricultural produce in various countries.

ANNUAL VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	Millions of £.
United States	604
Russia	509
Germany	456
France	444
Austria	322
United Kingdom	266
Italy	178
Spain	136
Australia	76
Canada	58
Argentine Republic	19⅕

1316. The standard weight of crops in Victoria is reckoned to be 60 lbs. to the bushel for wheat, 40 lbs. for oats, 50 lbs. for barley, and 56 lbs. for maize. The actual weight, however, differs in different districts. The wheat, during 1893–4, ranged from 56 lbs. to 66 lbs.; oats, from 38 lbs. to 50 lbs.; barley, from 48 lbs. to 56 lbs.; and maize, from 40 lbs. to 70 lbs. In the same year, taking the districts as a whole, the average weight per bushel of wheat was 61 lbs.; of oats, 41 lbs.; of barley, 51 lbs.; and of maize, 57 lbs. Specific weight of crops.

1317. The following figures show the average rates paid for agricultural labour in the last two years. Rations are allowed in all cases in addition to the wages quoted, except in the case of threshers, hop-pickers, and maize-pickers :— Rates of agricultural labour.

RATES OF AGRICULTURAL LABOUR,† 1893 AND 1894.

Description of Labour.	1892–3.		1893–4.	
	s.	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Ploughmen, per week	19	3	17	0
Farm labourers, „	16	7	15	0
Married couples, „	24	5	22	0
Females—Dairymaids „	11	2	9	11
„ Others „	10	6	8	10
Mowers, „	26	9	23	9
„ per acre	5	2	5	0
Reapers, per week	29	8	24	6
„ per acre	9	3	8	5
Threshers, per bushel (without rations) ...	0	6	0	6
Hop-pickers, „ „ ...	0	3	0	3¼
Maize-pickers, per bag „ ...	0	5	0	4

* Page 168.
† See also table of Wages at the end of Part "Interchange," *ante*.

Plant and improvements on farms.

1318. The values of farming plant and improvements were returned as follow for the year under review and the previous one :—

STEAM ENGINES, IMPLEMENTS, AND IMPROVEMENTS ON FARMS, 1893 AND 1894.

——	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£
Value of farming implements and machines ...	2,780,242	2,600,628
„ improvements on farms	15,174,962	14,478,558

Machine labour.

1319. The following figures, which have been obtained by means of averages struck from the returns of the collectors in all the districts, show the rates paid for machine labour in the last three years :—

MACHINE LABOUR, 1892 TO 1894.

Average Rates paid for—		1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Machine reaping, per acre	With binding ...	7 8	6 11	6 6
	Without binding	4 7	4 6	4 2
„ mowing, „		4 3	4 1	3 9
„ threshing, per 100 bushels—				
With winnowing		17 9	17 8	14 8
Without winnowing		12 7	14 4	12 5

Live stock, 1891 and 1894.

1320. Information as to the numbers of live stock kept was obtained at the recent census, and these are compared in the following table with the numbers for March, 1894, brought on since the census by means of estimates furnished by the municipal authorities ; a considerable increase appears to have taken place in the numbers of milch cows, sheep, and pigs :—

LIVE STOCK, 1891 AND 1894.

Period.	Horses.	Cattle.			Sheep.	Pigs.
		Milch Cows.	Exclusive of Milch Cows.	Total.		
5th April, 1891 (enumerated)	436,469	395,192	1,387,689	1,782,881	12,692,843	282,457
March, 1894 (estimated)	436,903	431,962	1,385,329	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
Increase ...	434	36,770	−2,360	34,410	405,882	45,705

Goats, asses, and mules.

1321. Besides the live stock returned, as shown in the table, 44,482 goats, 139 asses, and 224 mules were enumerated at the census of 1891.

1322. There are now in Victoria 5 horses, 21 head of cattle, 149 sheep, and 4 pigs, or, taking the different kinds together, 179 head of stock of these descriptions, large and small, to the square mile. At the census of 1891 there were 5 horses, 20 head of cattle, 144 sheep, and 3 pigs, or, altogether, 172 head of stock to the square mile.* Stock per square mile.

1323. The following is a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the various Australasian Colonies, according to the returns of 1893–4 :— Live stock in Australasian Colonies.

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893–4.†

Colony.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
New South Wales ...	481,399	2,155,500	56,980,688	240,860
Queensland	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
South Australia‡ ...	200,481	660,831	7,335,194	88,220
Western Australia ...	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233
Total	1,594,264	11,500,569	98,332,264	751,561
Tasmania	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,592
New Zealand	211,040	885,305	19,380,360	308,812
Grand Total ...	1,836,891	12,555,015	119,247,671	1,111,965

1324. It is estimated that one horse or one head of cattle consumes as much grass as ten sheep. Reducing the stock of these kinds to a common standard so far as their food-consuming capabilities are concerned, the following numbers are obtained for the different colonies:— Equivalent of live stock in sheep in each colony.

	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.
1. Queensland	89,926,355
2. New South Wales	83,349,678
3. Victoria	35,640,665
4. New Zealand	30,343,810
5. South Australia	15,948,314
6. Western Australia	4,415,582
7. Tasmania	3,542,327

1325. Comparing the equivalent numbers with the area of each colony, the following results are arrived at :— Density of live stock in each colony.

1. Victoria had to the square mile the equivalent of 406 sheep.
2. New Zealand „ „ „ 290 „
3. New South Wales „ „ „ 270 „
4. Queensland „ „ „ 135 „
5. Tasmania „ „ „ 134 „
6. South Australia „ „ „ 18 „
7. Western Australia „ „ „ 5 „

* For live stock at various periods since 1851, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 405 to 409.

† The figures for horses and pigs in New Zealand are those returned at the census of 1891.

‡ Including the Northern Territory, which contained 12,815 horses, 237,229 head of cattle, 67,552 sheep, and 1,752 pigs.

Victoria the most heavily stocked colony.

1326. The figures show Victoria to be much more heavily stocked than any of the other Australasian Colonies, and that both it and New Zealand contain more stock to the square mile than New South Wales; also that over the immense territories of South Australia, and especially Western Australia, the proportion of live stock is very small indeed.

Live stock per head in each colony.

1327. If the equivalent numbers should be compared with the populations of the respective colonies, the results would be as follow:—

1. Queensland had to each person living the equivalent of 208 sheep.
2. { Western Australia „ „ „ 68 „
   { New South Wales „ „ „ 68 „
3. South Australia „ „ „ 46 „
4. New Zealand „ „ „ 45 „
5. Victoria „ „ „ 30 „
6. Tasmania „ „ „ 23 „

Live stock in Australia and Australasia.

1328. Taking the sum of the numbers of live stock in all the colonies in the Australian Continent, and adding thereto the numbers in Tasmania and New Zealand, the results are as follow:—

LIVE STOCK IN AUSTRALIA AND AUSTRALASIA, 1893–4.

—	Live Stock reduced to their equivalent in Sheep.		
	Total Number.	Number to the Square Mile.	Number to each Person living.
Australian Continent	229,280,594	78	71
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand	263,166,731	86	65

Live stock in British Possessions.

1329. The live stock in the United Kingdom and any British Possessions, respecting which the information is available, is officially stated to have been as follows in the years named :—

LIVE STOCK IN BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

Possessions.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
The United Kingdom	1893	2,079,587*	11,207,554	31,774,824	3,278,030
Malta	1887	7,171	10,673	14,609	...
Cyprus	1887	45,771	42,873	213,578	...
India†	1887–8	888,039	46,089,178	25,880,571	518,700
Ceylon	1892	4,090	1,004,477	87,028	...
Mauritius ...	1884	12,000	15,000	30,000	30,000
Cape of Good Hope	1892	360,458	1,969,411	16,793,855	225,407
Natal	1891	62,077	694,347	959,246	45,676
Canada	1881–91	1,226,295	4,097,915	3,473,093	1,710,758
Newfoundland ...	1891	6,138	23,822	60,840	32,011
Jamaica	1892	69,057	108,140	15,661	...
Falkland Islands ...	1891	3,824	6,321	667,344	54
Australasia‡ ...	1893–4	1,836,891	12,555,015	119,247,671	1,111,965
Fiji	1893	1,381	10,134	5,082	2,116

* Including only unbroken horses, and horses used solely for agriculture and breeding.
† There are also in India 12 million buffaloes, and nearly 1 million mules. Goats are included with the sheep, as given above.
‡ For particulars relating to each colony, see third folding sheet and Appendix B, *post*.

1330. The following table contains a statement of the number of horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs in the principal Foreign countries. The information has been derived entirely from official documents :— Live stock in Foreign countries.

Live Stock in Foreign Countries.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Year.	Number of—			
		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Europe.					
Austria	1890	1,548,	8,644,	3,187,	3,550,
Belgium	1880	272,	1,383,	365,	646,
Bulgaria	1892	...	...	7,060,	441,
Denmark	1888	376,	1,460,	1,225,	771,
France	1892	2,853,	13,364,	21,504,	6,337,
Germany	1892	3,818,	17,497,	13,775,	12,057,
Greece	...	95,	337,	6,000,	45,
Holland	1891	272,	1,532,	811,	988,
Hungary	1884	1,749,	4,879,	10,595,	4,804,
Italy	1890	720,	5,000,	6,900,	1,800,
Norway	1891	151,	1,005,	1,412,	121,
Portugal	1870	...	625,	2,977,	971,
Roumania	1890	595,	2,520,	5,002,	926,
Roumelia (Eastern) ...	1883	44,	371,	1,859,	107,
Russia (European) ...	1888	19,663,	24,609,	44,465,	9,243,
Servia	1891	163,	819,	2,964,	909,
Spain	1878	310,	2,353,	16,939,	2,349,
Sweden	1891	489,	2,420,	1,345,	655,
Switzerland	1886	98,	1,211,	342,	394,
Asia.					
Japan	1891	1,548,	1,057,	...	...
Java and Madura ...	1890	535,	2,353,	...	...
Russia in Asia ...	1874–83	1,070,	3,716,	10,612,	...
Africa.					
Algeria	1892	358,	1,233,	8,870,	78,
Egypt	1887	21,	462,	958,	...
Orange Free State ...	1890	249,	895,	6,620,	...
America.					
Argentine Republic ...	1893	5,200,	22,000,	80,000,	300,
Brazil	...	...	30,000,	...	...
Costa Rica	1892	77,	346,	3,	...
Guadaloupe	1887	7,	20,	10,	18,
Guatemala	1885	118,	494,	460,	195,
Nicaragua	1884	...	400,	...	...
Paraguay	1891	100,	862,	63,	11,
United States	1894	16,081,	53,096,	45,048,	45,206,
Uruguay	1893	599,	8,690,	23,000,	...
Venezuela	1888	388,	8,476,	5,727,	1,930,

1331. In proportion to population, Australasia has a somewhat larger number of sheep than the Argentine Republic, and a much larger number than any other country except Uruguay ; and a much Live stock per head in various countries.

larger number of cattle and horses than in any countries except the two just named. The following are the proportions in some of the chief grazing countries of the world :—

Live Stock in Proportion to Population in Various Countries.

Country.	Per 100 Inhabitants.		
	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
Uruguay (1893) ...	3,249	1,130	85
Australasia (1893–4) ...	2,931	309	45
Argentine Republic ...	2,796	546	187
Spain	140	19	4
Great Britain	95	29	9
United States (1893) ...	67	79	24
France	65	31	8
Germany	60	38	8
Italy	32	13	4

NOTE.—The figures, except for Australasia, have been taken from the report for May, 1894, of the Statistician to the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Live stock of the world.

1332. The following summary of the live stock of the world was published in February, 1893, by Mr. J. R. Dodge, Statistician to the Department of Agriculture of the United States :—

Live Stock of the World.

(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.	Mules and Asses.	Goats.
Europe	36,483,	104,430,	187,144,	49,164,	3,155,	18,941,
Asia	4,279,	60,847,	39,922,	489,	1,080,	1,647,
Africa	1,239,	6,095,	35,589,	547,	390,	12,567,
North America ...	17,717,	57,887,	51,293,	48,059,	2,392,	45,
South America ...	5,486,	57,610,	96,242,	2,724,	1,666,	2,696,
Australasia (1892–3)*	1,834,	12,447,	121,891,	1,114,	...	116,
Oceania	4,	132,	13,	33,	...	13,
Total ...	67,042,	299,448,	532,094,	102,130,	8,683,	36,025,

Live stock slaughtered.

1333. The numbers of live stock slaughtered in Victoria are furnished by the local bodies, but it is probable the returns do not in every case include the animals slaughtered by private persons, and on farms and stations, and, therefore, that more were really slaughtered than the figures show. The following were the numbers returned for

* Corrected according to colonial returns. Northern Territory of South Australia and Fiji are included.

1892 and 1893, those for the latter year being larger than those for the former in the case of sheep, but smaller in the case of cattle and pigs :—

LIVE STOCK SLAUGHTERED, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Cattle and Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
1892	245,919	2,439,026	178,118
1893	227,043	2,491,867	175,934
Increase ...	...	52,841	...
Decrease ...	18,876	...	2,184

1334. The purposes to which the carcasses of the slaughtered animals were appropriated in 1893 were returned as follow :— Purposes for which stock was slaughtered.

PURPOSES FOR WHICH LIVE STOCK WAS SLAUGHTERED, 1893.

Description of Live Stock.	Numbers Slaughtered for—			
	The Butcher and Private use.	Preserving or Salting.	Boiling down for Tallow or Lard.	Total.
Cattle and Calves ...	226,353	480	210	227,043
Sheep and Lambs ...	2,213,492	91,170	187,205	2,491,867
Pigs	89,974	85,880	80	175,934
Total	2,529,819	177,530	187,495	2,894,844

1335. In the 10 years ended with 1891, the returns show the average number slaughtered annually for preserving and salting to have been of cattle 709, of sheep and lambs 55,570, and of pigs 62,100. These numbers as regards cattle are above, but as regards sheep and pigs are much below, the numbers slaughtered for the same purposes in 1893. Stock slaughtered for preserving.

1336. It is satisfactory to record that in 1893 the value of net exports (*i.e.*, excess of exports over imports) of beef and mutton amounted to £86,100, and that of ham, bacon, and pork to over £8,500, or £34,300 and £6,400 respectively more than in 1892 ; whereas, prior to 1892, there was but a small export of beef and mutton, and a net import of pig products. This was chiefly owing to a large export trade in frozen meat having sprung up since 1890, and a stimulus having been given to the bacon and pork trade in 1893. Moreover, although fresh meats and hams were largely imported in the four years ended with 1892, there was a small balance of the former exported, and the latter Net exports of meats, 1888 to 1893.

was imported only to a slight extent in 1893. On the other hand, the export of preserved and salted meats fell off in 1893. A further marked development of the trade may be looked for—more especially in frozen and preserved meats, ham, bacon, and pork, and poultry and game—the last of which as yet finds no place in the returns. The following are the net exports of each of the last six years :—

NET EXPORT OF MEATS FROM VICTORIA, 1888 TO 1893.*

Year.	Beef and Mutton.				Value of Net Exports of Beef and Mutton.
	Fresh.†	Frozen.	Preserved.	Salted.	
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
1888 ...	222,208	...	382,594	151,872	6,537
1889 ...	-199,360	...	465,168	121,968	1,133
1890 ...	-202,832	...	663,368	73,248	4,993
1891 ...	-973,616	...	796,204	39,200	-2,030
1892 ...	-211,660	1,179,530	1,814,459	76,364	51,768
1893 ...	1,004	5,403,104	676,719	63,728	86,085

Year.	Ham.	Bacon.	Pork, Salted.	Value of Net Exports of Pig Products.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	£
1888 ...	-187,119	148,698	46,368	- 617
1889 ...	-192,146	97,720	-109,088	-6,928
1890 ...	-332,057	66,052	29,680	-9,779
1891 ...	-127,175	56,729	- 56,448	-4,516
1892 ...	- 45,556	96,754	16,652	2,112
1893 ...	- 3,164	242,722	92,928	8,509

Poultry.

1337. The following is a statement of the numbers of the different kinds of poultry kept according to the returns of the censuses of 1881 and 1891 :—

POULTRY, 1881 AND 1891.

Year of Census.	Number of Owners of Poultry.	Geese.	Ducks.	Fowls.	Turkeys.	Pea Fowls.	Guinea Fowls.
1881 ...	97,152	92,654	181,698	2,328,521	153,078	1,701	2,307
1891 ...	142,797	89,145	303,520	3,476,751	216,440	3,423	7,815
Increase ...	45,645	...	121,822	1,148,230	63,362	1,722	5,508
Decrease ...	...	3,509	...	...	...	...	...

* By net export is meant the excess of exports over imports. The reverse of this, or a net import, is indicated wherever a minus (-) sign appears.

† Including fresh pork, which was not separated from other fresh meat in the exports. In 1892, the quantity of fresh pork imported was 5,300 lbs., and in 1893, 2,300 lbs. It is possible, however, that these quantities may have been counterbalanced by corresponding exports.

1338. It may be mentioned that the surplus of exports over imports of poultry in 1893 amounted to 486 heads, but the value of those imported exceeded those exported by £261. There appears to be an opening for the development of a large export trade in poultry to the United Kingdom, and trial shipments have been already made. Exports of poultry.

1339. Besides Victoria, the only Australasian Colonies in which returns of poultry were obtained at the census of 1891 were New South Wales, Western Australia, and New Zealand; in the last named the total number only being returned without reference to kinds. The following is a statement of the numbers in the four colonies referred to:— Poultry in Australasian Colonies.

POULTRY IN FOUR AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Turkeys.	Fowls.	Geese.	Ducks.	Total.
Victoria	216,440	3,476,751	89,145	303,520	4,085,856
New South Wales*...	198,083	2,061,555	70,876	270,837	2,601,351
Western Australia...	2,774	145,682	972	10,585	160,013
New Zealand ...	...	...	...	...	1,790,070

1340. At the census of the Cape of Good Hope, returns were obtained of 67,913 turkeys, 145,630 geese, 2,452,312 fowls and ducks, and 154,880 ostriches. Poultry at the Cape of Good Hope.

1341. The general lambing season in Victoria extends from April to June for merinos, and over June and July for crossbreds; in ordinary seasons shearing commences in the early districts in the beginning of September, and continues to the end of the year, the bulk of the wool being shorn in October and November. By the first week in October the new season's clip is arriving freely in Melbourne and Geelong; the wool sales then begin, and are held almost daily until within about a couple of days of Christmas. They are usually resumed during the second week in January, and continued until about the end of February. From March to September inclusive, small sales of oddments are held intermittently.† Wool season in Victoria.

1342. The quantity of wool produced in Victoria during the year 1893 may be set down as 64,722,420 lbs.,‡ valued at £2,593,107. These figures represent the excess of exports over imports during the year, to which is added the quantity and value of wool used in Victorian Wool produced, 1892 and 1893.

* The Government Statistician of New South Wales says too much reliance must not be placed upon the figures relating to that colony.

† Information furnished by Mr. Edmund Jowett, of the Australian Mortgage Land and Finance Company, Melbourne.

‡ The quantity of *Victorian* wool exported in 1893, according to the Customs returns, was 118,058,274 lbs., or nearly twice as much as the total given above as produced in Victoria. There is no doubt, however, that a considerable quantity of that imported across the border really belongs to Victorian capitalists.—(See footnotes on pages 438 and 439 *ante*.)

woollen mills. In the previous year the quantity produced, similarly estimated, was 80,445,334 lbs., valued at £3,521,704.

Wool produced in Australasian Colonies, 1889 to 1892.

1343. The following is a statement of the quantity and value of wool produced in the various Australasian Colonies in 1892 and the three preceding years. The estimate for each of the other colonies has been made upon the same principle as that for Victoria, viz., by substituting the difference between the imports and the exports for the entry as to the origin of the wool made at the Customs, to which has been added an estimate for the quantity used for manufacturing purposes during each of the years :—

WOOL PRODUCED IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1889 TO 1892.*

Colony.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
QUANTITY.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	56,954,721	55,559,286	76,503,635	80,445,334
New South Wales ...	258,233,636	236,685,713	329,027,828	307,723,393
Queensland ...	59,228,753	55,714,370	81,122,900	105,163,063
South Australia ...	39,352,984	35,869,797	47,087,181	47,506,332
Western Australia ...	9,501,695	6,969,380	8,783,073	8,712,080
Tasmania	6,383,921	9,152,281	9,542,953	8,562,931
New Zealand ...	105,779,923	105,762,060	109,096,326	121,561,824
Total ...	535,435,633	505,712,887	661,163,896	679,674,957
DECLARED VALUE.	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,449,368	2,862,088	3,957,901	3,521,704
New South Wales ...	10,501,664	9,002,229	10,960,820	10,057,378
Queensland ...	2,680,134	2,533,409	3,462,215	4,260,814
South Australia ...	1,354,377	1,297,454	1,545,430	1,443,241
Western Australia ...	395,903	261,325	329,365	326,703
Tasmania	292,770	430,373	429,450	337,918
New Zealand ...	4,213,358	4,348,009	4,323,985	4,539,038
Total ...	21,887,574	20,734,887	25,009,166	24,486,796

Wool produced in each colony.

1344. It appears by the figures that Victoria, in 1892, produced little more than a fourth as much wool as New South Wales, two-thirds as much as New Zealand, and about four-fifths that of Queenslands. She, however, produced almost as much again as South Australia. Western Australia, notwithstanding the immense extent of her territory, produced only the same quantity as the small island of Tasmania. The wool clip in 1892—judging from the net exports in the same year—was larger than in 1891 in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand—especially in the two last named; but smaller in the other colonies, especially in Tasmania.

* For later figures see Table XVIII. in Appendix B, *post.*

1345. The figures also show that the wool produced in the Australasian Colonies in 1892 was more by 18½ million lbs. than in 1891, by 174 million lbs. than in 1890, and by over 144 million lbs. than in 1889; and, further, that the value returned for such wool was lower in 1892 than in 1891 by £522,370, but higher than in 1890 by £3,751,909, and than in 1889 by £2,599,222. Wool produced in four years compared.

1346. According to the Customs returns of the various colonies nearly 643½ million lbs. of wool were exported from the Australasian Colonies direct to other countries during the year 1893, and of this more than four-fifths were sent from the Australian continent. The following are the quantities from each colony given in lbs.:— Exports of Australasian wool, 1893.

EXPORTS OF WOOL FROM AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

(000's omitted.)

Colony.	Lbs.	Colony.	Lbs.
Victoria	149,505,	Tasmania	6,084,
New South Wales ...	251,681,	New Zealand ...	109,577,
Queensland	54,619,		
South Australia ...	61,528,	Grand Total ...	643,467,
Western Australia ...	10,473,		

1347. According to the same returns 75 per cent. of Australasian wool in 1893 was sent to London, 24½ per cent. to the continent of Europe, and small quantities to America, Singapore, Hong Kong, Japan, India, and Mahé. The following are the figures:— Destination of Australasian wool, 1893.

DESTINATION OF AUSTRALASIAN WOOL, 1893.

(000's omitted.)

Country.	Quantity sent thereto.	
	Lbs.	Proportion per cent.
Europe—		
United Kingdom	483,912,	75·20
France	64,609,	10·04
Belgium	51,058,	7·94
Germany	41,840,	6·50
United States	868,	·14
Singapore	853,	·13
Other Countries	327,	·05
Total	643,467,	100·00

1348. The average price per lb. of Victorian wool in 1893, based upon its declared value before leaving this colony, as obtained from the Customs returns of exports, was 7½d. for greasy wool, 12½d. for scoured, and 14d. for washed—whilst the average for the whole was Fall in price of wool.

8¼d., as against 9¾d. in 1892, 10⅜d. in 1891, not quite 10¾d. in 1890, nearly 10½d. in 1889, not quite 10⅛d. in 1888, nearly 10⅝d. in 1887, 11⅜d. in 1886 and 1885, and 12⅞d. in 1884. There was thus a fall in the price as compared with all the previous years named—of 4⅝d. per lb. as compared with 1884, of 3⅛d. per lb. as compared with 1885 and 1886, and from 1½d. to 2½d. as compared with other years. This would depreciate the wool produced in Victoria during 1893 between £405,000 and £674,000 as compared with the average price in the years immediately preceding, by about £843,000 as compared with the average price in 1886 or 1885, and by nearly £1,250,000 as compared with the price in 1884.*

Price of wool in Melbourne.

1349. In the foregoing paragraph, the price given is the average for all descriptions of wool included in the one total, so that it is possible that a variation in the quality or condition may to a certain extent account for the difference in the declared value. The variation in the price of wools of like quality will, however, be readily recognised by means of the figures in the following table, which have been kindly supplied for this work by Messrs. Goldsbrough, Mort, and Co. Limited, Melbourne :—

Average Price per Lb. of Wool (Fleece) in Melbourne, 1885 to 1895.

Year.	Greasy.		Clean.†	
	Merino.	Crossbred.	Fleece Washed.	Scoured.
	d.	*d.*	*d.*	*d.*
1884–5	10½	9	20	19
1885–6	8½	8	16	15
1886–7	10½	9	17	18
1887–8	9½	8	15½	16
1888–9	10½	10	18	17½
1889–90	11½	11	18½	19½
1890–91	10	9	15	16½
1891–2	9	8¾	13½	15
1892–3	8¾	8½	13	14½
1893–4	8½	8¾	13	14½
1894–5	7¾	7	10	12½

NOTE.—These figures cannot be taken as more than an approximate indication of the values of wool, especially in the grease. For instance, the average value of 1893-4 is quoted slightly below that of 1892-3, but allowing for the fact that the 1893 clip was heavier in yolk than its predecessor, the basis of the market—*i.e.*, the value per lb. of clean wool—was in the season 1893-4 slightly higher.

* See also table following paragraph 829 in Part "Interchange" *ante*, where the price level of wool is dealt with.

† Comprising both merino and crossbred.

1350. The following is a return of the wool production of the principal countries of the world in 1891, and the net import or export in 1890–91 :— Wool production and distribution of the world.

WOOL PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD.
(000's omitted.)

Countries.	Wool Produced, 1891.	Net Surplus Exported (+), or Net Deficiency Imported (−) 1890–91.
EUROPE.	lbs.	lbs.
United Kingdom	147,475,	−319,183,
France	124,803,	−298,396,
Germany	54,894,	−263,670,
Belgium	4,409,	−71,222,
Austria-Hungary	54,301,	−35,578,
Italy	21,385,	−14,900,
All other European Countries ...	8,818,	−10,645,
Portugal	10,362,	−7,253,
Sweden	3,307,	−5,087,
Spain	66,138,	+7,088,
Russia and Poland	291,500,	+53,603,
Total Europe	787,392,	−965,243,
Australasia	661,164,	+654,876,
Argentine Republic	376,700,*	+261,037,
Cape Colony and Natal	128,682,	+92,436,
Uruguay	42,000,	+48,368,
East Indies	72,000,	+33,172,
Russia (Asiatic)	66,000,	†
Mesopotamia	31,555,	†
Turkey (Asiatic), Persia, Afghanistan, Beluchistan, and Thibet	20,500,	†
Peru	6,700,	†
Persia	3,470,	†
Egypt	2,800,	†
Brazil	1,875,	†
British North American Provinces	12,000,	−6,717,
United States	307,100,	−126,666,
All other Countries	48,000,	+15,868,
Total out of Europe ...	1,780,546,	+972,374,†
Grand Total	2,567,938,	+7,131,†

NOTE.—The figures for this table, excepting those for Australasia, have been compiled from information contained in a report issued by the Department of Agriculture, Washington, United States, 1893.

1351. According to this table the annual wool production of the world amounted to nearly 2,600 million lbs., of which about 30 per cent. was grown in Europe, more especially in Russia, the United Kingdom, and France; 70 per cent. was grown in other countries, but chiefly Australasia (26 per cent.), Argentine (15 per cent.), the United States (12 per Chief wool-producing and wool-consuming countries.

* In 1892, the production was 340 million lbs., valued at £8,865,000; and in 1893, 271 million lbs., valued at £5,001,000.
† Information not available or incomplete.

cent.), and Cape Colony (5 per cent.). Moreover, the annual requirements of Europe, in addition to its own natural supply, amounted to nearly 1,000 million pounds weight, the three greatest consumers being the United Kingdom, France, and Germany, and next—but much below these—Belgium and Austria-Hungary. Fully two-thirds of the total requirements were supplied by Australasia, a little over a fourth by the Argentine Republic, and less than a tenth by Cape Colony and Natal. The United States had to import 126⅔ million lbs.

Price of Australian wool in London.

1352. The average price in 1892 of Australian wool in London, as officially computed from the returns of imports by the Agricultural Department* of the privy Council was ¾d. lower than in 1891, and also lower than in any previous year. The following are the results obtained for the 24 years ended with 1892 :—

AVERAGE PRICE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL IN LONDON, 1869 TO 1892.

	per lb. s.	d.		per lb. s.	d.		per lb. s.	d.		per lb. s.	d.
1869 ...	1	3	1875 ...	1	4½	1881 ...	1	2½	1887 ...	0	10½
1870 ...	1	3¼	1876 ...	1	3¼	1882 ...	1	0½	1888 ...	0	10¼
1871 ...	1	2¼	1877 ...	1	3	1883 ...	1	0½	1889 ...	0	10¼
1872 ...	1	3	1878 ...	1	2½	1884 ...	1	0½	1890 ...	0	11
1873 ...	1	3¼	1879 ...	1	2½	1885 ...	0	10½	1891 ...	0	9¾
1874 ...	1	2¾	1880 ...	1	2¾	1886 ...	0	9¼	1892 ...	0	9

Weight of greasy fleeces.

1353. The estimated average weight of a fleece of greasy wool grown in Victoria is 5¼ lbs. for merino, and 6 lbs. for crossbred and longwool ; the former varying from a maximum of 9½ lbs. (which was averaged by a flock of 11,000) to a minimum of 3½ lbs.; and the latter from a maximum of 9 lbs. to a minimum of 4½ lbs.†

Loss of weight in scouring.

1354. The estimated loss in weight of Victorian grown wool in scouring clean, fit for the manufacturer, is about 60 per cent. (yield 40 per cent.) on merino, about 45 per cent. (yield 55 per cent.) on crossbred, and about 30 per cent. (yield 70 per cent.) on Lincolns and other longwools ; whilst the estimated loss in weight in scouring hot-water washed merino is about 16 per cent. (yield 84 per cent.), and in scouring cold washed about 31 per cent. (yield 69 per cent.).

Dairy produce.

1355. The average annual quantity of milk yielded by milch cows varies considerably. The quantity, as well as the richness, of milk depends not only on the amount and quality of the feed or pasture, but also on the breed of the cattle. In England, where the pastures are good and stall feeding is largely resorted to, and much attention is paid to the breed, it is reckoned at 500 gallons per annum ; but in Victoria it is considered on the average not to exceed 290 gallons, or about four-fifths of a gallon per diem. In Victoria the yield of cream

* Report dated December, 1893, page 90.

usually varies from 8 to 15 per cent. (by measure), and that of butter-fat from $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 5 per cent. (by weight), which is equivalent to from $3\frac{3}{5}$ to $1\frac{4}{5}$ gallons of milk to every lb. of butter;* whilst 3·5 per cent., or 2·7 gallons to the lb. of butter, is considered a fair average, although in exceptional cases it rises as high as $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—equivalent to 1·6 gallon per lb. In the butter factories about 12 per cent. of cream, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of milk to every lb. of butter—equivalent to nearly $3\frac{3}{4}$ (3·72) per cent. of butter-fat—is the usual yield; but it is asserted that the richness of milk sent to factories is below the average. It is estimated that, to obtain a given quantity of butter, about 11 per cent. more milk is required by the hand skimming than by the separator process, and a further allowance should be made of, say, 6 per cent. to cover losses of cream in hot weather; hence it follows that it would take 2·9 gallons of milk, such as is used in factories, to produce 1 lb. of hand-made butter. It is stated that the best results are obtained from cows fed on green feed in its natural state, or made into pit chaffed ensilage. The following is an estimate of the quantity and value of the dairy produce of the colony for 1893–4, based on returns furnished and on the assumed yield of milk :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF DAIRY PRODUCE OF VICTORIA, 1893–4.

Yield of Milk.	Gallons.
Consumed in its natural state	40,215,680
Made into butter ($2\frac{3}{4}$ gallons to the lb.)	80,776,300
Made into cheese (1 gallon to the lb.)	4,277,000
Total	125,268,980

Value of Milk, Cheese, and Butter.	Value.
	£
Consumed in its natural state, @ 8d. per gallon	1,340,520
Butter made (29,373,200 lbs.), † @ 9d. per lb.	1,101,500
Cheese made (4,277,000 lbs.), † @ 6d. per lb.	106,925
Total	2,548,945

NOTE.—The total milk yield is estimated by allowing 290 gallons per annum to each of the 431,962 milch cows in the colony. About $\frac{3}{4}$ pint per head per diem is considered a fair allowance for the quantity consumed in its natural state.

* The butter generally referred to in this paragraph is factory butter, which is composed of 83 per cent. of butter-fat, $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of water, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of casein (or curd), and 3 per cent. of added salt. Hand-made butter contains about 3 per cent. less butter-fat, but 2 per cent. more casein, and 1 per cent. more water. About ·50 lb. of butter-fat in every 100 lbs. of milk cannot be extracted by the latest system —about ·3 lb. being left in the separated milk (as against ·75 lb. by the skimming process), and ·2 lb. (as against only 1·5 lb. by the old method) in the butter-milk. The number of gallons of milk (assuming a gallon to equal 10·3 lbs.) required for 1 lb. of factory butter may be obtained from the percentage of butter-fat (f) by means of the following formula : $-\frac{8{\cdot}06}{f-{\cdot}5} = x$ gallons.

† An allowance has been added to the returns furnished by farmers of 12 per cent. for butter, and 20 per cent. for cheese made on small farms, &c., which were not visited by the collectors of statistics. For returns of butter and cheese made, see table following paragraph 1389 *post.*

Bonus on export of dairy products.

1356. During the year 1894–5, a sum of £10,000 was appropriated by Parliament for the granting of bonuses for dairy produce, fruits, and honey of the best quality, and in best order, exported to approved foreign markets, and for the development of the wine industry, also in connexion with the shipment of poultry and meats, and expenses incurred in connexion with any of the items named. The aid to the butter industry was, by regulation, confined to the expenses incurred in receiving and storing butter for export, and in working the machinery for refrigerating. For Victorian cheddar cheese exported in quantities not less than a ton, between the 1st July, 1894 and the 31st May, 1895, provided it should sell abroad at not less than £2 10s. per cwt., a bonus of £3 per ton was payable.*

Exports of Victorian butter.

1357. A considerable impetus has been given to the butter industry in Victoria by the bonuses granted by the Government, and the opening up of an extensive trade in that article—under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture—chiefly with the United Kingdom, and the exports in a short period of five years have advanced by leaps and bounds from 827,000 lbs., valued at £51,300, in 1889–90 to close on 26 million lbs., valued at over a million sterling, in 1894–5, as will be seen by the following figures derived from the Report by the Dairy Expert on the Dairying Industry in Victoria for 1894–5 :—

EXPORTS OF VICTORIAN BUTTER, 1889–90 TO 1894–5.

Season.	Weight in lbs. (000's omitted.)	Value.
		£
1889–90	827,	51,300
1890–91	1,701,	91,200
1891–2	4,792,	225,000
1892–3	8,094,	404,432
1893–4	17,141,	761,273
1894–5	25,950,	1,081,243

Exports of farm and dairy products.

1358. Besides butter, several other dairy and farming products were shipped in 1894–5 to the value of £38,433, making, with butter, a total of £1,119,700. The most important of the minor articles were cheese and rabbits, &c.; next game, poultry, and fresh meat, and to a small extent honey, eggs, vegetables, and milk. The freight amounted to £102,600, or to over 9 per cent. of the net value ; the freight on butter alone being £94,844, or at the rate of $\frac{7}{8}$d. per lb. as against 1d. in 1893–4.

* See Regulations approved by the Governor in Council, dated 20th December, 1894. For further particulars of Agricultural Bonuses, see the end of this Part.

The rate is still considered much too high, and efforts are being made to have it reduced to ½d. per lb. The following are the figures taken from the same report :—

SHIPMENTS THROUGH THE REFRIGERATING DEPOT IN MELBOURNE, 1894-5.

Produce.	Quantity.	Freight.	Net Value (Estimated).
		£	£
Butter	25,949,840 lbs. ...	94,844	1,081,243
Cheese	829,920 „ ...	3,021	16,421
Eggs	11,796 dozen ...	113	420
Concentrated Milk ...	5,040 lbs. ...	19	20
Poultry, Mixed ...	10,388 pairs ...	1,057	3,588
Game	15,661 „ ...		4,000
Honey	33,600 lbs. ...	64	450
Vegetables	47 cwt. ...	18	40
Bacon	12,096 lbs. ...	47	216
Pork	12,200 „ ...	56	150
Lamb	146,647 „ ...	612	1,560
	3,495 carcasses		
Beef	1,173 lbs. ...	4	12
Veal	1,323 „ ...	5½	660
Rabbits and Hares ...	89,417 pairs ...	2,744	10,896
Total	...	£102,604½	£1,119,676

1359. Victoria, New South Wales, and New Zealand are the only Australasian Colonies which export butter, the export trade of the two former being of quite recent growth, whilst New Zealand is the only one which exports cheese. In 1892, the net export of butter in Victoria was 6,541,728 lbs.; in New South Wales, 1,027,089 lbs.; and in New Zealand, 6,039,824 lbs.; and the net export of cheese from New Zealand was 4,644,416 lbs. The whole of these quantities, however, were not available for countries outside of Australasia, as the other colonies required a large proportion of it, there having been a net import of butter in Western Australia of 697,444 lbs., in Queensland of 127,521 lbs., in Tasmania (lard included) of 190,347 lbs., and in South Australia of 14,685 lbs.; also a net import of cheese in Victoria of 246,286 lbs., in Queensland of 675,049 lbs., in Western Australia of 242,185 lbs., in New South Wales of 53,700 lbs., in Tasmania of 17,562 lbs., and in South Australia of 47,821 lbs. Thus the net export of Australasia beyond the colonies in 1892—chiefly to the United Kingdom—was 12,578,644 lbs. of butter and 3,361,813 lbs. of cheese. During the five years 1885–90, New Zealand exported on an average 3,125,360 lbs. of

Export of dairy produce in Australasian Colonies.

butter and 2,957,181 lbs. of cheese. The manufacture of condensed milk has not yet been developed on a large scale in any of the colonies.*

Value of cattle production, 1893-4.

1360. It is believed that the value of the annual production of cattle in later years has, in previous issues of this work, been somewhat over-stated, and therefore on the present occasion there is substituted, after careful deliberation, a new method—based on the best information available—which it is believed will give a more correct idea of the actual result.† Formerly it was assumed that the gross natural increase of cattle in Victoria was equivalent to one to every milch cow; but, although this is still considered a reasonable basis of calculation under ordinary circumstances (allowing for other breeding cows besides milch cows),‡ it now appears from a careful examination of the statistics available that, in connexion with the rapidly-growing dairying industry, a very large proportion of calves born are killed at birth; and these, together with a proportion which die from natural causes before attaining the age of twelve months, as well as a certain proportion of grown-up cattle—estimated at about one-half the gross increase—add nothing to the national income. Cattle rearing for beef production,§ moreover, has for a time been checked by a sudden fall in the consumption from an average per annum of 265,000 head slaughtered in the years 1890 and 1891 to 227,000 head in 1893, and to the resulting decline in prices. This decline in prices has taken place notwithstanding greatly restricted importations from the neighbouring colonies, for which no doubt the high protective duty of 30s. per head imposed in 1892 is mainly responsible; thus, the excess of imports fell off from 74,600 per annum in the years 1886 to 1889, and 113,670 in 1890 and 1891, to only 26,400 in 1893. Hence cattle-breeding, except for dairying purposes, is not at present carried on to any great extent in the colony. Between the censuses of 1881 and 1891 (the only years for which reliable information is available) the net increase in the herds of the colony was at the rate of $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. per annum; but since then there is reason to believe that little, if any increase, apart from milch cows, has taken place. Every head of cattle is supposed to become more valuable as its age increases up to the time of slaughtering, and it is this increased value during a period of twelve months that it is

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* For later information see Table XXI. in Appendix B, *post;* and for the net imports or exports of butter and cheese in the principal countries of the world see table following paragraph 447 in the second volume of the issue of this work for 1893.

† The editor is indebted to Mr. Richard Lane, of North Mirboo, for drawing attention to this matter, and for valuable suggestions, which have been of much assistance in dealing with the subject.

‡ About 75 per cent. for all breeding cows is considered a fair average increase. In New Zealand, it has been ascertained that $35\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of all the cattle are breeding cows, of which 74 per cent. are milch cows.

§ Some authorities assert that in Victoria the practice of cattle rearing has been largely curtailed by reason of the lands formerly held for grazing purposes being now occupied by selectors, who, finding it unremunerative to breed on small areas, have recourse to dairying. For instance, granting that under existing circumstances it would not pay to breed on land capable of carrying more than one head to 6 acres, it would require at least 600 acres of such land to carry 100 head, yielding on an average only sixteen four-year old cattle per annum.

desired to arrive at ; but, owing to the dearth of statistical information, it is impossible to estimate it by any direct process, and some artifice must be resorted to. Hence it is assumed that the increase may be fairly ascertained by a calculation made up of three elements, viz.:—(1) the value of Victorian cattle slaughtered during the year ; (2) the value of the net increase in the herds (distinguishing milch cows from other cattle) ; (3) the increased value given to imported cattle by being fattened on Victorian pastures. The value of Victorian cattle slaughtered, together with an estimate for the net increase in herds, is supposed to fairly represent the increased value in the year of all the growing cattle of both sexes and at different ages—the Victorian cattle slaughtered being reckoned as the difference between the total numbers slaughtered as recorded, with an addition of 7 per cent. for deficient returns, and the net imports (*i.e.*, excess of imports over exports) from the neighbouring colonies. The following assumptions have been made as to the kinds of cattle slaughtered :—Total slaughtered—67½ per cent. bullocks, 22½ per cent. cows, and 10 per cent. calves ; imports —90 per cent. bullocks, 10 per cent. cows ; resulting—for Victorian cattle only—in the proportions of 65, 24, and 11 per cent. respectively. The number of imported cattle fattened on Victorian pastures have been taken as equivalent to two-thirds of the gross number imported. The returns for 1893–4 show a net increase over those in the preceding year of 14,785 in the number of milch cows, but a decrease of 22,200 in other cattle ; but it must be admitted that the returns, being made up of rough approximations, are not altogether to be relied on. The average values adopted for 1893–4, which have been based on returns of market prices furnished by experts, are :—Fat bullocks, £6 per head ; fat cows, £4 (the two together, in the proportion of 8 to 3, averaging £5 9s.) ; calves fit for butcher, 25s. ; milch cows, £5. The following is the computation for 1893–4, which results in a total value of close on £1,157,000 :—

GROSS VALUE OF CATTLE PRODUCED, 1893–4.

			£
Victorian Cattle slaughtered—			
Fat	192,242 at £5 9s.	...	1,047,719
Calves	24,294 at £1 5s.	...	30,367
Increase—Milch Cows	14,785 at £5 ...	73,925	
Decrease—Store Cattle	22,200 at £2 15s.	61,050	
			12,875
Imported Cattle fattened in Victoria (two-thirds of imports)	29,200 at (say) £2 5s.* ...		65,700
Total	... ...		1,156,661

* This includes charges for interest, transport, losses, grazing, &c.

Value of pastoral and dairy produce.

1361. The following is an estimate of the gross value of pastoral and dairy produce raised on holdings of all descriptions in 1893–4—the average prices of live stock per head having been carefully revised since the last publication :—

VALUE OF PASTORAL AND DAIRY PRODUCE, 1893–4.

Nature of Produce.	Value.
	£
Milk, butter and cheese, as per statement page 747	2,548,945
Estimated value of stock produced in 1893 :—	
Cattle, as per statement on last page	1,156,661
Sheep (without wool), 3,274,681 @ 6s. 6d.	1,064,271
Pigs, 98,449 at £1	98,449
Horses, 23,195 @ £7	162,365
Excess of exports over imports of wool (including wool on skins exported), customs value	2,603,305
Estimated value of wool used in the colony for manufacturing purposes, 1,123,542 lbs. at 9d.	42,133
Total	£7,676,129

NOTE.—The principle on which the numbers of sheep, pigs, and horses produced have been estimated is as follows :—The increase of sheep has been reckoned at 25 per cent. on the total number of both sexes over six months old in the colony, that being the proportionate increase ascertained by Mr. A. J. Skene, the late Surveyor-General of Victoria, to have taken place during a series of years on nearly 3¾ millions of sheep on 34 stations situated in various parts of the colony. The increase of pigs and horses has been arbitrarily estimated at 30 and 5 per cent. respectively upon the total numbers of such stock. The value per head set down for the different kinds of stock is intended to represent the average value per head of all the stock of each kind in the colony, young and old; for although the stock born in the year would be only six months old, on the average, when the year terminated, and would, consequently, not be of so high a value as the figures indicate, yet all the growing or fattening stock may be considered to have become more valuable during the year, and the increase of bulk, and consequently of value, of such stock may fairly be set down as part of the year's produce as much as the stock actually born therein, the numbers of the latter being taken as a basis whereto such values may be applied. The quantity of wool manufactured in Victoria has been ascertained from the various woollen mills. No estimate has been made of the value of meat, tallow, lard, hides, skins, horns, hoofs, bones, &c., as this is supposed to be included in the value of stock produced.

Value of pastoral produce in New South Wales.

1362. In New South Wales in 1893, one-third of the cattle were breeding cattle, whilst the calves branded averaged 71 per cent. of these; and the cattle slaughtered were equivalent in numbers to almost three-fourths of the calves branded. Of the total numbers slaughtered in 1892–3, about 69 per cent. were bullocks, 23 per cent. cows, and 8 per cent. calves. Such information is not collected in Victoria. According to the Government Statistician of New South Wales the value of dairy produce during 1893 was £2,129,300; of cattle, £1,298,530; of sheep, £12,031,970; and of horses, £736,560; making a total of £16,196,360.

Australasian fresh meat in London.

1363. Australian-killed fresh meat was delivered in London for the first time in the year 1880. New Zealand fresh meat was first delivered in 1882. Victoria is only just commencing to develop this industry. The following, according to the Agricultural Department of the Privy Council,* are the quantities delivered from Australasia

* Report for 1893, page 76.

in the twelve years ended with 1892, by which it will be seen that a large increase took place during the four years ended with 1891, but in 1892 there was a falling-off as compared with 1891:—

AUSTRALIAN AND NEW ZEALAND KILLED FRESH MEAT DELIVERED IN LONDON, 1881 TO 1892.

	Cwt.		Cwt.
1881	11,300	1887	302,140
1882	34,540	1888	398,960
1883	93,420	1889	533,680
1884	222,560	1890	695,180
1885	230,400	1891	813,720
1886	294,220	1892	756,380

Price of meat in London.

1364. The average prices of beef and mutton in London, by the carcass, are quoted as follow for the five years ended with 1892* :—

AVERAGE WHOLESALE PRICE OF BEEF AND MUTTON IN LONDON, 1888 TO 1892.

——	Beef per lb.	Mutton per lb.
1888	3¼d. to 6¼d.	3¾d. to 7¾d.
1889	3½d. „ 7¼d.	5d. „ 9d.
1890	3½d. „ 7¼d.	6¾d. „ 9½d.
1891	4¼d. „ 7½d.	5½d. „ 8¾d.
1892	4⅜d. „ 7⅛d.	5⅝d. „ 8⅜d.

State expenditure on rabbit destruction.

1365. Active operations for the destruction of rabbits on Crown lands were first undertaken by the Government in 1880, and from that date to the middle of 1894 sums amounting to £296,553 had been expended with that object.† The following are the amounts spent in each year :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON RABBIT EXTERMINATION, 1880–1894.

	£		£
1879–80	1,280	1887–8	20,551
1880–81	2,600	1888–9	17,621
1881–2	12,890	1889–90	24,860
1882–3	9,883	1890–91	37,913
1883–4	10,063	1891–2	39,535
1884–5	22,177	1892–3	30,595
1885–6	24,833	1893–4	20,687
1886–7	21,065		

NOTE.—These amounts include expenditure on labour, inspectors' salaries, material, cartage, &c., and for working unoccupied Crown lands.

* *Ibid.*, pages 86 and 87.

† For an account of the efforts made to exterminate, see issue of this work for 1891, Vol. II., paragraph 566.

Rabbit extermination.

1366. The area more or less infested with rabbits and other vermin throughout the colony is estimated by the Chief Inspector at 37,750,000 acres, of which 1,250,000 acres were unoccupied Crown lands.* The inspector reports that in 1893 eighty-five convictions under penal clauses of the Act were obtained, and fines and costs awarded amounting to £200; and for charges and expenses under section 17 the sum of £67 has been received. The expenditure for the year amounted to £20,687, viz., £6,549 (as against £13,374 in 1893) for salaries of inspectors; £1,506 paid as subsidy to shire councils, &c., towards cost of destruction of dogs and foxes (councils contributing a like amount); and £12,632 for wages of men working Crown lands, materials, &c. The services of the inspectors were dispensed with on the 30th June, 1893, and the mounted constables appointed in their stead.

Exports of rabbit skins.

1367. In the seventeen years ended with 1893, nearly 68 millions of rabbit skins, valued at £402,000, have been exported from Victoria. In addition to these, many have been used in the colony by hat manufacturers† and others, and large numbers have doubtless been destroyed or allowed to decay. The following are the exports of rabbit skins in the period referred to:—

EXPORTS OF RABBIT SKINS, 1877 TO 1893.

Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.		Year.	Rabbit Skins Exported.	
	Number.	Value.		Number.	Value.
		£			£
1877	700,565	5,790	1887	2,663,314	16,294
1878	711,844	6,206	1888	3,967,533	20,759
1879	1,036,372	7,322	1889	3,429,015	12,303
1880	3,309,408	21,674	1890	4,913,351	25,667
1881	4,473,108	32,217	1891	6,359,210	31,367
1882	4,929,432	37,538	1892	7,501,864	31,905
1883	4,245,596	30,364	1893	10,374,154	55,039
1884	4,963,371	37,243			
1885	3,424,259	23,548			
1886	910,609	6,800	Total ...	67,913,005	402,036

* For particulars of the provisions of the *Vermin Destruction Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1153) see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 565.

† Mr. E. Shaw, the manager of the Denton Mills Hat Factory, Abbotsford, reports that about 600 dozen rabbit skins weekly, or 374,400 yearly, are used in that establishment.

1368. The number of couples of rabbits and brace of wildfowl received at the Melbourne fish market, the number sold, and the number condemned, during the last eight years, were as follow :— Rabbits sent to market in Melbourne.

RABBITS AND WILDFOWL SENT TO MELBOURNE MARKET.

Year.	Number of Couples of Rabbits.			Brace of Teal and Duck.		
	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.	Sold.	Condemned.	Total.
1886–7 ...	346,856	4,460	351,316	13,572	...	13,572
1887–8 ...	418,618	2,272	420,890	98,737	365	99,102
1888–9 ...	474,384	13,458	487,842	40,936	349	41,285
1889–90 ...	606,568	11,567	618,135	54,314	1,375	55,689
1890–91 ...	676,796	5,955	682,751	87,728	82	87,810
1891–2 ...	572,426	17,977	590,403	159,437	541	159,978
1892–3 ...	617,773	19,275	637,048	68,770	125	68,895
1893–4 ...	589,700	12,479	602,179	57,889	346	58,235
Total ...	4,303,121	87,443	4,390,564	581,383	3,183	584,566

NOTE.—In 1893-4 there were also 6,304 brace of hares, of which 29 brace were condemned, and the others sold.

1369. In 1894 as compared with 1893 a decrease of 3 occurred in the number of mills—wholly in those employing steam-power—of 272 in the amount of horse-power, of 12 in the number of pairs of stones, and of 24 in the number of hands employed, but there was an increase of 13 in the sets of rollers in use. The wheat operated upon was less by over 43,000 bushels ; and the flour made by 4,434 tons,* but the other grain operated upon increased by nearly 145,600 bushels. A decrease of £34,655, moreover, took place in the estimated value of machinery, lands, and buildings :— Flour mills.

FLOUR MILLS, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Mills.	Mills employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Pairs of Stones.	Number of Sets of Rollers.
		Steam-power.	Water-power.			
1893 ...	84	80	4	3,134	123	521
1894 ...	81	77	4	2,862	111	534
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	13
Decrease	3	3	...	272	12	...

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR MILLS, 1893 AND 1894—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Grain operated upon.		Flour made.	Approximate total Value of—		
		Wheat.	Other.		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
		bushels.	bushels.	tons.*	£	£	£
1893 ...	685	8,967,198	229,277	187,908	322,250	87,079	186,536
1894 ...	661	8,923,427	374,861	183,474	319,350	73,070	168,790
Increase	...	...	145,584	...	...	...	...
Decrease	24	43,771	...	4,434	2,900	14,009	17,746

Value of materials used and produced.

1370. The following was set down as the value of grain operated upon, and of flour, meal, &c., produced in flour mills in 1891, and in the previous census year, 1881 :—

FLOUR MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880–81.		1890–91.
Value of materials operated upon	£1,412,099	...	£1,620,125
,, articles produced ...	1,651,351	...	2,043,604
Increased value	£239,252 or 17 per cent.		£423,479, or 26 per cent.

Breweries.

1371. The number of breweries returned in 1894 was 1 less than in 1893, although the number employing steam was 1 more, and the horse-power of machinery increased by 22; and there was a general falling-off under all other heads. The number of hands employed decreased by 71, the beer brewed by 1,666,500 gallons, and the value placed upon machinery, plant, land, and buildings by over £89,500 :—

BREWERIES, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Breweries.	Breweries employing—		Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Materials used.		
		Steam-power.	Manual Labour only.			Sugar.	Malt.	Hops.
						lbs.	bushels.	lbs.
1893 ...	63	54	9	693	1,040	11,680,816	705,272	751,714
1894 ...	62	55	7	715	969	10,003,280	625,437	660,223
Increase ...	...	1	...	22	...	...	...	...
Decrease...	1	...	2	...	71	1,677,536	79,835	91,491

* A ton of flour is considered to be equivalent to 2,000 lbs.

BREWERIES, 1893 AND 1894—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Beer made.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
	gallons.	£	£	£
1893	15,875,073	216,061	624,837	365,858
1894	14,208,547	186,690	579,890	350,660
Decrease ...	1,666,526	29,371	44,947	15,198

1372. The values of the sugar, malt, and hops used, and of the beer made, were returned for the last two census years. The following are the figures given :— Value of materials used and produced.

BREWERIES, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£442,885	...	£491,932
„ beer made ...	780,501	...	971,489
Increased value ...	£337,616, or 76 per cent.		£479,557, or 97 per cent.

1373. The beer made in Victoria during 1893–4 amounted to 14,208,547 gallons; and the quantity imported in 1893, after deducting exports, was 314,340 gallons. These numbers give a total consumption of 14,522,887 gallons, or an average of nearly $12\frac{1}{2}$ gallons per head. The consumption of beer per head was $14\frac{1}{2}$ gallons in 1892–3, $16\frac{1}{3}$ gallons in 1891–2, $17\frac{2}{3}$ gallons in 1890–91, $19\frac{2}{5}$ gallons in 1889–90, and 20 gallons in 1888–9. It will be noticed that there has been a falling-off in the consumption of over 2 gallons per head since 1892–3, and of $7\frac{1}{2}$ gallons since 1888–9. Consumption of beer per head.

1374. The following is a statement of the quantity of beer brewed in one year in the United Kingdom, four countries of Europe, and the United States :— Beer brewed in various countries.

BEER BREWED IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES*

(000's omitted).

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom (1885) ...	989,890,	Austria-Hungary (1884) ...	272,624,
Holland (1884)	932,228,	Belgium (1885)	206,074,
United States (1888) ...	819,640,	France (1883)	189,618,

* Computed, in most cases, from figures given in the *Bijdragen van het Statistisch Instituut*, 1887, page 15, there stated in hectolitres, each of which has been assumed to be equal to 22 Imperial gallons.

Consumption of beer in various countries.

1375. The average annual consumption of malt liquor per head in various countries may be set down as follows, the figures being generally calculated over a series of years:—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF BEER PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
United Kingdom	28·74	Tasmania	10·02
South Australia	20·04	New Zealand	9·59
Germany	19·38	Switzerland	8·15
Holland	19·05	Austria-Hungary	6·83
Victoria (1889–93)	16·06	France	4·53
New South Wales	11·94	Canada	3·05
United States	10·74	Sweden	2·52
Queensland	10·23		

Distilleries.

1376. Seven distilleries were returned in 1894, or one more than in the previous year. Although an increase also took place in the power of machinery, of 23 in the hands employed, and of £20,170 in the value of plant, the quantity of spirits distilled was less by 71,900 gallons, whilst the value of lands, buildings, and improvements, depreciated by £2,275. The following are the figures for the two years:—

DISTILLERIES, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Distilleries.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Spirits made.	Approximate Value of—		
					Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings and Improvements.
				gallons.	£	£	£
1893 ...	6	211	127	378,086	64,000	29,100	66,250
1894 ...	7	225	150	306,193	84,170	27,575	65,500
Increase ...	1	14	23	...	20,170	...	...
Decrease...	...	...	...	71,893	...	1,525	750

NOTE.—There were also in the colony, 42 distillers of brandy from grapes for fortifying wine; and 69 licences to use a still for medical, chemical assay, photographic, or scientific purposes, or for the manufacture of pyroligneous acid, naphtha, and products other than spirits. The quantity of brandy used in 1893 in fortifying wine was 28,778 gallons.

Consumption of spirits in various countries.

1377. According to the following figures, which (except those for the Australasian Colonies) have not been obtained from an official source, and therefore must be taken only for what they may be worth, the average consumption of spirits per head appears to be much the greatest in Denmark and Sweden. Moreover, the consumption in Victoria is less than in New South Wales (slightly), Western Australia,

or Queensland, but greater than in New Zealand, Tasmania, or South Australia, the latter two of which colonies stand at the very bottom of the list :—

ANNUAL CONSUMPTION OF SPIRITS PER HEAD IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES.

	gallons.		gallons.
Denmark	4·30	Victoria	1·12
Sweden	4·20	Switzerland	1·04
Scotland	2·10	United Kingdom ...	1·00
Holland	2·08	Germany	·95
Russia *	1·65	France	·85
Queensland	1·59	New Zealand	·78
Western Australia ...	1·46	England	·77
United States	1·34	Austria-Hungary ...	·63
Ireland	1·33	Tasmania	·59
Canada	1·19	South Australia ...	·49
New South Wales ...	1·15		

Tobacco manufactories.

1378. The same number of tobacco manufactories was returned in 1894 as in 1893, although the power employed was changed in one case from manual labour to water-power, and there was a slight increase in the power of machinery. In 1894, as compared with the previous year, a considerable displacement of male in favour of female labour took place in those factories, there being, moreover, a net decrease of 23 hands ; and although there was also a falling-off in the number of cigars made by nearly two millions, or by one-third, this was compensated by an increase of 7 per cent. in the output of tobacco, and, owing to the extensive local operations of a large American company, of the extraordinary increase of 23 millions in the number of cigarettes. The machinery and lands depreciated by over £19,000, but the value of buildings was £6,000 higher.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.		Quantity Manufactured of—				Approximate Total Value of—		
			Males.	Females.	Tobacco.	Snuff.	Cigars.	Cigarettes.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
					lbs.	lbs.	No.	No.	£	£	£
1893 ..	13	71	431	157	1,033,643	964	7,771,950	5,340,000	46,976	40,113	43,269
1894 ..	13	75	354	211	1,101,038	512	5,834,500	28,500,000	33,940	46,320	49,300
Increase ..	..	4	..	54	67,395	..	..	23,160,000	..	..	6,031
Decrease ..	..	..	77	..	..	452	1,937,450	..	13,036	6,207	..

NOTE.—In 1893-4, three of the establishments employed steam, one gas, one water-power, and eight manual labour.

* It is believed that the actual consumption in Russia is larger, and that much privately-distilled spirits are consumed which are not taken into account.

Value of raw and manufactured materials.

1379. According to the returns of the last two censuses the value of the materials used and articles produced in tobacco manufactories was as follows in 1881 and 1891:—

	1880-81.	1890-91.
Value of materials used ...	£126,450	£118,070
„ articles produced ...	199,320	239,627
Increased value ...	£72,870, or 58 per cent.	£121,557, or 103 per cent.

Brickyards and potteries.

1380. Of all the industries seriously affected by the general stagnation in the building trades, the most depressed are perhaps the brickyards and potteries, the number of which fell off in 1894, as compared with 1893, by 35—or by one-fifth. All the main items under this industry, moreover, show decreases varying from 10 to 40 per cent. The hands employed fell off by 449, or 33 per cent.; the number of bricks made by nearly 32 millions, or by 40 per cent.; the value of pottery by 19 per cent.; and the value of the plant, lands, and buildings by £102,952, or by 21 per cent. These are in addition to still higher decreases in the previous twelve months. The following are the comparative figures for the two years :—

BRICKYARDS AND POTTERIES, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Brickyards and Potteries.	Number of Machines in use.		Brickyards employing—			Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.
		For tempering or crushing Clay.	For making Bricks or Pottery.	Machines worked by—		Manual Labour.		
				Steam.	Horses.			
1893 ...	173	175	111	48	76	49	1,878	1,346
1894 ...	138	158	85	29	55	54	1,384	897
Increase	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...
Decrease	35	17	26	19	21	...	494	449

Year ended March.	Number of Bricks made.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Pottery made.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1893	80,172,000	48,535	153,298	177,126	154,268
1894	48,467,490	39,349	125,900	131,130	124,710
Decrease ...	31,704,510	9,186	27,398	45,996	29,558

* The figures in this column apply to purchased lands only. Twenty-three of the brickyards in each year were on Crown lands.

Tanneries, fellmongeries, &c.

1381. The establishments for tanning and wool-washing were less numerous by 10, the number of tan-pits by 193, whilst the horse-power of the machinery was lower by 16 in 1894 than in 1893; but an increase of 72 took place in the hands employed, of 5 per cent. in the number of hides, and of 14 per cent. in the number of skins tanned; also an increase of 13 per cent. in the number of skins stripped of wool, but a decrease of 9 per cent. in the quantity of other wool washed. The returns also show a decrease of £45,877 in the value of plant, lands, and buildings connected with that industry. The following are the particulars for the two years :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing—					Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Number of Tan Pits.
		Steam-power.	Wind-power.	Water-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour only.			
1893	118	65	3	2	11	37	834	1,492	3,330
1894	108	60	2	1	12	33	818	1,564	3,137
Increase ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	72	...
Decrease ...	10	5	1	1	...	4	16	...	193

Year ended March.	Number Tanned of—		Number of Skins Stripped of Wool.	Other Wool Washed.	Approximate Total Value of—		
	Hides.	Skins.			Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
				lbs.	£	£	£
1893 ...	332,130	1,354,048	2,085,911	9,676,276	105,034	85,288	122,600
1894 ...	348,172	1,548,398	2,360,332	8,843,608	98,890	65,710	102,445
Increase	16,042	194,350	274,421	...	...	...	...
Decrease	...	...	...	832,668	6,144	19,578	20,155

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Three of the establishments in 1893, and two in 1894, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of land is given.

Value of materials used and produced.

1382. An estimate of the value of the materials used and articles produced in tanneries, fellmongeries, and wool-washing establishments was obtained in the last two census years. The following are the figures :—

TANNERIES, FELLMONGERIES, AND WOOL-WASHING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880–81.	1890–91.
Value of materials used ...	£1,008,531	£793,679
„ articles produced	1,406,274	1,226,853
Increased value	£397,743, or 39 per cent.	£433,174, or 55 per cent.

Wattle cultivation.

1383. The provisions of the Wattles Act, referred to in previous issues of this work,* allowing of the selection of 1,000 acres under lease for 21 years for wattle cultivation have not been largely availed of, chiefly, no doubt, owing to the difficulty in finding available Crown lands suitable for wattle cultivation. During the year 1893 fourteen applications for leases over an area of 10,793 acres were received ; but only four leases for an area of 658 acres were granted during the year. It is estimated that at least 14,728 tons of Victorian bark, valued at £92,453, were produced in 1893 ; of which 10,900 tons, of an estimated value of £65,200, were used in tanneries ; and 3,828 tons, valued at £27,253, were exported.

Forest saw-mills.

1384. The forest saw-mills, or those established for the purpose of cutting native timber at or near the place at which it is grown, were separated from the town saw-mills for the first time in 1890–91. The following are the statistics of the industry referred to for the last two years :—

FOREST SAW-MILLS, 1893 AND 1894.

	1893.	1894.
Number of forest saw-mills	143	129†
Number using steam-power	140	126
Number using water-power	3	3
Horse-power of steam engines ...	2,253	1,791
Hands employed	1,626	1,329
Superficial feet of timber produced ...	52,975,500	43,295,478
Value of timber produced	£211,902	£175,702
„ machinery and plant ...	£143,430	£121,890
„ lands	£22,425‡	£9,560‡
„ buildings	£27,318	£25,610

Woollen mills.

1385. The number of woollen mills returned was the same in 1894 as in 1893, but an increase took place under all the particulars relating to that industry, except the number of shawls made and the value of lands, machinery, and plant. Whilst there was a marked increase in the number of spindles, the power of machinery, and the hands

* See *Victorian Year-Book* for 1893, Vol. II., par. 469.
† Including one timber-seasoning works.
‡ In 1893, 69 of these mills, and in 1894, 61 were upon Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

employed, there was also an increase of 6 per cent. in the quantity of wool used; and of 21 per cent. in the number of yards of tweed, cloth, and flannel made; and of nearly £14,000 in the value of buildings:—

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Woollen Mills.	Number of Spindles.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Quantity of Wool used.	Goods manufactured: Quantity of—		
					Tweed, Cloth, Flannel, &c.	Blankets.	Shawls.
				lbs.	yards.	pairs.	No.
1893 ...	7	18,178	555	1,059,458	985,177	3,117	1,070
1894 ...	7	20,418	601	1,123,542	1,196,832	3,761	752
Increase ...	...	2,240	46	64,084	211,655	644	...
Decrease ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	318

Year ended March.	Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1893	292	260	156,472	7,331	40,656
1894	321	318	140,277	6,680	54,320
Increase ...	29	58	...	...	13,664
Decrease ...	...	...	16,195	651	...

1386. The value of the raw material used in woollen mills, and of the articles produced, was returned in 1881 and 1891. The following are the figures:— Value of articles used and produced.

WOOLLEN MILLS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880–81.	1890–91.
Value of materials used ...	£89,412	£94,932
,, articles produced ...	168,710	170,687
Increased value ...	£79,298, or 89 per cent.	£75,755, or 80 per cent.

1387. Thirty-five soap and candle works, or one less than in 1893, were returned in 1894, although the hands employed increased by 39, and the horse-power of machinery by 41. The weight of soap made in the year under review was more by 5,263 cwt. than that in the previous year, but the weight of candles made less by 5,226 cwt., and Soap and candle works.

of soda crystals less by 2,100 cwt.; whilst the higher valuation placed upon the lands and buildings exceeded by over £8,400 the lower valuation of the plant :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Establishments.	Establishments employing— Steam-power.	Gas-power.	Manual Labour only.	Amount of Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Soap made.	Candles made.	Approximate Total Value of— Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
							cwt.	cwt.	£	£	£
1893 ...	36	26	1	9	652	375	141,763	62,780	100,130	95,035	60,220
1894 ...	35	20	1	14	693	414	147,026	57,554	95,010	96,290	72,500
Increase	...	...	...	5	41	39	5,263	...	...	1,255	12,280
Decrease	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	5,226	5,120	...	...

NOTE.—In addition to the other manufactures, 17,632 cwt. of soda crystals were made in 1893 and 15,540 cwt. in 1894.

Value of articles used and produced.

1388. The value of the raw material used, and of the articles produced, in soap and candle factories was returned for the twelve months preceding the last two censuses, with the following result :—

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
Value of raw material used ...	£288,340	...	£229,903
„ articles produced ...	450,924	...	348,316
Increased value ...	£162,584, or 56 per cent.		£118,413, or 52 per cent.

Butter and cheese factories.

1389. The number of butter and cheese factories returned in 1893–4 was 133—of which 111 were exclusively for butter, 17 for cheese only, and 5 for both products—as compared with 109 in the previous year. The great majority of the factories employed steam-power; and as compared with the previous year the horse-power of engines increased by 10 per cent., and the hands employed by 156, or 43 per cent., whilst the capital invested in machinery and plant, lands, and buildings was greater by over £49,000, or by about two-sevenths. Moreover the quantity of factory-made butter increased by nearly 5,000,000 lbs., and of cheese by 160,000 lbs. In addition to the output of the factories 10,105,800 lbs. of butter and 2,642,137 lbs. of cheese were made on farms, which are not returned as factories, although they employed in

* The figures in this column apply to purchased land only. Two of these establishments in 1893 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land is given.

1890 over 14,000 hands exclusively in dairy work.* The following are the particulars relating to the factories for the last two years :—

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORIES, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Factories.	Establishments employing—					Horse-power of Steam Engines.
		Gas-power.	Water-power.	Steam-power.	Horse-power.	Manual Labour.	
1893	109	...	...	102	2	5	896
1894	133	2	1	119	4	7	981
Increase ...	24	2	1	17	2	2	85

Year ended March.	Hands Employed.		Quantity made.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Butter.	Cheese.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
			lbs.	lbs.	£	£	£
1893 ...	332	28	13,189,766	946,531	88,519	29,230	56,349
1894 ...	478	38	18,054,641	1,106,418	107,610	45,600	70,000
Increase ...	146	10	4,864,875	159,887	19,091	16,370	13,651

NOTE.—In connexion with the above there were in 1894 139 creameries, or collecting establishments, employing 175 hands, with machinery and plant valued at £45,460, and lands and buildings valued at £18,440. In 1893 there were 120 creameries employing 135 males and 6 females, with plant valued at £37,910, and lands and buildings valued at £17,290.

Bacon and ham curing works.

1390. The following particulars relating to bacon and ham curing establishments were returned in the last two years. It will be noticed that in 1893–4, as compared with the previous year, there was a net increase of 3 in the number of establishments; but a decrease of 6 in the number of hands employed, of nearly a million pounds in the quantity of bacon and ham cured, and of £25,490 in the value of machinery, lands, and buildings :—

BACON AND HAM CURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Establishments employing—				Horse-power of Steam Engines.	Hands employed.	
	Steam Machinery.	Wind Machinery.	Manual Labour.	Water-power.		Males.	Females.
1893 ...	14	2	8	...	123	165	5
1894 ...	15	...	11	1	111	160	4
Increase ...	1	...	3	1	...	...	...
Decrease...	...	2	...	...	12	5	1

* See also paragraphs 1355 to 1359 *ante*.

† Thirteen of these establishments in 1893, and ten in 1894, were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

Bacon and Ham Curing Establishments, 1893 and 1894—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Bacon and Ham cured.	Approximate Total Value of—		
		Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
	lbs.	£	£	£
1893	6,767,425	11,825	29,050	23,400
1894	5,823,031	11,575	8,300	18,910
Decrease	944,394	250	20,750	4,490

Note.—In addition to the bacon and hams cured in factories, 2,536,293 lbs. were returned as having been cured on farms, making a total for the colony of 3,731 tons 16 cwt. 92 lbs.

Other manufactories, works, &c.

1391. The manufactories and works—exclusive of flour mills, breweries, distilleries, tobacco manufactories, brickyards, potteries, tanneries, fellmongeries, wool-washing establishments, woollen mills, and soap and candle works—were less numerous by 226 than those returned in 1893, the falling-off having occurred in those employing all kinds of power except water, but more especially manual labour but there was a slight increase in the horse-power of machinery. A large reduction (9 per cent.) took place in the number of hands employed—3,102 in the case of males and 271 in the case of females; whilst the value of machinery, lands, and buildings was lower by nearly £1,048,500 as compared with the previous year. The totals of the two years are subjoined:—

Manufactories, Works, etc., 1893 and 1894.

(Exclusive of Flour-mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works.)

Year ended March.	Number of Manufactories, Works, &c.	Manufactories, &c., employing—						Horse-power of Machinery.
		Steam.	Water.	Gas.	Wind.	Horses.	Manual Labour only.	
1893 ...	2,452	1,029	11	392	3	35	982	20,616
1894 ...	2,226	986	15	386	...	25	814	21,145
Increase	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	529
Decrease	226	43	...	6	3	10	168	...

* Two of these establishments in 1893 and 1894 were on Crown lands. In these cases no valuation of the land has been given.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1893 AND 1894—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.		Approximate Total Value of—		
	Males.	Females.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.*	Buildings.
			£	£	£
1893	30,190	6,797	5,708,466	2,752,676	2,945,392
1894	27,088	6,526	5,491,561	2,024,649	2,841,845
Decrease ...	3,102	271	216,905	728,027	103,547

NOTE.—Exclusive of stone-breaking and tar-pavement works, which numbered 17 in 1893 and 15 in 1894. These works being carried on in connexion with quarries, it is found impossible to separate them therefrom. See table following paragraph 1399 *post*.

Manufactories of all descriptions.

1392. By summarizing the returns of manufactories and works of all descriptions—including not only such as are embraced in the foregoing table, but also those excluded therefrom—it is found that during 1893-4 the total number of establishments decreased by 275, and the hands employed were fewer by 3,719, those of them which use steam or gas decreased by 80, the amount of horse-power by 126, and the machinery, lands, and buildings were set down as lower in value by nearly $1\frac{1}{3}$ million sterling. The returns of the two years are contained in the following table :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1893 AND 1894.

(Including Flour-mills, Breweries, Distilleries, Tobacco Manufactories, Brickyards, Potteries, Tanneries, Fellmongeries, Wool-washing Establishments, Woollen Mills, and Soap and Candle Works, as well as all other Manufactories, Works, &c.)

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Machinery.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands,† Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1893 ...	2,952	1,712	28,644	43,192	14,756,321
1894 ...	2,677	1,632	28,518	39,473	13,457,172
Decrease ...	275	80	126	3,719	1,299,149

Names of manufactories.

1393. The manufacturing establishments of all kinds respecting which returns are obtained are named in the following table, and their numbers are given for 1890–91 and 1893–4. For the former, which was the census year, are also given the approximate values of materials used and of articles produced, and for the latter year the number of hands employed, and the approximate value of machinery,

* In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 179 in 1893 and 182 in 1894.

† In the case of establishments standing upon Crown lands no estimate of the value of the land is given. The number of such establishments was 207 in 1893 and 190 in 1894.

plant, lands, and buildings. The establishments are generally of an extensive character, the exceptions being in cases where the existence of industries of an unusual or interesting nature might seem to call for notice, or where machinery worked by steam, gas, or water is used. No attempt is made to enumerate mere shops, although some manufacturing industry may be carried on thereat. Were this done, the "manufactories" in the colony might be multiplied to an almost indefinite extent :—

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1894.

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	1890-91.			1893-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
BOOKS AND STATIONERY.		£	£			£
Account-book manufactories, manufacturing stationers	11	152,360	248,900	12	935	276,790
Printing and lithographic printing establishments*	162	459,858	1,363,086	176	3,546	823,320
Photo-lithographic works ...	1	...	...	1	...	...
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Organ-building establishments	3	6,300	10,100	3	27	6,200
Pianoforte manufactories ...	3	750	1,900	2	5	980
CARVING FIGURES, ETC.						
Wood carving and turnery works	15	3,595	9,710	11	41	11,290
DESIGNS, MEDALS, AND DIES.						
Die-sinkers, engravers, medallists, trade-mark makers	8	5,635	14,149	8	57	16,210
PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENTS, ETC.						
Electric lighting apparatus manufactories	3	1,420	3,450	2	6	2,200
Philosophical instrument manutories	2	540	900	3	17	2,060
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.						
Surgical instruments, truss—manufactories	4	1,056	4,806	4	20	5,420
ARMS, AMMUNITION, ETC.						
Blasting powder, cartridge, dynamite, &c.—manufactories	6	14,804	27,070	5	69	56,670
Fuse manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Shot manufactories	2	1,600	2,184	1	...	...

* Including paper-bag manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC, 1891 AND 1894—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	1890-91.			1893-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approxiamte Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
MACHINES, TOOLS, AND IMPLEMENTS.		£	£			£
Agricultural implement manufactories	71	263,714	692,125	77	946	151,705
Boiler and pipe-covering manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Cutlery, tool—manufactories ...	9	10,350	26,110	6	33	11,950
Domestic implement * manufactories	6	4,500	14,400	3	32	4,680
Iron foundries and engineering establishments †	190	1,166,516	2,480,941	165	4,175	1,304,565
Nail manufactories	4	15,810	22,692	4	42	13,460
Pattern-makers	5	1,000	5,470	2	4	1,670
Sheet-iron and tin works ...	53	119,644	240,000	41	440	85,070
CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.						
Carriage lamp, &c.—manufactories	2	1,500	3,800	2	8	2,350
Coach, waggon, &c.—manufactories	205	238,096	506,625	196	1,576	251,445
Perambulator manufactories ...	2	620	1,869	2	13	2,850
Saddle, harness—manufactories	73	80,423	154,076	51	422	58,875
Saddle-tree, saddlers' ironmongery, &c.—manufactories	3	1,350	4,400	2	13	2,070
Whip manufactories	3	2,610	7,400	2	14	1,170
SHIPS AND BOATS.						
Ship, boat—builders ...	10	3,999	10,957	7	28	9,350
Ships' wheels, blocks, &c.—manufactory	1	...	...	1	...	...
Graving-docks, patent slips, &c.	7	...	...	7	108	452,530
HOUSES, BUILDINGS, ETC.						
Architectural modelling works ‡	13	4,557	11,788	4	20	11,550
Enamelled mantelpieces manufactories	5	8,820	18,800	1	...	...
Lime and cement works ...	34	14,361	46,868	21	166	34,620
Venetian blind manufactories ...	9	16,293	21,866	6	26	8,260
FURNITURE.						
Bedding, flock, and upholstery—manufactories	33	89,532	118,859	17	208	50,950
Bedstead manufactory ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cabinet works, including billiard-table makers	71	141,589	321,892	48	589	115,010
Earth-closet manufactories ...	2	2,200	7,495	2	17	3,000
Iron-safe manufactories ...	2	1,600	4,800	3	13	4,420
Looking-glass manufactories ...	4	13,968	21,200	3	19	4,740
Picture-frame makers, &c. ...	9	13,582	17,248	8	43	9,390

* Including bellows, churn, washing-machine, &c., makers.
† Including brass-founders.
‡ Including ventilator manufactories.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1894—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	1890-91.			1893-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
		£	£			£
CHEMICALS.						
Chemical works	15	57,080	151,362	14	193	86,500
Dye works	5	238	1,397	6	71	14,120
Essential oil manufactories ...	12	6,660	19,090	14	101	8,380
Ink, blacking, blue, washing powder, &c.—manufactories	7	43,658	79,950	5	129	15,100
Japanning works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Paint, varnish—manufactories	2	6,990	17,000	3	10	6,150
Printing ink manufactories ...	2	4,000	8,500	3	9	6,700
Salt works	4	250	1,500	7	53	22,980
TEXTILE FABRICS.						
Woollen mills	7	94,932	170,687	7	639	201,277
DRESS.						
Boot manufactories	92	476,366	844,202	81	3,307	185,170
Clothing manufactories ...	105	621,671	1,127,887	83	4,239	203,776
Fur manufactories	8	20,470	37,665	4	31	6,970
Hat, cap—manufactories ...	17	44,569	93,058	14	530	55,200
Hosiery manufactories ...	3	6,160	10,145	3	18	5,090
Oilskin, waterproof clothing—manufactories	5	24,620	48,800	4	143	7,150
Umbrella and parasol manufactories	10	37,542	59,620	8	117	11,430
FIBROUS MATERIALS.						
Rope, twine, mat, bag, sack—manufactories	13	161,356	227,122	11	259	83,210
Sail, tent, tarpaulin—manufactories	9	70,162	85,431	6	34	6,580
ANIMAL FOOD.						
Bacon-curing establishments ...	...	...	...	27	164	38,785
Butter factories *	32	80,549	118,486	133	516	223,660
Cheese factories *	20	23,595	43,856			
Butterine factory	...	...	...	1	...	...
Meat-preserving establishments	24	200,530	281,100	4	152	10,480
Milk-condensing works ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
VEGETABLE FOOD.						
Biscuit manufactories ...	7	157,816	283,716	7	627	131,850
Confectionery works ...	13	79,920	147,450	13	383	51,870
Flour-mills	104	1,620,125	2,043,604	81	661	561,210
Jam, pickle, vinegar, sauce—manufactories	17	77,624	137,069	21	358	54,080
Macaroni works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Maizena, oatmeal, starch—manufactories †	4	129,200	153,800	5	201	95,010

* A large quantity of cheese and butter is made on dairy farms which are not returned as factories' and therefore are not included in this table. Some of these have steam-engines, and use cream separators and other machinery. It was ascertained that in 1890 as many as 14,112 hands were employed in such establishments exclusively on dairy work. See paragraph 1389 *ante*.

† Some these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, &c.

Manufactories, Works, etc., 1891 and 1894—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Work, &c.	1890-91.			1893-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
Drinks and Stimulants.*		£	£			£
Aërated waters, gingerbeer, liqueur, &c.—works	160	195,997	365,930	156	783	291,565
Breweries	68	491,932	971,489	62	969	1,117,240
Coffee, chicory, cocoa, chocolate, mustard, spice—works †	13	35,587	60,322	9	119	57,130
Distilleries	6	41,469	106,937	7	150	177,245
Malthouses	16	166,515	217,596	16	98	156,230
Sugar, treacle—refineries ...	3	435,000	575,000	4	451	253,750
Tobacco, cigars, snuff—manufactories	13	118,070	239,627	13	565	129,560
Animal Matters.						
Boiling-down, tallow-rendering—establishments	14	70,578	92,252	19	111	21,400
Bone-mills and bone manure manufactories	11	27,955	53,380	16	101	31,790
Brush manufactories ...	8	23,680	47,750	7	116	14,550
Curled-hair manufactories ...	4	5,000	10,400	4	34	6,470
Glue, oil, catgut—manufactories	3	3,221	5,246	2	24	12,000
Catgut manufactory ...	1	...	...			
Leather-belting (machinery) manufactories	2	11,372	14,972	3	12	4,950
Morocco, fancy leather—manufactories	5	6,925	16,700	4	28	3,480
Portmanteau, trunk—manufactories	7	3,620	7,498	3	8	2,020
Soap, candle—works	33	229,903	348,316	35	414	263,800
Tanneries, fellmongeries, and woolwashing establishments	132	793,679	1,226,853	108	1,564	267,045
Vegetable Matters.						
Bark-mills	6	26,700	37,100	6	33	5,360
Basket-making works ...	11	4,940	18,182	4	43	5,800
Broom manufactories‡ ...	3	16,200	20,100	2	52	7,700
Chaff-cutting, corn-crushing—works§	220	544,314	738,941	201	824	207,055
Cooperage works	30	23,667	47,405	26	172	34,440
Cork manufactories	3	4,400	9,164	3	6	2,330
Fancy-box, hat-box—manufactories	6	7,940	16,763	5	95	11,409
Paper manufactories ...	2	27,500	61,000	3	255	132,800
Straw-board manufactory ...	1	...	...			

* Places where wine is made are not included.
† Some of these factories also make coffee, cocoa, spice, &c.
‡ See also brush factories under Animal Matters, *ante.*
§ All these establishments used machinery worked by steam, wind, or horse power. They must not be confounded with chaff-cutting and grain-cutting machines in use on farms.

MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1891 AND 1894—*continued.*

Description of Manufactory, Works, &c.	1890-91.			1893-4.		
	Number of Establishments.	Approximate Value of—		Number of Establishments.	Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Machinery, Plant, Land, and Buildings.
		Materials used.	Articles produced.			
VEGETABLE MATTER—*continued.*		£	£			£
Saw-mills, moulding-mills, joinery, &c.—works	142	1,127,857	2,181,727*	56	1,075	411,030
Saw-mills—forest	179	...	418,571	129	1,329	157,060
COAL AND LIGHTING.						
Electric light works	4	4,100	18,500	6	104	144,310
Gasworks	30	288,967	628,867	41	1,020	2,735,641
Ironfounders' charcoal factory	1	...	...	1	...	...
STONE, CLAY, EARTHENWARE AND GLASS.						
Asphalt paving material works	2	3,690	8,250	...	...	...
Asbestos works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Brickyards and potteries ...	233	...	534,284	138	897	381,740
Cement tile works	1	...	...	...	...	...
Filter manufactories	2	2,000	4,000	2	8	2,400
Glass manufactories—works ...	6	7,190	42,000	6	256	29,650
Stone and marble sawing, polishing—monumental works	54	109,558	228,187	37	321	54,185
WATER.†						
Ice manufactories	6	4,536	8,354	7	38	75,870
Hydraulic-power works ...	...	...	...	1	...	...
GOLD, SILVER, AND PRECIOUS STONES.						
Goldsmiths, jewellers, and electroplaters (manufacturing)	26	142,447	190,675	20	198	44,900
Royal mint	1	...	...	1	51	68,000‡
METALS OTHER THAN GOLD AND SILVER.						
Brass and copper works—gasalier manufactories	26	29,446	65,885	20	202	54,240
Lead, pewter, and zinc—works	4	24,688	47,032	3	17	36,200
Pyrites works	1	...	...	1	...	...
Smelting works	3	14,122	18,300	2	56	17,350
Wire-working establishments ...	12	9,670	24,256	9	78	11,990
Total where only one return was received §	...	11,163	22,007	...	173	125,939
Total	3104	12,006,233	22,390,251	2677	39,473	13,457,172

* Including £608,759, value of timber sawn from Victorian logs.

† Works for the storage and supply of water are not included in the manufacturing tables. For information relating to these, see paragraph 1289 *et seq.*

‡ Exclusive of land, estimated at £85,000.

§ The particulars of these have been combined in accordance with a promise made that the contents of individual schedules would not be published.

Value of materials used and produced.

1394. In 1891, which was the year of the census, an inquiry was made respecting the value of the materials used and articles produced in all manufactories. This inquiry was responded to in most instances, and in cases where the information was not given the value has been estimated upon the same proportions as obtained in similar works respecting which information was supplied. The result is given in the third and fourth columns of the last table. The totals and difference between them—to which has been added an estimate for the value of the bricks and pottery made—together with similar results for the previous census year are as follow :—

VALUE OF RAW AND MANUFACTURED MATERIALS, 1881 AND 1891.

	1880-81.		1890-91.
	£		£
Value of materials operated upon	7,997,745	...	12,006,233
,, articles produced ...	13,370,836	...	22,390,251
Increased value ...	5,373,091, or 67 per cent.		10,384,018, or 86 per cent.
Bricks at £1 per 1,000	53,566	...	241,928
Value of pottery ...	34,600	...	68,160
Total value of manufactured articles, less cost of raw material	5,461,257	...	10,694,106

Summary of manufactories at three periods.

1395. By comparing the particulars respecting these manufactories, as returned in 1894 and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, a considerable increase took place under all the principal heads between the first and second periods, but a falling-off between the second and third periods under all heads except the horse-power of machinery. It should be borne in mind, however, in comparing the results that the year 1889 was one of inflation, and 1894 one of general depression. The number of establishments increased by 7 per cent. between 1884 and 1889, but fell off by 10 per cent. between 1889 and 1894; the horse-power of steam-engines increased by 42 and 14 per cent. in those intervals respectively; the hands employed increased by 16 per cent. between the first and second periods, but were fewer at the last than at the first period by 16 per cent., and fewer than at the middle period by 28 per cent.; and the value of machinery, plant, lands, and buildings increased by 57 per cent. in the first, but diminished by 9 per cent. in the second, interval. It would appear that there is a growing tendency for machine power to displace manual labour, for, whereas only 45¾ per cent. of the establishments employed steam or gas power in 1884, nearly 61 per cent. did so in 1894; moreover the proportion of horse-power of

engines to every hand employed rose from ·38 in 1884 to ·45 in 1889, and to as high as ·73 in 1894. The following is the comparison referred to :—

SUMMARY OF MANUFACTORIES, WORKS, ETC., 1884, 1889, AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Total Number of Establishments.	Number of Establishments using Steam or Gas Engines.	Horse-power of Engines.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Value of Lands, Buildings, Machinery, and Plant.
					£
1884 ...	2,777	1,272	17,602	46,857	9,414,527
1889 ...	2,975	1,639	24,938	54,488	14,792,311
1894 ...	2,677	1,632	28,518	39,473	13,457,172

Persons engaged in manufactories, 1891.

1396. The persons returned at the census of 1891 as engaged in manufacturing industries, including Chinese, but exclusive of Aborigines, numbered 91,710,* viz., 63,147 males and 28,563 females. These include not only the individuals working in factories properly so called, but those employed in work-rooms, shops, and other establishments of a less important character than those which the persons who collect statistics from year to year are called upon to visit. The census figures, which are as follow, must therefore considerably exceed those representing the hands employed in factories as given in previous tables :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891.†

Working in—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Books and publications	4,228	507	4,735
Musical instruments	165	...	165
Prints, pictures, and art materials ...	316	14	330
Ornaments and minor art products ...	823	91	914
Equipment for sports and games ...	21	...	21
Types, designs, medals, and dies ...	293	57	350
Watches, clocks, and scientific instruments	768	11	779
Surgical instruments and appliances ...	16	3	19
Arms and explosives	66	21	87
Machinery, implements, and tools ...	4,845	2	4,847
Carriages and vehicles	3,693	13	3,706
Harness, saddlery, and leatherware ...	1,839	14	1,853
Ships, boats, and their equipment ...	588	...	588
House and shop fittings‡	396	1	397

* This differs from the number shown last year (viz., 96,013), in consequence of the reduction of 7,475 painters, plumbers, and locksmiths, and the addition of 316 Chinese and of 2,856 manufacturers undefined.

† Exclusive of Aborigines. For details under the different heads see *General Report on the Census of* 1891, by H. H. Hayter, C.M.G. : Brain, Melbourne, 1893.

‡ Viz., venetian blind makers, but exclusive of painters, plumbers, and locksmiths – included in the corresponding table in the last issue of this work.

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS OF VICTORIA, 1891*—*continued.*

Working in—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Furniture	2,408	224	2,632
Chemicals and by-products	203	50	253
Textile fabrics	569	362	931
Dress	10,074	26,077	36,151
Fibrous materials and fabrics	298	59	357
Animal food	499	14	513
Vegetable food	4,656	302	4,958
Drinks, stimulants, and narcotics ...	2,033	113	2,146
Animal matters	1,562	12	1,574
Vegetable matters	4,504	49	4,553
Fodder (chaffcutter, &c.)	197	1	198
Paper	131	227	358
Stone, clay, earthenware, and glass † ...	3,105	18	3,123
Gold, silver, and precious stones ...	628	21	649
Metals other than gold and silver ...	10,620	25	10,645
Fuel, lights, and electric and hydraulic energy	1,020	2	1,022
Manufacturers undefined	2,583	273	2,856
Total	63,147	28,563	91,710‡

1397. The difference between the total number shown by this table, and that of "hands employed" in the manufactories as returned by the collectors of statistics about the same period, *i.e.*, in 1890–91, is 35,341. This is to be accounted for by the circumstance that the census returns embrace every individual blacksmith, tinsmith, saddler, cabinet-maker, tailor, dressmaker, baker, and such like; whereas the latter include, as already stated, only the workers employed in the principal establishments. It should be pointed out, moreover, that the difference is really greater than shown, for there is no doubt that some of the manufacturers include, as "hands employed," clerks and accountants, salesmen, engineers and firemen, carters, labourers, and others, attached to their establishments, who are not actually engaged in manufacturing; whereas the census figures are restricted to manufacturers pure and simple. The following are the numbers returned according to the different methods :—

Hands employed in manufactories according to census and annual returns.

PERSONS EMPLOYED IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, ACCORDING TO THE CENSUS 1891, AND THE ANNUAL RETURNS FOR 1890–91.

Enumerated in 1891	91,710
Hands employed in principal manufactories, 1890-91	56,369
Difference	35,341

* See footnote (†) previous page.
† Exclusive of quarries.
‡ See footnote (*) previous page.

Manufacturers in Australasian Colonies.

1398. According to the census returns of the Australasian Colonies, the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in Victoria are more numerous, and bear a higher proportion to the population, than do the corresponding classes in any of the other colonies. Next to Victoria, the highest position is occupied by New Zealand, and the next by New South Wales, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list. The number and proportion in each colony were as follow :—

PERSONS ENGAGED IN MANUFACTURING* IN SIX AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.

Colony.	Manufacturers.	
	Number.	Proportion to the Population.
		Per cent.
1. Victoria	91,710†	8·48
2. New Zealand	42,893	6·90
3. New South Wales ...	74,559	6·65
4. Western Australia ...	2,769	5·64
5. Queensland	21,795	5·56
6. Tasmania	7,460	5·10

Stone quarries.

1399. The stone quarries, stone-crushing and tar-pavement works returned in 1894 were fewer by 43 than in 1893, and the hands employed showed a falling-off of 387. The output of stone fell off by nearly 192,000 cubic yards, and a decrease also appears in the number and power of steam-engines, and in the value of stone raised, plant, lands, and buildings. The following are the figures for the two years :—

STONE QUARRIES,‡ ETC., 1893 AND 1894.

Year ended March.	Number of Quarries, &c.	Cubic Yards of Stone raised.				Steam-engines in use.	
		Bluestone.	Slate and Flagging.	Sandstone and Freestone.	Granite.	Number.	Horse-power.
1893 ...	103	367,738	820	5,403	1,900	23	470
1894 ...	60	181,419	450	400	1,750	16	316
Decrease ...	43	186,319	370	5,003	150	7	154

* Exclusive of Aborigines.
† Including manufacturers undefined—formerly omitted.
‡ Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.

STONE QUARRIES,* ETC., 1893 AND 1894—*continued.*

Year ended March.	Number of Hands employed.	Approximate Total Value of—			
		Stone raised.	Machinery and Plant.	Lands.†	Buildings.
		£	£	£	£
1893 ...	729	75,367	80,403	79,570	15,048
1894 ...	342	40,302	42,865	30,060	11,014
Decrease ...	387	35,065	37,538	49,510	4,034

Gold raised, 1892 and 1893.

1400. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the gold raised in Victoria in 1893 was 671,126 ozs., which is more than the quantity obtained in 1892 by 16,670 ozs., representing, at £4 per oz., an increased value of £66,680.‡ It is probable, however, that these estimates are under the mark, but to what extent it is difficult to ascertain. The following are the figures for the two years :—

QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Gold raised in Victoria.	
	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	ozs.	£
1892	654,456	2,617,824
1893	671,126	2,684,504
Increase ...	16,670	66,680

Gold raised, 1871 to 1894.

1401. Ever since 1871 the quantity of gold raised from year to year has, as a rule, been steadily diminishing. Exceptions took place in 1880 to 1882 (when for the time a decided improvement occurred), 1888, 1892 to 1894. In the last-named year the yield was the largest since 1885. The subjoined figures give an estimate of the quantity of gold raised in 1871 and each subsequent year :—

ESTIMATED QUANTITY OF GOLD RAISED, 1871 TO 1894.

	ozs.		ozs.
1871	1,355,477	1883	810,047
1872	1,282,521	1884	778,618
1873	1,241,205	1885	735,218
1874	1,155,972	1886	665,196
1875	1,095,787	1887	617,751
1876	963,760	1888	625,026
1877	809,653	1889	614,839
1878	775,272	1890	588,561
1879	758,947	1891	576,400
1880	829,121	1892	654,456
1881	858,850	1893	671,126
1882	898,536	1894	673,680

* Including stone-crushing and tar-pavement works.
† The figures in this column apply to purchased land only; 17 of the stone quarries in 1894, and 26 in 1893, were on Crown lands, and in these cases no valuation of the land has been given.
‡ For recommendations contained in the Reports of Royal Commission on Gold Mining made in 1890 and 1891, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 598.

Gold raised, 1851 to 1893.

1402. Carrying on to the end of 1893 the calculations given in previous years, the following may be estimated as the total quantity and value of the gold raised in Victoria from the period of its first discovery, about the middle of 1851. The figures give an average per annum during the whole period of about 1,366,000 ozs., which is more than twice the quantity raised in 1893 :—

ESTIMATED TOTAL QUANTITY AND VALUE OF GOLD RAISED IN VICTORIA, 1851 TO 1893.

Gold raised in Victoria.	Estimated Quantity.	Value, at £4 per oz.
	ozs.	£
Prior to 1893 ...	58,070,215	232,280,860
During 1893 ...	671,126	2,684,504
Total ...	58,741,341	234,965,364

Gold raised in Australasian Colonies.

1403. Since the first discovery, in 1851, of gold in Australasia, more than 92¾ million ozs. have been raised in the various colonies, nearly two-thirds of which was got in Victoria. In 1893 Victoria still kept the lead, although it was closely followed by Queensland. The following is a statement of the quantity recorded as having been raised in the respective colonies during each year. No column is assigned to Western Australia, as, although during the last seven or eight years a considerable quantity of gold has been raised in that colony on the Kimberley, Murchison, and Yilgarn* (Coolgardie) gold-fields, no reliable information regarding it has been obtained :—

GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1851 TO 1893.

Period.	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1851 to 1855	11,218,772	1,920,200	...	...	...	...
1856 to 1860	12,712,946	1,360,763	4,127	...	...	35,845
1861 to 1865	8,341,464	2,233,001	52,580	...	...	2,288,088
1866 to 1870	7,105,820	1,309,911	512,803	...	3,504	3,218,916
1871 to 1875	6,130,962	1,612,227	1,319,952	24,685	25,296	2,412,446
1876 to 1880	4,136,753	639,435	1,668,819	59,910	154,883	1,596,899
1881 to 1885	4,081,269	624,835	1,327,366	88,366	235,973	1,237,456
1886 to 1890	3,111,373	546,726	2,598,254	130,218	169,017	1,028,571
1887 ...	617,751	110,288	425,923	36,569	42,609	203,869
1888 ...	625,026	87,503	481,643	16,763	39,610	201,219
1889 ...	614,839	119,759	739,103	20,833	32,333	203,211
1890 ...	588,561	127,760	610,587	29,738	23,451	193,193
1891 ...	576,400	153,336	576,439	35,533	48,769	251,996
1892 ...	654,456	156,870	615,558	30,218	45,110	238,079
1893 ...	671,126	179,288	616,940	42,905	37,230	226,811

* See footnote (†) on next page.

1404. According to the above figures, together with an estimate for Western Australia, the total quantity of gold raised in each colony from 1851 to 1893 has been as follows :— Gold produce of Australasia, 1851 to 1893.

SUMMARY OF GOLD RAISED IN AUSTRALASIA, 1851 TO 1893.

		ozs.			ozs.
Victoria ...	...	58,741,341	South Australia	...	411,835*
New Zealand	...	12,535,107	Western Australia	...	359,047†
New South Wales	...	10,736,592			
Queensland ...	...	9,292,838*	Total ...	...	92,796,542
Tasmania ...	...	719,782			

1405. The average value of the gold raised varies in the different colonies. If it be estimated at £4 per oz., the total value would be £371,186,168, or if at £3 15s. per oz., it would be £347,987,033. Value of gold raised in Australasia.

1406. The South African gold-fields, which are of quite recent growth, and are rapidly increasing in importance, are now yielding nearly as much gold as Australasia. The following are the quantities and values raised in the Transvaal, where the principal gold-fields are located, in the last five years :— Gold raised in South Africa.

GOLD RAISED IN THE TRANSVAAL (SOUTH AFRICAN) REPUBLIC, 1890 TO 1894.

Year.	Quantity.	Value.
	ozs.	£
1890§	529,117‖	1,851,905
1891	833,632	2,917,702
1892	1,325,394	4,638,879
1893	1,610,335	5,636,122
1894	1,631,250¶	6,929,414

1407. By the following table—which, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from the report for 1893 of Mr. Edward O. Leech, director of the United States Mint—it appears that during the four years ended with 1892, the world's annual production of gold has averaged more than 6¼ million ozs., and appears to be increasing, being larger in 1892 than in any of the three previous Gold produce of the world, 1889 to 1892.

* The estimate for Queensland is higher by 45,425 ozs., but that for South Australia lower by 8,756 ozs., than that furnished by the Registrar-Generals of those colonies and published by the "Australasian Statistics, 1893," for which see Table XXIII. in Appendix B, *post*.

† For Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 120,000 ozs., and to this has been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns, viz., 15,492 ozs. in 1889, viz., 22,806 ozs. in 1890, 30,311 ozs. in 1891, 59,548 ozs. in 1892, and 110,890 ozs. in 1893. This, however, is admittedly considerably below the actual production.

‡ Pure gold is worth £4 4s. 11½d., and standard gold (22 carats fine) £3 17s. 10½d.

§ Accounted for in export returns only.

‖ Estimated.

¶ Fine ounces.

years; the largest quantities in 1892 having been produced in Australasia, the United States, Russia, and Africa:—

GOLD PRODUCE OF EACH COUNTRY, 1889 TO 1892.*

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Australasia	1,745,570	1,595,625	1,672,784	1,808,595
Europe—				
Great Britain ...	3,118	1,607	3,246	2,475
Russia	1,120,695	1,023,433	1,167,076	1,199,700
Sweden	2,379	2,828	3,536	2,828
Germany	62,934	59,495	59,495	59,495
France	12,857	12,857	6,428	6,750
Austria-Hungary ...	70,648	67,627	73,412	72,705
Turkey	321	321	321	321
Italy	4,757	4,757	4,821	4,404
Asia—				
British India ...	72,673	96,715	120,661	160,485
China	435,267	257,779	257,779	241,804
Corea	47,506	36,256	36,256	36,256
Japan	19,478	12,278	24,589	24,749
Africa†	415,275	529,117	833,632	1,325,394
America—				
Canada	72,320	72,320	80,548	44,741
United States ...	1,586,304	1,588,490	1,604,432	1,595,979
Mexico	33,846	37,092	48,374	54,609
Salvador and Costa Rica	7,264	7,264	7,264	7,907
Colombia	165,885	178,710	167,910	167,910
Venezuela	88,873	55,991	48,342	38,988
Guiana (British) ...	28,349	54,416	87,041	87,041
Guiana (Dutch) ...	15,653	26,164	21,471	26,229
Guiana (French) ...	26,517	26,517	26,517	48,278
Brazil	21,535	21,535	21,182	21,182
Peru	4,500	3,343	3,632	3,632
Bolivia	2,893	2,893	3,246	3,246
Chile	69,491	69,491	69,491	69,491
Argentine Republic ...	3,953	3,953	3,953	3,953
Uruguay	3,375	4,500	4,500	4,500
The World ...	6,144,236	5,853,374	6,461,939	7,123,647

Value of the world's gold produce, 1889-1892.

1408. According to the figures, the gold raised in the world during 1892, if valued at £4 per oz., would be £28,494,600; or if at £3 15s. an oz., it would be £26,713,700. During the four years the value of the whole quantity raised (25,583,200 ozs.) would be £102,332,800 at the former, or £95,937,000 at the latter valuation.

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1893, pages 166 and 167, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32·142 ozs. troy. When the figures for any year were not given by Mr. Leech, those for a previous year have been inserted. The figures for Australasia and South Africa, however, have been obtained from other sources.

† See last table.

Gold derived from alluvial and quartz working.

1409. Of the gold which was raised during 1893 in Victoria, 452,453 ozs. was obtained from quartz reefs, and 218,673 ozs. from alluvial deposits. These figures, as compared with those of the previous year, show a decrease of 45 ozs. in the yield of quartz reefs, but an increase of 16,715 ozs. in that of alluvial workings. The respective proportions of quartz and alluvial gold raised were 69 and 31 per cent. in 1892, and 67 and 33 per cent. in 1893.

Value of gold per miner.

1410. The value of gold raised in Victoria in proportion to the number of miners at work* fell to its lowest point in 1879, when it only amounted to £76 1s. 2d. per head; and reached its highest point in 1892, when it was £111 6s. 3d. per head. Moreover, the average in later as compared with earlier years has improved in this respect. The following figures, which have been derived from returns supplied by the Secretary for Mines, express this proportion for the last eleven years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER MINER,† 1883 TO 1893.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
1883	95	6	3½	1889	101	2	3
1884	106	14	6¼	1890	98	15	7
1885	108	15	9¼	1891	97	0	6
1886	104	18	4	1892	111	6	3
1887	96	17	2	1893	105	3	11
1888	97	8	7				

Value of gold per alluvial and quartz miner.

1411. In proportion to the number of miners engaged in alluvial and quartz mining, the yield of gold from the latter has frequently been more than twice as large as that from the former. The following are the figures for the last five years:—

VALUE OF GOLD PER ALLUVIAL AND QUARTZ MINER, 1889 TO 1893.

Year.	Alluvial Miners.	Quartz Miners.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1889	78 13 11	124 11 7
1890	74 10 10	120 18 6
1891	69 19 5	119 9 8
1892	78 7 5	137 0 4
1893	73 16 8	132 7 6

* For the number of gold miners at work in 1893, see paragraph 118, *ante*.

† These amounts are sometimes incorrectly spoken of as the "average earnings" of the miners. It has been pointed out on former occasions that, as a very large proportion of the miners are working on wages, the gold they raise no more represents their individual earnings than do the products of a manufactory represent the earnings of its operatives. For wages of miners, see Part "Interchange," *ante*. For figures relating to the years 1871-82, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraph 494.

Estimated gold yield, 1894.

1412. The estimated yield of gold in the year 1894 was 673,680 ozs. as against 671,126 ozs. in 1893. The yield in 1894 was thus 2,554 ozs. more than in the preceding year; and was, moreover, much larger than in any previous year since 1885.

Dividends of gold mining companies.

1413. Exclusive of the amounts paid by a few private companies, respecting which the Mining Department was unable to obtain information, the following are the dividends paid by gold mining companies in Victoria, in each of the four quarters of 1893. The total shows a decrease of nearly £36,500 on the previous year :—

DIVIDENDS OF GOLD MINING COMPANIES, 1893.

Quarter ended 31st March	... ...	£138,418
„ 30th June	... ...	117,498
„ 30th September	... ...	169,758
„ 31st December	... ...	158,218
Total in 12 months	... ...	£583,892

Steam-engines used in mining.

1414. Of the steam-engines employed in connexion with gold mining, about a sixth are used on alluvial and five-sixths on quartz workings. The particulars were not returned for 1893, but the following is the number of engines in use and their horse-power in each of the previous ten years :—

STEAM-ENGINES USED IN GOLD MINING, 1883 TO 1892.

Year.	Number.	Horse-power.	Year.	Number.	Horse-power.
1883	1,087	25,933	1888	1,119	27,472
1884	1,104	26,228	1889	1,123	26,680
1885	1,085	26,627	1890	1,104	27,153
1886	1,072	26,920	1891	1,094	27,812
1887	1,080	27,218	1892	1,112	27,780

Mining machinery

1415. The value of gold-mining machines of all descriptions, as estimated by the Department of Mines, decreased from £1,848,218 in 1891 to £1,772,524 in 1892. In the latter year, the value of those used in quartz mining was £1,496,418, whilst that of those used in alluvial mining was only £276,106. There is no later information.

Average yield of quartz.

1416. It is impossible to obtain an exact statement of the yield of auriferous quartz in any year, owing to the fact that many of the owners of machines for crushing quartz are unable to give, or are precluded from giving, information respecting their operations. The officers of the Mining Department, however, succeeded in obtaining particulars respecting the crushing of 856,535 tons in 1892, and 904,367 tons in 1893. The average yield per ton of these crushings

was 9dwt. 23gr. in the former, and 9dwt. 6gr. in the latter year. From similar estimates, extending over a long series of years, and embodying information respecting the crushing of nearly 28,140,000 tons of quartz, an average is obtained of 10dwt. 7gr. of gold to the ton of quartz crushed.

Gold from various matr

1417. The following is the estimate of the Mining Department* of the gross and average yield of over 50 millions of tons of the various minerals and drifts from which gold is obtained in Victoria. The quantity of gold included in the estimate is about two-sevenths of the total yield of the Victorian gold-fields from the period of the first gold discoveries to the end of 1893 :—

GOLD FROM VARIOUS MATRICES.

Matrix.	Quantity Treated.	Yield of Gold.	
		Total.	Average per ton.
From Quartz Reefs.	tons.	ozs.	oz. dwt. gr.
Quartz	28,139,975	14,500,540	0 10 7
Tailings and mullock ...	2,423,214	363,140	0 2 23
Pyrites	152,099	338,558	2 4 5
From Alluvial Workings.			
Washdirt	18,843,233	1,418,300	0 1 12
Cement	473,745	106,539	0 4 11
Total	50,032,266	16,727,077	0 6 16

Deep shafts.

1418. The ten deepest shafts in the colony are those of Lansell's 180 mine, 3,000 feet ; New Chum and Victoria Company, 2,800 feet ; New Chum Consolidated Company, 2,632 feet ; Lazarus Company, 2,595 feet ; New Chum Railway Company, 2,533 feet ; Victory and Pandora Company, 2,500 feet ; Carlisle Company, 2,485 feet ; Victoria Consols Company, 2,482 feet ; Magdala Company, 2,409 feet ; New Chum United, 2,396 feet. It thus appears that the greatest depth to which the earth's crust has been pierced in this colony by a shaft is about 3,000 feet. The ninth mine mentioned is at Stawell ; all the others are at Bendigo.

Silver raised in Australasian Colonies.

1419. Some years ago a silver mine was worked at St. Arnaud, in Victoria, but after a time it ceased to be remunerative, and the workings were abandoned. Since the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in Melbourne, a certain quantity of silver has been extracted annually from the crude gold lodged there for coining, and latterly the whole quantity of silver produced in Victoria has been

* *Mineral Statistics*, 1893, Statement No. 6.

from that source. It is difficult to obtain reliable information respecting silver produce, as, in consequence of the silver being generally associated with lead and other metals, it is sometimes found economical to send the ore in a concentrated form to Europe for smelting. For Queensland and South Australia* no definite returns are available; and but little silver has been raised in Western Australia. The following, so far as it is known, are the quantities (in fine ounces) raised in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand, during the 31 years ended with 1893:—

SILVER RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1863 TO 1893.

Year or Period.	Victoria.†	New South Wales.	Tasmania.†	New Zealand.†
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1863 to 1865 ...	10,165	...	...	...
1866 to 1870 ...	8,187	14,621	...	48,186
1871 to 1875 ...	56,106	318,432	...	223,174
1876 to 1880 ...	116,042	335,734	...	110,244
1881 to 1885 ...	119,442	1,060,771	...	82,943
1886 to 1890 ...	136,310	30,753,233	168,500	90,062
1891	30,039	16,680,000	245,000	28,023
1892	35,857	13,697,600‡	220,600	22,053
1893	40,941	15,747,242	1,142,200	63,076
Total to end of 1893	553,089	78,607,633§	1,776,300	667,761

Value of silver raised in Australasia.

1420. The total quantity of silver raised in five of the colonies —including Queensland, for which an estimate of 3,373,000 ozs. has been made—was 84,977,783 ozs., which would represent a value, at 3s. 10d.‖ per oz., of £16,287,048.

Broken Hill silver mines.

1421. The bulk of the silver raised in Australasia is from the Broken Hill mines, situated in New South Wales, at or near the Barrier Ranges, close to the eastern frontier of South Australia. The principal mine is that of the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, which has a capital of £384,000 in 960,000 shares of 8s. each, fully paid up.¶ From the time of the formation of this company on the

* It is known that in Queensland 685 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £17,309, were raised in 1893; 225,000 ozs. of silver, valued at £36,436, were raised in 1892; 875 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £21,879, in 1891; 8,021 tons, valued at £295,043, in the five years 1886-90; and 17,896 tons, valued at £274,591, in the previous seven years; also that in South Australia, 1,620 tons of silver-lead ore, valued at £23,349, were raised in the ten years ended with 1884. It is roughly estimated that about 3,366,000 ozs. have been raised in Queensland up to the end of 1893.

† In Victoria and New Zealand, nearly all the silver produced has been extracted from crude gold. The figures for Tasmania are only rough estimates.

‡ Yield affected by a strike.

§ No official statement having been published in New South Wales of the quantity of silver raised in that colony in the last seven years, the quantities from 1887 to 1893, both inclusive, have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from information supplied by the secretaries of the leading mines and smelting companies.

‖ This was the average price for fine silver during the last seven years, equivalent to 3s. 6½d. per oz., standard.

¶ Prior to the 12th February, 1890, the share capital was £320,000, divided into 160,000 shares of £2 each. Of the present shares 160,000 are registered in London.

13th August, 1885, to the 31st May, 1894, the ore treated (including moisture) amounted to 1,818,077 tons, the total yield of which was 234,580 tons of lead, 58,615,416 fine ozs. of silver, 7,896 ozs. of gold, and 1,580 tons of copper; of which 13,820,569 ozs. of silver, 51,248 tons of lead, 2,773 ozs. of gold, and 774 tons of copper were produced in the year 1893–4.* During the year 1893–4, the net furnace return per ton of ore treated was 9·90 per cent. of lead, and 26·64 ozs. of silver; whilst the average since the commencement was 13·53 per cent. of lead, and 13·53 ozs. of silver—the total treated having exceeded 1,700,000 tons. Considerable attention is now being given to the economical treatment of sulphide ores. The deepest shaft in the mine is over 700 feet. The dividends and bonuses paid, together with profits resulting from sales of outlying portions of the company's property, allotted to shareholders since the commencement, have amounted in value to £7,296,000, of which £5,552,000 were dividends and cash bonuses. For the six months ended with May, 1894, the profits amounted to £397,378, and the mine paid dividends to the amount of £312,000. The number of men permanently employed at and in connexion with the mine at Broken Hill on 31st May, 1894, was 3,352 (as against 2,938 twelve months previous), of whom 998 (as against 1,099 in 1893) were underground, 458 surface miners, and 647 contractors' men (quarrying, &c.), 738 were smelters, 198 were engaged on general construction and repairs, 104 on the amalgamating mill, 84 on crushing and chloridizing works, 61 on leaching works, and 64 on miscellaneous works. The mine wages and salaries paid during the half-year ended 31st May, 1894 (including contracts) amounted to £177,418, and the smelter wages and salaries to £86,301, besides over £26,290 paid for other services.

1422. During the year ended 31st May, 1894, the average price obtained from the sale of refined silver (·996 fine) by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company was 2s. 11d. per oz., or nearly 2d. more than what would have been received at the London market prices. Price of silver in Melbourne.

1423. The average cost of treating ore, including all charges, from the time of its arrival on the smelter floors to the delivery of the bullion on truck, at the Broken Hill mines during the six months ended 31st May, 1894, was £1 8s. 2d., as compared with £1 11s. in the half-year ended May, 1893, per net ton of ore, made up of the following items:—Coke, 13s. 3½d.; limestone, 6s. 0¼d.; coal, 1s. 3½d.; castings, 2¼d.; stores, 4d.; water, 2½d.; labour, 6s. 3½d.; superintendence and Cost of treating silver ores.

* From the neighbouring Broken Hill mines, moreover, 3,848,082 ozs. of silver and (exclusive of British Broken Hill) 17,879 tons of lead were obtained in 1893.

assaying, 2¾d.; ironstone and scrap iron, 2½d.; all other items (rates, &c.), 1¼d. At Port Pirie, S.A., the cost of smelting a ton of dry ore was only 17s. 7¼d., and at Broken Hill £1 3s. 1¼d. per ton; whilst the cost for separating and refining was £1 9s. 3¾d. per ton. During the year 1893–4, the value per ton of ore treated was £4 5s. 4d., whilst the cost of production was £1 12s. 2d., resulting in a net profit of £2 13s. 2d.

Silver produce of each country.

1424. The next table, with the exception of the figures for Australasia, has been taken from Mr. Leech's Mint Report for 1893, and shows that the world's production of silver during the four years ended with 1892 averaged more than 143½ million ozs. per annum, whilst the returns for 1891 and 1892 show an increase on those for 1889 and 1890 of upwards of 16 million ozs. per annum; the largest quantities raised in 1892 being in the United States and Mexico, and the next largest in Australasia, Bolivia, and Germany :—

SILVER PRODUCE* OF EACH COUNTRY, 1889 TO 1892.

Countries.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.
	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
Australasia	9,500,235	11,560,603	17,101,062	14,201,110
Europe—				
Russia	462,491	439,285	445,070	314,927
Sweden	137,150	134,385	117,575	1,704
Norway	165,435	178,035	182,084	144,478
Germany	6,196,785	5,852,608	6,171,264	5,940,420
Austria-Hungary ...	1,692,309	1,626,803	1,690,605	593,341
Turkey	42,524	42,524	42,524	42,524
Italy	260,607	260,607	260,607	1,280,955
France	1,587,686	2,601,638	2,285,843	3,310,626
Spain	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,655,377	1,303,550
Great Britain ...	280,728	218,373	291,689	169,388
Asia—				
Japan	1,363,592	1,184,593	1,391,170	1,767,360
America—				
Canada	297,763	383,293	400,618	314,895
United States ...	49,996,431	54,496,761	58,326,223	57,996,286
Mexico	42,936,184	38,669,397	40,989,568	45,629,876
Central America ...	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770	1,546,770
Colombia	773,369	568,431	1,003,859	1,003,859
Peru	2,419,103	2,114,654	2,406,761	2,406,761
Bolivia	7,407,445	7,407,445	11,978,231	11,978,231
Chile	5,973,623	3,975,805	2,320,170	2,275,461
Argentine Republic ...	328,684	471,877	479,494	479,494
The World† ...	135,024,291	135,389,264	151,086,564	152,702,016

* See U.S. Mint Report, 1893, pages 166 and 167, where the quantities are given in kilogrammes, which have been converted into ounces on the assumption that a kilogramme is equal to 32·142 ozs. troy.

† British India, which, according to another authority, produced silver to the value of £914,367 in 1883, does not appear to be included.

1425. At 3s. 4d. per oz. the quantity of silver raised in the world during 1892 would be worth £25,450,000. The quantity raised in the four years ended with 1892 would be worth £95,700,356 at the same valuation.* If the former ratio to gold (*i.e.*, 15½ to 1) were restored, as proposed by some bimetallists, this would increase the value of the world's annual production by £12,700,000. Value of the world's silver produce, 1889-1892.

1426. Since 1851 almost equal quantities of gold have been contributed by Australasia and the United States, or more than one-third in each case of the production of the whole world, the total quantity of which has probably amounted in the last 43 years to over 258 million ozs. During the same period more than one-third of the world's production of silver has also been obtained in the United States, and a somewhat smaller quantity from Mexico, whilst the quantity from Australasia (the mines of which are of recent growth) was equal to little more than a twenty-eighth of the world's production, amounting to over 2,790 million ozs. In connexion with the remarkable depreciation of silver before alluded to,† it is important to note that, whilst the annual production of gold has declined gradually from nearly 6¾ million ozs. during the decade 1851-60 to 5½ million ozs. during 1881–92, the annual production of silver rose, notwithstanding its declining value, from less than 30 million ozs. during 1851–60 to nearly 150 million ozs. in 1892. The following are the figures for successive decennial or quinquennial periods from 1851 to 1890, also for the years 1891 to 1893 where available :— World's production of gold and silver, 1851-1893.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF GOLD AND SILVER (IN OUNCES TROY), 1851 TO 1893.
(000's omitted.)

Period.	Australasia.	United States.	Russia.	Other Countries.	Total.
GOLD.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1851 to 1860 ...	27,253,	26,670,	8,250,	5,140,	67,313,
1861 to 1865 ...	12,915,	10,720,	3,870,	2,675,	30,180,
1866 to 1870 ...	12,151,	12,215,	4,830,	2,485,	31,681,
1871 to 1875 ...	11,526,	9,476,	5,664,	2,354,	29,020,
1876 to 1880 ...	8,257,	9,531,	6,531,	2,760,	27,079,
1881 to 1885 ...	7,595,	7,730,	5,750,	4,178,	25,253,
1886 to 1890 ...	7,584,	8,070,	5,311,	6,764,	27,729,
1891	1,673,	1,605,	1,167,	2,017,	6,462,
1892	1,809,	1,596,	1,200,	2,519,	7,124,
1893	1,885,	1,740,	...	...	...
Total Gold ...	92,648,	89,353,	42,573,‡	30,892,‡	251,841,‡

NOTE.—The figures for Australasia have been estimated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne; those for other countries prior to 1871 are derived from estimates by Soetbeer, published in *L'Almanach de Gotha*, and those for subsequent years have been taken from the United States Mint Reports and *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle of New York*.

* In 1892 the average price per oz. paid for silver bullion for coinage (standard silver) was rather less than 3s. 4d., or 5d. lower than the average price for 1891. See table following paragraph 1040 *ante*.

† See paragraph 1040, *ante*.

‡ Exclusive of 1893.

World's Production of Gold and Silver (in Ounces Troy), 1851 to 1893—*continued.*

(000's omitted.)

Period.	United States.	Mexico.	Australasia.	Other Countries.	Total.
Silver.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.	ozs.
1851 to 1860 ...	2,330,	146,910,	...	138,680,	287,920,
1861 to 1865 ...	27,970,	76,035,	10,	72,995,	177,010,
1866 to 1870 ...	48,385,	83,735,	71,	83,069,	215,260,
1871 to 1875 ...	121,262,	98,290,	598,	75,732,	295,882,
1876 to 1880 ...	157,622,	98,433,	822,	99,518,	356,395,
1881 to 1885 ...	182,900,	124,003,	2,313,	129,742,	438,958,
1886 to 1890 ...	230,980,	150,520,	32,746,	144,904,	559,150,
1891	58,330,	40,990,	17,101,	34,666,	151,087,
1892	58,000,	45,630,	14,201,	34,871,	152,702,
1893	60,500,	44,371,	17,115,	...	...
Total Silver ...	948,279,	908,917,	84,977,	814,177,*	2,634,346,*

See note previous page.

World's relative production of gold and silver, 1873 to 1892.

1427. As the annual supply of gold and silver has an important bearing on the price of silver, the ratio of silver to gold production has been deduced for the last 20 years from the figures in the following table, showing the value of the gold, and the quantity and value of the silver, produced in the world for each year since 1872, when the price of silver first began to decline. These are given in the last column, by which it will be seen that the supply of silver relatively to gold was tolerably uniform until 1879, the average of the seven years ended with that date being nearly 13 (12·8) ozs. of silver to 1 of gold; but after that year the proportion rose rapidly, until in the years 1890–92 it stood at over 22½ times that of gold :—

Product of Gold and Silver in the World, 1873–92.

(000's omitted.)

Years.	Gold (Value).	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine ozs.	£	
1873	20,042,	63,267,	17,108,	13·4
1874	18,906,	55,300,	14,724,	12·4
1875	20,313,	62,262,	16,162,	13·0
1876	21,604,	67,753,	16,317,	13·3
1877	23,750,	62,648,	15,675,	11·2
1878	24,792,	73,476,	17,634,	12·6
1879	22,708,	74,250,	17,371,	13·9
1880	22,188,	74,791,	17,841,	14·3

NOTE.—The figures in this table, except those in the last column, which have been calculated in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, have been derived from the United States Mint Report for 1892, page 56, where the values have been given in dollars, which have been reduced to sterling money.

* Exclusive of 1893.

PRODUCT OF GOLD AND SILVER IN THE WORLD, 1873-92—*continued.*
(000's omitted.)

Years.	Gold (Value.)	Silver.		Proportion in Quantity of Silver Produced to 1 of Gold.
		Quantity.	Value.	
	£	Fine ozs.	£	
1881	21,458,	78,890,	18,704,	15·6
1882	21,250,	86,470,	20,465,	17·3
1883	19,875,	89,177,	20,622,	19·1
1884	21,187,	81,597,	18,920,	16·4
1885	22,583,	91,652,	20,326,	17·3
1886	22,083,	93,276,	19,328,	18·0
1887	22,036,	96,124,	19,590,	18·5
1888	22,958,	108,827,	21,288,	20·1
1889	25,726,	125,420,	24,431,	20·7
1890	25,096,	134,380,	29,395,	22·7
1891	26,283,	143,994,	29,638,	23·3
1892	28,929,	151,949,	27,699,	22·6

See note previous page.

Relative values of gold and silver.

1428. The relative values of silver and gold have always been variable. Until comparatively recent years, however, the fluctuations have been but slight. In the 102 years, 1687 to 1789, the ratio of the former to the latter was as high as 15·39 to 1, viz., in 1734; and as low as 14·14 to 1, viz., in 1760. After 1789 the ratio was never below 15 to 1, but until 1874 only twice rose above 16 to 1, viz., in 1812, when it rose to 16·11 to 1, and in 1813, when it rose to 16·25 to 1. Since 1873, the fall in the gold price of silver and consequent difference in value between the two metals has, with little intermission, been growing steadily year by year, reaching its maximum in 1893, when it took $25\frac{3}{4}$ parts of silver to be equivalent to 1 part of gold. In 1890 the proportion of silver to 1 part of gold fell suddenly to 19·8, owing, it is believed, to the artificial demand caused by large purchases of bullion by the United States Treasury, but such appreciation did not last long. The following figures show the relative values of the two metals in each of the 23 years, 1871 to 1893 :—

RELATIVE VALUE OF SILVER AS COMPARED WITH GOLD, 1871 TO 1893.*

	Equivalent in Silver to 1 part of Gold by weight.		Equivalent in Silver to 1 part of Gold by weight.
1871	15·57	1883	18·64
1872	15·63	1884	18·57
1873	15·92	1885	19·41
1874	16·17	1886	20·78
1875	16·59	1887	21·13
1876	17·88	1888	21·99
1877	17·22	1889	22·09
1878	17·94	1890	19·76
1879	18·40	1891	20·92
1880	18·05	1892	23·72
1881	18·16	1893	25·77†
1882	18·19		

* The relative values for the years prior to 1893 have been taken from the U.S. Mint Report, 1893, page 162.

† Nine months.

Minerals other than gold existing in Victoria.

1429. Silver, tin, copper, antimony, lead, iron, and coal have been mined for at different times in Victoria, but with the exception of black and brown coal, and small quantities of tin and antimony, no minerals of importance were raised in 1893. The silver obtained in that year was, as has already been stated, extracted at the Mint during the process of refining the gold. The results of tin mining at Mount Wills have proved disappointing, but the low yields are believed to be due rather to the method of treatment than to the poverty of the stone; the yield of this and other mines in 1893 amounted to 53 tons of tin ore, valued at £2,170. Some argentiferous and auriferous lead ores have recently been discovered near Casterton, which promise to give good yields. The following metals also exist in Victoria, but up to this date have not been discovered in paying quantities:—Bismuth, cobalt, cadmium, lead, manganese, molybdenite, osmiridium, silver, mercury, and zinc-blende. Various lime-stones and marbles, as well as kaolin and other clays, also exist, and have been worked to a certain extent.

Coal.

1430. The coal raised in Victoria in 1893 amounted to 91,726 tons,* as compared with only 23,363 tons in 1892, making a total yield up to the end of 1893 of 195,886 tons, valued at £142,579. An impetus has been given to coal-mining by the Government reducing the railway freights to ½d. per ton per mile, or by about ¼d. less than the actual cost, and by preference being given in Government contracts to the local products, as against the somewhat superior imported article. The principal mines are at Korumburra, Jumbunna, Outtrim, and neighbouring districts, which had a population in 1894 of about 3,300. In these and other parts of Gippsland, the area of country containing seams of workable coal is about 100 square miles, in which, it is estimated, there is about 20 million tons of coal available.† The Secretary for Mines considers that the colony is now practically independent of outside supplies.

Coal raised in Australasian Colonies.

1431. At the present time the coal-producing colonies of Australasia are, practically, New South Wales, New Zealand, and Queensland, whilst small quantities have been raised in Tasmania and Victoria, the mines in the latter of which are now being rapidly developed. In these colonies over 4⅓ millions tons of coal were raised in 1893, but

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* Exclusive of 4,500 tons of lignite (or brown coal) valued at £2,207.

† For further particulars about coal and lignite (or brown coal) and the economic value of Victorian coal for various purposes, see last issue of this work, Vol. II., paragraphs 515 to 517.

nearly four-fifths of this quantity came from New South Wales. The following are the quantities returned as brought to the surface in each of those colonies during a series of years :—

COAL RAISED IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1876 TO 1893.

Year.	Tons of Coal raised in—				
	New South Wales.	Queensland.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Victoria.
1876	1,319,918	50,627	6,100	...	1,095
1877	1,444,271	60,918	9,470	...	2,420
1878	1,575,497	52,580	12,311	162,218	Nil
1879	1,583,381	55,012	9,514	231,218	Nil
1880	1,466,180	58,052	12,219	299,923	3
1881	1,769,597	65,612	11,163	337,262	Nil
1882	2,109,282	74,436	8,803	378,272	10
1883	2,521,457	104,269	8,872	421,764	428
1884	2,749,109	129,980	7,194	480,831	3,280
1885	2,878,863	209,698	5,334	511,063	800
1886	2,830,175	228,656	10,391	534,353	86
1887	2,922,497	238,813	27,763	558,620	3,357
1888	3,203,444	311,412	41,577	613,895	8,573
1889	3,655,632	265,507	40,300	586,445	14,596
1890	3,060,876	338,344	53,812	637,397	14,601
1891	4,037,922	271,603	45,524	668,794	22,834
1892	3,780,968	257,803	35,669	673,315	23,363
1893	3,278,328	264,403	34,042	691,548	91,726*

Price of coal, 1893.

1432. During 1893 the average value of coal at the pit's mouth was as follows :—Newcastle, New South Wales, 7s. 1¾d. ; Tasmania, 7s. 10d.; Victoria, 10s. 9d. per ton.

Coal raised in various countries.

1433. The following is a statement of the quantity of coal raised in various countries during one year, the returns being generally those for 1892, except where otherwise indicated :—

ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF COAL IN VARIOUS COUNTRIES, 1892.†

	Tons.		Tons.
United Kingdom ...	181,786,871	Canada (1893) ...	3,719,170
United States ...	179,329,071	Japan (1890)	2,396,530
Germany	94,252,278	British-India	2,650,680
France	26,548,860	Spain (1891)	1,286,000
Austria-Hungary (1889)	25,326,417	Italy (1891)	289,286
Belgium	19,591,908	Sweden (1890) ...	2,343,895
Chile (average) ...	10,000,000	Other Countries (estimated)	7,639,420
Australasia (1893) ...	4,360,047		
Russia (1889) ...	6,118,550	Total	571,638,983
China (1889) ...	4,000,000		

* Exclusive of lignite, 4,500 tons.

† Some of the figures in this table have been derived from *The Statistical Year-Book of Canada* for 1893.

Minerals other than gold raised.

1434. According to the estimate of the Mining Department, the following are the values of metals and minerals other than gold raised in Victoria from 1851 to the end of 1893 :—

VALUE OF MINERALS AND METALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1851 TO 1893.

Name.	Estimated Value.		
	1851 to 1892.	Year 1893.	Total.
	£	£	£
Silver*	100,906	6,375	107,281
Tin	680,150	2,170	682,320
Copper and copper ore	191,423	...	191,423
Antimony	176,038	431	176,469
Calcite and silicate of alumina ...	305	...	305
Lead	5,419	...	5,419
Iron	12,540	...	12,540
Coal†	93,430	49,167	142,597
Lignite	10,231	2,207	12,438
Kaolin	7,444	...	7,444
Flagging ... ... }	83,084	45	83,129
Slates ... ... }			
Gypsum	7	...	7
Magnesite	12	...	12
Ores, mineral earthy clays, &c. ...	10,901	...	10,901
Diamonds	108	...	108
Sapphires, &c.	630	...	630
Total	1,372,628	60,395	1,433,023

Miners for minerals other than gold.

1435. The following, according to the estimate of the Mining Department, is the number of men engaged in searching for various kind of minerals and metals other than gold‡ at the end of 1893. The figures show an increase of 457 in the miners for coal and lignite, but a decrease of 15 in those for antimony, of 63 in those for tin, of 6 in those for silver and lead, and of 4 in those for infusorial earth ; the net increase being 369 as compared with 1892 :—

MINERS FOR MINERALS OTHER THAN GOLD, 1893.

	Number of Miners.		Number of Miners.
Antimony	12	Slate and flagging ...	50
Coal and lignite ...	560	Tin	41
Turquoise	10		
Silver	6	Total	679

* Of late years the silver produced has been extracted from gold in the process of refinement at the Melbourne branch of the Royal Mint.

† The total quantity of coal raised was 195,886 tons.

‡ For number of gold miners, see paragraph 118 *ante*.

1436. In New South Wales the number of hands employed in coal mining alone in 1893 was 10,028; whilst the average output of coal was about 328 tons per miner, as compared with 163 tons per miner in Victoria. Coal miners in New South Wales.

1437. The revenue derived from the gold-fields amounted to £20,859 in 1891–2, and £20,592 in 1892–3. The amount in the latter year was made up of the following items:— Revenue from gold-fields.

REVENUE FROM GOLD-FIELDS, 1892–3.

Miners' rights	£6,556
Business licences	143
Rents for leases of auriferous and mineral lands ...	9,734
„ mining on private property	2,005
Water-right and searching licences	1,052
Fees for leases	1,102
Total	£20,592

1438. The State aid to the mining industry during the year 1892–3 was £104,498, as compared with £126,380 in 1891–2.* The former sum is made up of £29,434, cost of the Mining Department and Mining Boards; £60,151 to assist miners in prospecting operations, and to defray the cost and working expenses of diamond drills; £7,500 for prospecting and boring for coal; and £7,413 for geological and underground surveys, cutting tracks in unexplored regions, &c. The last item includes £221 for sending an expert to Europe to inquire into the treatment of refractory ores and the manufacture of brown coal briquettes. State aid to mining.

1439. During the period from 1875–6 to 1879–80 the sum of £21,050 was lent by the State to mining companies, but only £1,237 has been repaid; the balance (£19,813) being written off as non-recoverable. Loans to mining companies.

1440. In 1893, inclusive of the cost of wear and tear of diamonds, £31,339 was spent on working diamond drills, of which £21,176 was expended in gold prospecting, and £10,163 in coal prospecting. The average cost of boring with diamond drills was 13s. 5½d. per foot, and with other machines on contract, 4s. 11½d. per foot. The average cost of boring for coal alone was 11s. 6½d. Diamond drills.

1441. Of the nineteen diamond drills belonging to the Mining Department, seven were engaged in prospecting for gold and twelve for coal at the end of December, 1893. The number of bores made in 1893 was 168, viz., 149 in search of gold, and 19 in search of coal; the aggregate depth bored was 32,721 feet for gold, and 17,598 feet for coal. Operations of diamond drills.

* See page 119 *ante*.

Value of mining produce.

1442. The estimated value of the produce raised from Victorian mines and quarries in 1893 is summarized as follows :—

VALUE OF MINING PRODUCE, 1893.

Gold	£2,684,504
Other metals and minerals	60,395
Stone from quarries	40,302
Total	£2,785,201

Agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce.

1443. The estimated value of the principal items of agricultural, pastoral, and mining produce raised in Victoria, during each of the last twenty years, is given in the following table. It should be borne in mind that the prices of agricultural and pastoral produce, on which the value mainly depends, fluctuates from year to year.* The decreased valuation in 1893 is principally due to the adoption of a fresh basis of calculation, which gave a much lower, but it is believed, a more accurate result. In several of the years the value of the pastoral produce was greater than that of the other two industries combined :—

VALUE OF AGRICULTURAL, PASTORAL, AND MINING PRODUCE, 1874 TO 1893.

Year.	Estimated Value of—			Total.
	Agricultural Produce.	Pastoral Produce.†	Mining Produce.‡	
	£	£	£	£
1874 ...	4,410,436	9,840,562	4,740,679	18,991,677
1875 ...	4,835,894	9,541,551	4,475,876	18,853,321
1876 ...	5,574,239	10,069,570	3,949,135	19,592,944
1877 ...	5,792,898	8,652,471	3,322,264	17,767,633
1878 ...	4,912,745	8,360,265	3,211,990	16,485,000
1879 ...	5,875,313	6,375,965	3,136.527	15,387,805
1880 ...	5,395,021	9,855,800	3,397,661	18,648,482
1881 ...	5,893,874	8,684,218	3,533,658	18,111,750
1882 ...	6,439,972	9,297,812	3,681,245	19,419,029
1883 ...	7,372,143	10,203,914	3,357,252	20,933,309
1884 ...	6,565,527	9,887,229	3,228,738	19,681,494
1885 ...	7,118,388	9,049,679	3,091,244	19,259,311
1886 ...	7,260,735	8,911,336	2,839,120	19,011,191
1887 ...	7,078,653	8,651,599	2,661,625	18,391,877
1888 ...	6,601,601	9,016,573	2,711,024	18,329,198
1889 ...	7,845,739	9,063,910	2,687,098	19,596,747
1890 ...	7,800,139	10,105,498	2,682,444	20,588,081
1891 ...	7,770,658	10,237,952§	2,503,272	20,511,882
1892 ...	7,204,401	10,092,558	2,726,433	20,023,392
1893 ...	5,222,918	7,676,129§	2,785,201	15,684,248§

* For prices of agricultural produce in different years, see table following paragraph 1307 *ante*.

† The pastoral produce referred to is that derived from the live stock kept by farmers as well as that kept by graziers and squatters.

‡ Including the value of stone raised from quarries.

§ The basis of valuation was raised in 1891, and again in 1893, giving on each occasion, but especially the latter, a reduced result.

Agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce.

1444. The census taken on the 5th April, 1891, enabled an approximate return to be made of the value of articles manufactured in the twelve months prior to that date, and the net result has already been stated to be £10,694,106.* Since the census there has been a falling-off of about 30 per cent. in the number of hands employed, and on the assumption that the manufacturing produce has decreased in the same proportion, the value in 1893 would be £7,486,000, which amount being added to the figures in the lowest line of the last column in the above table, a total of the gross value of the agricultural, pastoral, mining, and manufacturing produce will be obtained for the year 1893, amounting in the aggregate to £23,170,248.

Annual value of other miscellaneous products.

1445. In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other products concerning which it is difficult to obtain information, but an attempt is made, for the first time, to estimate the annual value of some of them—such as poultry, game, fish, timber, and a total is arrived at of nearly $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, or about the same as the mining industry, as follows :—

VALUE OF MISCELLANEOUS PRODUCTS, 1893–4.

	£
Honey and wax	11,914
Poultry	2,257,300
Rabbits and hares	63,800
Wild fowl	6,750
Kangaroo and opossum skins (net exports only) ...	18,508
Fish	70,000
Timber (product of forest saw-mills only)	175,702
Bark (wattle)	92,550
Total	2,696,524

Patents.

1446. The patents for inventions applied for in 1893 numbered 830, or 52 less than in 1892, and also less than in any previous year since 1887. Since 1854 the total number of patents applied for has been 11,084.

* See paragraph 1394 *ante*.

Copyrights.

1447. The first Victorian Copyright Act* came into force in December, 1869. Copyrights—especially those for literary productions—have been increasingly numerous during the last ten or eleven years, during which period they averaged about 670 per annum; whereas prior to 1883 the largest number registered was 347. The following copyrights have been registered since the passing of the original Act:—

COPYRIGHTS, 1870 TO 1893.

Subject of Copyright.	Copyrights Registered.		
	Prior to 1893.	During 1893.	Total.
DESIGNS.			
Articles of manufacture, chiefly of—			
Metals	400	19	419
Wood, stone, cement, or plaster ...	122	10	132
Glass	19	4	23
Earthenware	24	...	24
Ivory, bone, papier-mâché, &c. ...	97	8	105
Woven fabrics	26	3	29
Miscellaneous	20	1	21
LITERARY PRODUCTIONS.			
Literary works	5,847	985	6,832
Dramatic "	142	10	152
Musical "	119	1	120
WORKS OF ART.			
Paintings	13	3	16
Drawings	43	1	44
Engravings	1,378	17	1,395
Photographs	1,275	29	1,304
Sculpture	6	3	9
Total	9,531	1,094	10,625

Trade marks.

1448. Provision for the registration of trade marks was established under the *Trade Marks Registration Act* 1876, which came into operation on the 22nd September of that year. The law has since been amended, and is now embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1146). The registration of a person as the proprietor of a trade mark is *primâ facie* evidence of his right to its exclusive use, subject

* 33 Vict. No. 350, repealed and re-enacted by 54 Vict. No. 1076.

to the provisions of the Act as to its connexion with the good-will of a business. From the period of the commencement of the Act to the end of 1893, 3,732 trade marks were submitted for registration, and 2,663 were registered. During the year 1893 the number submitted was 326, or 108 less than in 1892, and the number registered was 257, or 89 less than in 1892.

Agricultural bonuses.

1449. The following bonuses* are payable by the Agricultural Department, under certain regulations approved by the Governor in Council, for the following vegetable products properly grown in Victoria prior to the 30th June, 1896, and successfully harvested; also to factories for the fabrication or manufacture of articles of proper marketable qualities, the produce of the colony, prior to the same date :—

General Vegetable Products.

Sowing or planting and cultivating the following, to be used for manufacturing purposes (not less than 1 acre in the case of sugar plants, than ½ acre of fibre plants, nor less than ¼ acre of the others):—

	Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
Fibre Plants.		
Agave (sisal hemp)	£2 per acre.	£100
Boehmeria (ramee)		
Cannabis (hemp)		
Corchorus (jute)		
Fourcroya		
Linum (flax)		
Phormium (New Zealand flax)		
Paper Plants, including Stipa (esparto).		
Oil Plants.		
Arachis (earth nut)		
Brassica (mustard)		
Cyperus (ground almond)		
Helianthus (sunflower)		
Ricinus (castor oil)		
Sesamum (gingili)		
Sugar Plants.		
Andropogon (sorghum)		
Beta (beet)		
Tannin Plants.		
Cæsalpinia		
Cytisus (broom brush)		
Duvaua		
Elephanthorrhiza		
Osris		
Prosopis (algarobylla bark)		
Rhus (sumach)		
Rumex (canaigre)		

* For particulars of the expenditure from the grants up to 30th June, 1893, see table following paragraph 201 *ante*. The grants are rapidly being exhausted.

General Vegetable Products—*continued.*

—	Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
Drug Plants.		
Aletris (colic root) Aloe Anthemis (camomile) Aristolochia (putchuk) Arnica Artemisia Barosma (bucco) Cassia (senna) Cucumis (colocynth) Convolvulus (scammony) Digitalis (foxglove) Erythroxylon Ferula (asafœtida) Gentiana (gentian) Glycyrrhiza (liquorice) Hedeoma (pennyroyal) Hyoscyamus (henbane) Ipomœa (jalap) Lippia Matricaria (camomile) Mentha (peppermint, pennyroyal) Nepeta (ground ivy) Papaver (opium poppy) Pilocarpus Pimpinella (aniseed) Ruta (rue) Rheum (rhubarb) Smilax (sarsaparilla) Tanacetum (tansy) Taraxacum (dandelion) Urginea (squills) Colchicum (meadow saffron) Podophyllum (mandrake)	£2 per acre.	£100
Dye Plants.		
Alkanna Cæsalpinia Carthamus (safflower) Crocus (saffron) Crozophora Heterothalamus Indigofera (indigo) Isatis (dyers' wood) Lyperia Maharanga Onosma Polygonum Reseda (weld) Rhamnus Rubia (madder) Spartium		
Scent Plants.		
Aloysia (scented verbena) Boronia Cedronella Dracocephalum Jasminum (jasmine) Lavandula (lavender) Lippia Melissa (balm herb) Narcissus Origanum (marjoram) Osmanthus Pelargonium Pittosporum Pogostemon Polianthes (tuberose) Pycnanthemum Rosa (rose) Rosmarinus (rosemary) Teucrium Thymus (thyme) Triphasia Viola (violet)		
Insecticide Plants.		
Artemisia Chrysanthemum (pyrethrum) Schkuhria		
Fruit-drying Factories.		
For dried raisins, currants, figs, or prunes preserved by any individual or company, for any quantity not less than half a ton	£5 per ton.	£100
Vegetable Oil Factories.		
Vegetable oils as follow :— Almond Castor Colza Earth nut Linseed Olive Sesame Sunflower	1s. per gallon.	£500

Flax and Hemp Factories.

	Bonus not exceeding—	Maximum to one Person or Company—
Fibre manufactured from flax or hemp	£5 per ton	£500

Sugar Factories.

Syrup or sugar manufactured from beet or sorghum, amounting to 20 tons	£100	£500
For every additional ton	£5	

Insecticide Factories.

Insect-destroying powder, of not less than one ton ...	£40	£100
For every additional ton	£20	

Tobacco Factories.

Tobacco manufactured exclusively from Victorian-grown plants, amounting to 2,000 lbs.	£50	£500
For every additional 200 lbs.	£5	

Importation of New Varieties of Seeds and Plants.

Any new variety of plant introduced and approved by the Minister of Agriculture (1,000 approved scions or plants thereof to be supplied, if necessary, at a price not exceeding 6d. each)	£20	...

Forest Trees of an Economic Character.

	At expiration of—	Per acre.
For planting and maintaining in a vigorous and healthy condition not less than one nor more than 50 acres, and not cut nor injured for five years, trees of any of the following kinds :—	1 year	15s.
	2 years	7s. 6d.
	3 „	5s.
	4 „	2s. 6d.
	5 „	10s.

Acacia (blackwood)
Acer (maple)
Alantus
Alnus (alder)
Argania (argan-tree)
Betula (birch)
Carya (hickory)
Catalpa
Cedrela (cedar)
Cedrus (deodar)
Ceratonia (carob)
Cinchona
Cinnamomum (camphor-tree)
Cupressus (cyprus)
Dacrydium (pine)
Dammara (pine)
Eucalyptus (gum and ironbark)
Fagus (beech)
Flindersia (Australian ash)
Fraxinus (ash)
Grevillea (silky oak)
Juglans (walnut)
Juniperus (juniper)
Libocedrus (cedar)
Nageia or Podocarpus
Pinus (pine)
Pistacia
Platanus (plane)
Populus (poplar)
Prosopis (algeroba)
Quercus (oak)
Salix (willow)
Sequoia (redwood)
Thuya (cedar)
Tilia (linden or lime)
Ulmus (elm)

1450. To encourage the export of fruit a bonus of 2s. per case (but not exceeding 25 per cent. of the sale price) was offered for green fruits of good quality, grown in the colony, exported to approved

Bonus on export of fruit.

foreign ports, account sales of which should be presented to the Minister of Agriculture not later than the 20th August, 1895.*

Agricultural grants for improvement of methods, publication of reports, and technical instruction.

1451. A grant of £11,000 has been made available for the introduction of new machinery and appliances to perfect the treatment of new agricultural products, and to improve present agricultural methods, and for prizes for new inventions in appliances and machinery for the treatment of vegetable products; one of £12,000 for publishing agricultural reports, including illustrations in connexion with the educational work of the experts, and of the distribution of the bonuses generally; and one of £43,000 for establishing a system of technical education by the employment of experts to supply instruction in the following subjects:—Vine culture; wine making; fruit culture; fruit drying, bottling, and canning; culture of fibre, paper, oil, tannin, drugs, dye, scents, or insecticide plants; the preparation of any such articles for the manufacturer; irrigation for agricultural purposes; dairying; sericulture.

* See regulation approved by Governor in Council, dated 20th December 1894.

PART 8.—DEFENCES.

1452. The Military Forces of Victoria consist of Permanent Forces, Militia, and Volunteer Forces. The Permanent Forces are made up of the Head-quarters Staff, the Victorian Artillery, and the Permanent Section of the Engineer Corps; the Militia embrace the Cavalry, Horse Artillery, Field and Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Infantry, Ambulance, Commissariat, and Medical Staff; and the Volunteer Forces comprise the Mounted Rifles and Victorian Rangers.* During 1893–4 the strength of the various corps in all cases approximated closely to the establishment, which is as follows:— Forces.

MILITARY FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1893–4.

Corps.	Total all Ranks.
PERMANENT.	
Head-quarters Staff	6
Victorian Artillery	286
Permanent Section, Victorian Engineers	31
Permanent Staff of Militia	36
Mounted Rifles	13
Victorian Rangers	11
Cadet Corps	3
Military Staff Clerks	7
Total Permanent Forces	393
MILITIA.	
Head-quarters Staff	5
Victorian Horse Artillery	46
Field Artillery—Three Batteries	268
Garrison Artillery—One Battery, Geelong, and Three Batteries, Melbourne	627
,, ,, Three Batteries, One each at Port Fairy, Warrnambool, and Portland	78
Victorian Engineers—Submarine Mining Company ...	84
,, ,, Field Company	75
1st Battalion 1st Victorian Regiment	506
1st Battalion 2nd Victorian Regiment	506
1st Battalion 3rd Victorian Regiment	503
2nd Battalion 3rd Victorian Regiment	403
Ambulance Corps	40
Commissariat and Transport Corps	39
Medical Staff	15
Total Militia	3,195
VOLUNTEERS.	
Mounted Rifles	800
Victorian Rangers	1,000
Grand Total	5,388

* An account of the system of Defence in Victoria was given in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 649.

Establishment of naval forces.

1453. The naval force of the colony consists of a Permanent Naval Force and a Naval Brigade, with an establishment as follows :—

NAVAL FORCES.—ESTABLISHMENT, 1894.

Permanent Force	...	...	...	236 Officers and Men.
Naval Brigade ...	...	...	...	340 „

Ships of naval forces.

1454. The naval flotilla consists of nine ships and torpedo boats, but, in addition to these, three vessels belonging to the Harbor Trust and two to the Customs Department are armed as auxiliaries with breech-loading and other guns and torpedo gear. Provision has also been made to arm two steamers as scouts when required for active service, which have accordingly been fitted so as to carry quick-firing guns. The following are the names of the vessels :—

VICTORIAN WAR VESSELS, 1894.

Cerberus—Double-screw iron armour-plated turret ship.
Nelson—Wooden frigate.
Victoria and *Albert*—Steel gunboats.
Countess of Hopetoun—Steel torpedo boat.
Childers, *Nepean*, and *Lonsdale*—Steel torpedo boats.
Gordon—Torpedo launch.
Gannet—Harbor Trust tug-boat, iron.
Batman—Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.
Fawkner—Harbor Trust hopper-barge, iron.
Commissioner } Torpedo launches.
Customs No. 1 }

Expenditure on defences, 1893-4.

1455. The following table shows the expenditure of all kinds on military and naval defences for the financial year ended 30th June, 1894. The total was about £37,400 less than in the preceding year, of which £16,400 was under Defence Works :—

MILITARY AND NAVAL EXPENDITURE, 1893–4.

	£	£
CIVIL STAFF.		
Salaries and pay	6,381	
Contingencies	500	
		6,881
NAVAL FORCES.		
Permanent Forces—Salaries and pay	28,320	
„ „ Contingencies	7,723	
		36,043
Naval Brigade—Pay	3,667	
„ „ Contingencies	965	
		4,632
MILITARY FORCES.		
Permanent.		
Head-quarters Staff—Pay	5,311	
„ „ Contingencies	751	
		6,062
Permanent Staff (instructors and adjutants)—Pay ...	5,956	
„ „ „ „ Contingencies	818	
		6,774
Military Staff Clerks—Pay	849	
„ „ Contingencies	86	
		935

Military and Naval Expenditure, 1893–4—*continued.*

	£	£
Military Forces—*continued.*		
Permanent—continued.		
Victorian Artillery—Pay	21,143	
„ „ Contingencies	8,749	
		29,892
Victorian Engineers—Pay	4,534	
„ „ Contingencies	696	
		5,230
Militia.		
Militia pay, Field and Horse Artillery, Garrison Artillery, Engineers, Submarine Mining Company, and Infantry	22,910	
Militia contingencies, effective allowance, horsing guns, band allowances, &c.	12,101	
		35,011
Auxiliary Forces.		
Cadet Corps—Pay	879	
„ Contingencies	2,223	
		3,102
Mounted Rifles—Pay	2,809	
„ „ Contingencies	4,377	
		7,186
Victorian Rangers—Pay	2,095	
„ „ Contingencies	4,118	
		6,213
Rifle Clubs—Contingencies	...	508
Ordnance Branch.		
Warlike stores, rail transport, &c.	3,188	
Chase-hooping heavy ordnance	1,000	
		4,188
Encampments.		
Easter camp and course instruction, Submarine Mining Company	...	2,007
Miscellaneous.		
Expenses officers despatched to England for instruction	300	
Annual Grant and Queen's Prize, V.R.A.	1,050	
Militia Parade, Queen's Birthday	250	
Ammunition fund recoup	3,000	
Compensation and injuries on duty, Permanent and Militia Forces	980	
Law costs, *re* Colonial Ammunition Company	132	
Grant to United Service Institution for purchase of books of reference	50	
		5,762
Total Expenditure Victorian Defences* ...	...	160,426
Defence Works and Buildings.		
Erection and inspection of forts, repairs drill rooms, &c.	...	Nil.
Australasian Defence Forces.		
Annual contribution maintenance Auxiliary Squadron ...	36,470	
„ subsidy toward defence Thursday Island (Qld.)...	1,700	
„ „ „ „ King George's Sound (W.A.)	1,126	
		39,296
Total Expenditure Defences, 1893–4	...	199,722

* Exclusive of works and buildings.

Expenditure on defences, 1854 to 1894.

1456. A statement of the expenditure on the establishment and maintenance of defences in various periods during the last 40½ years will be found in the following table :—

EXPENDITURE ON THE ESTABLISHMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF DEFENCES, 1854 TO 1893–4.*

Year.	Military Expenditure (including Buildings and Works of Defence).	Naval Expenditure.	Total.
	£	£	£
1854 to 1870 ...	1,326,835	204,742	1,531,577
1871 to 1880–81 ...	532,505	264,889	797,394
1881–2 to 1890–91 ...	2,247,190	385,950	2,633,140
1889–90	292,129	58,692†	350,821
1890–91	245,314	45,287	290,601
1891–2	205,136	46,611	251,747
1892–3	156,407	80,757‡	237,164
1893–4	122,577	77,145‡	199,722
Towards cost of *Cerberus* and *Nelson* § ...	...	101,966	101,966
Total	4,590,650	1,162,060	5,752,710
Arms, ammunition, and stores for defences generally§ ...			47,408
Value of land certificates granted to Volunteers, including Naval Brigade, computed at £1 per acre			139,683
Grand Total			5,939,801

Expenditure on defences in various years compared.

1457. It is to be specially noted that the total expenditure recorded includes not only the cost of establishing the military and naval defences but also the annual outlay incurred for their maintenance, which annual outlay was estimated by the late General Scratchley to represent close upon seven-eighths of the total expenditure. The annual expenditure during the first period, especially from 1854 to 1864, was unusually large, in consequence of Imperial troops serving in the colony, the last detachment of which was withdrawn in 1870. The expenditure rapidly increased since 1881–2 until it reached a maximum, in 1888–9 and 1889–90, of about £350,000 ; but since then, owing to

* The totals, which are derived from the departmental accounts, do not exactly agree in all cases with those taken from the Treasurer's Finance Statement, and shown on page 113 *ante*, owing to the closing of the accounts not being exactly simultaneous. For expenditure in each year prior to 1889-90, see issue of this work for 1893, paragraph 682.

† Including £14,500 for purchase of a torpedo boat.

‡ Includes contribution to Australasian Naval Defences, £36,470 in 1893-4.

§ Not the whole cost, but only so much as cannot be apportioned to particular years.

retrenchment, the amount has gradually fallen off to below £200,000 in 1893–4. The naval expenditure in 1893–4 was about £3,600 less than in 1892–3, but larger than in any previous year. The naval expenditure for the last two years, however, included about £37,000 towards cost of Australasian Auxiliary Squadron, which did not occur in previous years.

Land forces in Australasian Colonies.

1458. The land forces of the Australasian Colonies at the end of 1893 numbered 26,325, of which 20,313 were upon the Australian Continent. The largest number were in New South Wales, but nearly one-third of these were only reserves, a force which is possessed by four of the colonies. The militia predominates in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and Tasmania; and volunteers are most numerous in the other colonies. In New South Wales and South Australia the latter are partially paid. New South Wales also has 214 more regular troops than Victoria, besides 2,000 men attached to reserves, as before alluded to, but about 830 fewer under other arms. In South Australia, however, all adult males under 45 years of age, and in New Zealand all under 55, are liable to be called out in case of necessity. The following is a statement of the land forces in each colony of the group :—

LAND FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Regular Troops.	Militia.	Volunteers.	Reserves (including rifle clubs).	Total.
Victoria	393	3,195	1,800	...	5,388
New South Wales	607	...	4,174*	2,000	6,781
Queensland	163	3,167	737	958	5,025
South Australia	39	1,180	915*	160	2,294
Western Australia	33	...	792	...	825
Total	1,235	7,542	8,418	3,118	20,313
Tasmania	15	447	...	1,167	1,629
New Zealand	...	145	4,238	...	4,383
Grand Total †	1,250	8,134	12,656	4,285	26,325

NOTE.—With a few necessary exceptions, all males in South Australia between 18 and 45 (numbering about 70,000), and all males in New Zealand (where there is no regular Militia) between 17 and 55, are liable to be called out in case of emergency.

Naval forces in Australasian Colonies.

1459. Of all the Australasian Colonies only Victoria and New Zealand possess regular naval forces of any importance, but all the colonies on the mainland possess a few irregular naval forces, who

* Partially paid.
† Exclusive of cadets, who numbered 4,128 in Victoria, 4,779 in New South Wales, 557 in Queensland, *nil* in South Australia, 52 in Tasmania, and 1,885 in New Zealand.

generally receive a small payment for their services, and are sometimes called the naval reserve. The largest force of this description belongs to Queensland. New South Wales has, moreover, 206, New Zealand as many as 1,023, and Queensland 53, naval volunteers, but no other colony, except Queensland, has an arm so designated. The regular force in New Zealand consists entirely of Torpedo Corps. The following table contains a statement of the number of such forces in each of the colonies from which particulars have been received :—

NAVAL FORCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Regular Forces.	Forces only casually employed.*	Volunteers.	Total.
Victoria	236	340	...	576
New South Wales	3	335	206	544
Queensland	13	470†	53	536
South Australia	17	101	...	118
Total	269	1,246	259	1,774
Tasmania	...	...	3‡	3
New Zealand	64‡	...	1,023	1,087
Grand Total ...	333	1,246	1,285	2,864

Relative proportions of various forces.

1460. According to a table published in a former issue of this work,§ the local troops in the self-governing colonies of the Empire numbered in 1889 77,000, and half of these (38,238) were in Canada, whilst 41 per cent. (31,994) were in Australasia, and 9 per cent. (6,710) in South Africa. The partially paid forces amounted to five-sixths of the whole, whilst the permanent forces and the volunteer forces—the latter of which existed only in Australasia—amounted to only a fifteenth and a tenth of the whole respectively.

Defence expenditure in Australasian Colonies.

1461. In 1893–4 Victoria spent nearly £200,000 on defences, or about two-sevenths of the amount so expended by all the colonies on the Australian Continent, whilst New South Wales spent nearly £272,000, or nearly two-fifths of that amount. The Australasian

* Partially paid in some of the colonies; but only when called out in South Australia.
† Of these 212 since disbanded.
‡ Torpedo Corps.
§ See *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 659.

Colonies, as a whole, spent about £716,000 on defences in the same year, as is shown in the following table:—

EXPENDITURE ON DEFENCES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Ordinary Expenditure.		Expenditure on Fortifications. †	Grand Total.
	Military.	Naval.*		
	£	£	£	£
Victoria	119,751	77,145	2,826	199,722
New South Wales	192,780	14,869	64,242‡	271,891
Queensland	67,218	34,937	10,178	112,333
South Australia	25,566	20,989	1,356	47,911
Western Australia	8,732	...	1,810	10,542
Total	414,047	147,940	80,412	642,399
Tasmania	8,373	4,981	30	13,384
New Zealand	56,570	...	3,976	60,546§
Grand Total	478,990	152,921	84,418	716,329

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria are for the financial year 1893-4; those for the other colonies for the calendar year 1893.

Inspection of Australasian troops.

1462. The military forces of the Australasian Colonies were inspected in 1889 by Major-General J. B. Edwards, a distinguished officer in the Imperial service, specially sent by the Horse Guards to perform that duty. General Edwards reported (9th October, 1889) in regard to Victoria that the troops were in a satisfactory condition, and capable of fulfilling the duty for which they are maintained, viz., the defence of the colony. He, however, strongly recommended that, for the general defence of Australasia, there should be a federation of the forces of the different colonies. ‖

Additional naval defences for Australasian Colonies.

1463. According to an agreement entered into with the Imperial Government, and embodied in Acts passed by the several Legislatures (the Victorian Act being 54 Vict. No. 1083), an additional naval force, or auxiliary squadron, consisting of five fast cruisers and two torpedo boats, is maintained for the protection of the floating trade in Australasian waters. The agreement, which is to remain in force for ten years,

* Including contributions towards maintenance of Australian Naval Defence Force as follows:—Victoria, £36,470; New South Wales, £65,525; Queensland, £26,602, for two years; South Australia, £10,527; Western Australia, £2,015; Tasmania, £4,932. See also paragraph 1463 *infra*.

† Including contributions towards cost of garrisons at King George's Sound and Thursday Island:—Victoria, £2,826; New South Wales, £737; Queensland (approximately), £3,000; South Australia, £1,244. See paragraph 1464 *post*.

‡ Including £34,669, Naval Station, Port Jackson. The Government Statistician of New South Wales states that the works at Garden Island and elsewhere in connexion with the Naval Station are being carried out at the expense of that colony, in consideration of which the Imperial Authorities agreed to make Sydney the head-quarters of the fleet, and also to cede to the Government certain land and buildings owned by them within the colony.

§ This must be exclusive of contribution to Australian Naval Defence Forces, about £20,800.

‖ See Parliamentary Paper, No. 139, Session 1889.

provides that three cruisers and one gunboat shall always be kept in commission, the remainder being kept in reserve, in Australasian ports, ready for commission whenever occasion arises ; that the vessels shall be retained within the limits of the Australasian station, and in times of peace or war shall be employed within such limits in the same way as are Her Majesty's ships of war, or employed beyond those limits only with the consent of the Colonial Governments. It was also stipulated that the first cost of the vessels should be paid out of Imperial funds, but that the Colonial Governments should pay interest on the prime cost at 5 per cent. but not exceeding £35,000 per annum, and a sum not exceeding £91,000 towards annual maintenance of the vessels in commission, or a total annual contribution of £126,000. In the time of emergency or actual war the cost of commissioning and maintaining the three vessels kept in reserve during peace shall be borne by the Imperial Government. These vessels shall be placed in every respect on the same status as Her Majesty's ships of war, whether in commission or not. The officers and men of such of these vessels as are in commission shall be changed triennially. The fifth annual contribution, which was payable in advance on the 1st March, 1895, is thus apportioned amongst the various colonies on a population basis:—Victoria, £35,767; New South Wales, £37,961; New Zealand, £20,813; Queensland, £13,503; South Australia, £10,690; Tasmania, £4,776; Western Australia, £2,490.

Fortifications at Albany and King George's Sound.

1464. In terms of an understanding arrived at between the several colonies on the Continent of Australia, the defence works connected with the fortification of Albany (Western Australia) and Thursday Island (Queensland) have now been completed and the forts themselves garrisoned at the joint expense of the contributing colonies. The works at Albany cost £15,758 to the beginning of 1893, towards which Western Australia was to contribute a lump sum of £5,000, and the balance by the other colonies on a population basis. The capital cost of the works at Thursday Island was estimated to be £23,053, and the annual cost £5,443 ; the former amount to be contributed by the various colonies as follows:—New South Wales, £8,630; Victoria, £8,576 ; Queensland, £3,039 ; South Australia, £2,413 ; Western Australia, £395. In addition the Imperial Government provided £28,000, chiefly in the form of material, towards the armament of the two forts.

Military cadet ships.

1465. By new regulations issued by the War Office with army orders, dated 1st January, 1892, two army commissions in the British infantry are granted annually to the following colonies :—New South

Wales, South Australia, Victoria, Queensland, New Zealand, Cape of Good Hope; six to Canada; one biennially to Tasmania; and two every three years to the Royal Malta Militia. An officer of the colonial forces who is a candidate will be required :—(*a*) To be between 18 and 22 years of age on the 1st of January of the year in which he is allowed to present himself for examination; (*b*) to have served at least fifteen months as an officer in the local force, and to have attended two annual trainings, or to have had active service in the field. The qualifying literary examination by the Civil Service Commissioners comprises Mathematics, French or German (translation and grammar), Writing, Geography, and the elements of Geometrical Drawing. Then there is a second and more advanced literary test, and finally a military examination.

Commissions in engineers and artillery

1466. It has been decided that commissions in the Royal Engineers or Royal Artillery cannot be granted to Australian colonists until Australia possesses a Royal Military College, similar to that established at Kingston, in Canada. The Kingston College was founded in 1875, since which date 81 candidates have received commissions in the Imperial Army; in 1891 four cadets received commissions, viz., one in the Royal Engineers, one in the Royal Artillery, and two in the Infantry.

Naval Cadetships.

1467. Four nominations to naval cadetships are placed annually at the disposal of the Secretary of State for distribution to sons of gentlemen in certain colonies.* The Governor in any of such colonies has the right of submitting an application in favour of a candidate, with any recommendation he may think fit.† The qualifications of a candidate are—that he must be a colonist in the strict sense of the term, must not be less than 13 or more than 14½ years of age, must be in good health and perfectly free from any physical defect or disease, and must be able to pass a preliminary examination in English, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Geometry, French, and Scripture, obtaining not less than half the whole number of marks assigned in Arithmetic, and two-fifths in each of the other subjects; and a second examination in the following subjects, viz., Elementary Mathematics, Latin, Geography, English History (a short selected period), Drawing (freehand and simple rectangular model). Candidates must obtain at least 660 out of a possible 2,150. A candidate

* The colonies from which nominations will, in the first instance, be received, are—each of the Australasian Colonies, Canada, Newfoundland, Jamaica, Antigua, Barbadoes, British Guiana, Trinidad, Cape Colony, Natal, Malta, Ceylon, and Mauritius; but should all the four nominations not be applied for by the end of the first quarter in each year, the balance will be made available for applications which may be received from other colonies.

† Revised regulations respecting naval cadets are published in the *Government Gazette* of 23rd January, 1891.

who passes the test examination, but fails in the competition, will be entitled to compete at the next examination, provided he be still within the limits of age; but a candidate who fails to pass the test cannot compete again unless nominated afresh, and be still within the age limits. When a cadet is entered, he will be required to pay annually the sum of £75 for a period of two years, to be spent on board the *Britannia* training ship, besides expenses of outfit and of all necessary books or instruments, during which time he must pass four examinations in seamanship and study, at which he must obtain at least 41 per cent. of the marks in mathematical subjects; and also, at the final examination, 40 per cent. of those in the technical subjects, combined with Physics and French. He is subsequently to pay £50 per annum until he passes his final examination for the rank of lieutenant.

Colonial applicants for service in Royal Navy.

1468. Special provision is made by the Admiralty for the entry into the Royal Navy of men and boys of Australian and New Zealand birth. The following are the arrangements:—

Able or ordinary seamen may, on application to the Commander-in-Chief, H.M.S. *Orlando*, be entered to fill vacancies as non-continuous service men for six months' trial on the station, and if after that time they are found suitable, they will be allowed to join the Royal Navy for continuous service, and will be paid (as continuous service men) from the date of their original entry. Men so entered will be sent to England for training in gunnery, &c., but they will afterwards be employed on the Australian station if they so desire. Candidates for these positions should be between the ages of 18 and 30, of good health, and have a fair knowledge of the ordinary duties of a seaman. Boys who volunteer and come up to the standard will be accepted and sent to England for training with the paid-off crews of H.M. ships, and, after undergoing the necessary training, will be employed, as far as possible, on the Australian station, if they so desire. These boys should be between the ages of 15 and 16, and they must be in all respects suitable. When entered, boys will be received in one of H.M. ships on the station, for passage to the training ship in England.

PART 9.—LAW, CRIME, ETC.

Transfer Land Statute.

1469. The system whereby persons acquiring possession of land, either by transfer, inheritance, or other means, may receive a title thereto direct from the Crown, was introduced into Victoria in the year 1862, and continues in force to the present period.*

Lands under the Statute.

1470. All lands alienated from the Crown since the introduction of the system have come at once under its provisions; and lands alienated prior to its inauguration can be brought under them by application, provided a clear title be produced, or a title containing only a slight imperfection. In the latter case the title is given subject to such imperfection, which is noted on the deed.

Assurance fund.

1471. The assurance and indemnity fund, established under the Transfer of Land Statute to secure the Government against possible losses, is formed chiefly by the payment of an amount equal to ½d. in the £1 of the value of all lands which become subject to its operation. The balance to the credit of this fund on the 30th June, 1893, was £109,734,† of which £59,823 was invested in Government stock. Twenty-four claims upon the fund, towards which there was no claim during 1892–3, have been substantiated since its first formation, and sums amounting in the aggregate to £6,187 (including costs) have been paid to claimants.

Transactions under the Land Statute 1892 and 1893.

1472. In 1893, as compared with 1892, a decrease of nearly one-third took place in the number of applications to bring land under the Transfer of Land Act (54 Vict. No. 1149), and in the value of the land included therein; also a decrease of nearly one-third in the extent, and of nearly one-half in the value of land actually brought thereunder by application; but an increase of one-third in the extent and of one-sixth in the value of land purchased direct from the Crown. A considerable decrease took place in the number of certificates of title issued, and a proportionally smaller decrease in the number of transfers, mortgages,

* This system was originated by the late Sir R. R. Torrens, whence it is commonly known as "Torrens' System." He first introduced it into South Australia, but it has since been adopted by all the Australasian colonies.

† Since 1884-5 the Assurance Fund has been reduced by £75,073; that amount having been advanced towards the purchase of land adjoining the Titles Office (under Act 49 Vict. No. 835). On this advance the fund receives 4 per cent. per annum from the general revenue.

leases, &c., and other transactions, and in the amount of fees received. The following were the transactions of all kinds during the two years:—

TRANSFER OF LAND STATUTE, 1892 AND 1893.

		1892.	1893.
Applications to bring land under the Act	... number	635	434
„ Extent of land included in ...	... acres	32,093	24,328
Land brought under the Act—			
By application	acres	50,847	35,158
„ „	value	£1,326,170	£711,310
By grant and purchase from the Crown ...	acres	245,230	321,089
„ „ „ „	purchase money	£303,077	£354,840
Certificate of titles issued*	number	9,209	6,521
Transfers, mortgages, leases, releases, surrenders ...	„	39,095	32,153
Registering proprietors	„	8	2
Other transactions	„	57,927	55,992
Fees received, and assurance, &c.	value	£40,680	£32,309

Proportion of land under the Statute.

1473. The total quantity of land under the Transfer of Land Statute at the end of 1893 was 13,706,012 acres, the declared value of which, at the time it was placed under the Act, was £54,093,702. The land granted and sold up to the end of 1893 was 16,877,146 acres. It therefore follows that at that period about four-fifths of the alienated land in the colony was subject to the provisions of the Statute.

Land under Act by application and otherwise.

1474. Of the whole extent of land under the Statute, 1,583,504 acres, valued at about 38$\frac{3}{5}$ millions sterling, were brought thereunder by application; and the remainder, amounting to 12,122,508 acres, valued at nearly 15$\frac{1}{2}$ millions sterling, came under its provisions by virtue of its having been purchased from or granted by the Crown since the Act was passed.

Transactions in equity.

1475. Since the passing of *The Judicature Act* 1883 (47 Vict. No. 761),† which, with certain exceptions, came into operation on the 1st July, 1884, the business in equity has almost entirely fallen off. In 1893 the only transactions were fourteen orders issued and four reports.

Probates and letters of administration.

1476. In 1893 as compared with 1892, there was a decrease of nearly 13 per cent. in the number of probates and letters of administration issued, and 36 per cent. in the value of property bequeathed. The

* Including 595 friendly societies in 1892 and 278 in 1893.
† Since replaced by 54 Vict. No, 1142.

average value of each estate in 1892 was £3,014, but in 1893 only £2,225. The following are the figures for those years :—

PROBATES AND LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Probates.		Letters of Administration.*		Both.	
	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—	Number.	Property sworn under—
		£		£		£
1892 ...	1,988	8,420,004	1,220	1,249,780	3,208	9,669,784
1893 ...	1,834	5,477,753	967	754,178	2,801	6,231,931
Decrease ...	154	2,942,251	253	495,602	407	3,437,853

1477. During the 29 years ended with 1893 the value of the property respecting which probates and letters of administration were issued amounted to over one hundred and eight millions sterling (£108,204,128). During the same period the total number of deaths in the colony was 390,616, so that the average value of property left by each person who died was £277. The average value in 1887 was £325; in 1888, £431; in 1889, £580; in 1890, £481; in 1891, £406; in 1892, £610; and in 1893, £378: or an average of £459 in the last seven years. Value of property left at death.

1478. The rates of duty chargeable on the real and personal estates of deceased persons were amended on the 3rd October, 1892, by Act 56 Vict. No. 1261; they are now levied in Victoria on the net value—*i.e.*, after deducting all debts—of such estates within the colony upon the following scale.† It is provided that all estates of the net value of under £1,000 shall be exempt from duty, and that estates of the net value of under £5,000 shall be exempt from the payment of duty upon £1,000 of such net value; also that half duty only shall be paid by widows, children, or grand-children when the net value of the estate does not exceed £50,000 :— Scale of probate, &c. duties.

SCALE OF DUTIES ON ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS.

Estates up to				£1,000	in value	...	Exempt.
„	exceeding	£1,000	up to	£5,000	„	...	‡2 per cent.
„	„	£5,000	„	£6,000	„	...	3 „
„	„	£10,000	„	£12,000	„	...	4 „
„	„	£20,000	„	£22,000	„	...	5 „
„	„	£30,000	„	£32,000	„	...	6 „
„	„	£40,000	„	£44,000	„	...	7 „
„	„	£60,000	„	£64,000	„	...	8 „
„	„	£80,000	„	£84,000	„	...	9 „
„	„	£100,000 and upwards			„	...	10 „

NOTE.—On estates valued between the maximum on one line and the minimum on the next specified, the rate of duty is increased by one-fifth per cent. for every fourth part of the difference. Thus, estates of from £6,000 to £7,000, £7,000 to £8,000, £8,000 to £9,000, and £9,000 to £10,000 would pay respectively 3 1-5, 3 2-5, 3 3-5, and 3 4-5 per cent. respectively; an estate valued at £8,500 would pay 3 3-5 per cent.; one valued at £46,000 would pay 7 1-5 per cent., &c.

* Including those granted to the Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons.

† The law relating to estates of deceased persons is contained in Act 54 Vict. No. 1060, as amended by Act 56 Vict No. 1261.

‡ The first £1,000 of the value of these estates is exempted from duty.

Revenue from probate, &c., duties.

1479. The amount realized by the State in 1893 from duties on estates of deceased persons was lower than in any year since 1886, but higher than in any other previous years. The amounts fluctuate considerably from year to year, as will be observed by the following figures for the last twenty-three years :—

DUTY FROM ESTATES OF DECEASED PERSONS, 1871 TO 1893.

	£		£
1871	17,069	1883	96,427
1872	37,643	1884	125,697
1873	39,026	1885	85,979
1874	67,998	1886	129,479
1875	50,057	1887	151,268
1876	33,638	1888	219,500
1877	82,201	1889	391,664
1878	45,470	1890	221,721
1879	47,607	1891	150,351
1880	48,697	1892	284,438
1881	78,914	1893	133,719
1882	78,547		

Intestate estates.

1480. The estates dealt with by the Curator in 1892 numbered 708; those in 1893 numbered 625, of which all except 41 were intestate.* The sums received by the Curator on these estates and on others remaining from former years were £45,540 in 1892, and £46,550 in 1893. In the twenty-three years ended with 1893 the number of intestate estates dealt with was 6,531. The amount received by the Curator in respect to these estates during the twenty-three years was £1,046,533.

Divorce and matrimonial.

1481. Under the head of Divorce and Matrimonial Causes there were 85 decrees for dissolution of marriage in 1893, as against 91 in 1892. Seven decrees for judicial separation were pronounced in 1893. The following was the business done in the last thirteen years :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN VICTORIA, 1881 TO 1893.

Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—	
	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.
1881	18	10	9	...
1882	29	9	9	3
1883	37	7	25	2
1884	25	11	10	2
1885	34	9	21	1
1886	34	10	16	...
1887	27	7	18	5
1888	38	4	28	1
1889	38	7	22	3
1890	14	4	40	...
1891	153	1	99	...
1892	168	4	91	1
1893	124	7	85	7

* These numbers are included in those given in the table following paragraph 1476 *ante*.

Divorces in 32 years.

1482. Since the Act 25 Vict. No. 125—which first conferred upon the Supreme Court of Victoria jurisdiction in matters matrimonial—came into operation in 1861, 623 decrees for dissolution of marriage and 79 decrees for judicial separation have been made.

Divorce Act 1889, principal provisions.

1483. It will be observed by the last table that a large increase took place in the number of decrees for dissolution of marriage in the last three years as compared with previous ones. This was in consequence of the increased facilities offered by an Act to amend the law of divorce* which was passed in November, 1889, and received the Royal assent on the 13th May, 1890. Under the old law a wife might obtain a divorce on the ground that since marriage her husband had been guilty of incestuous adultery, bigamy, rape, unnatural offence, adultery coupled with cruelty or with desertion for the space of two years or upwards. Under the new Act the following grounds of divorce have been added to those previously existing :—

(*a*) That the respondent has, without just cause or excuse, wilfully deserted the petitioner, and, without any such cause or excuse, left him or her continuously so deserted during three years and upwards.

(*b*) That the respondent has, during three years and upwards, been an habitual drunkard, and either habitually left his wife without the means of support, or habitually been guilty of cruelty towards her, or, being the petitioner's wife, has for a like period been an habitual drunkard and habitually neglected her domestic duties or rendered herself unfit to discharge them.

(*c*) That at the time of the presentation of the petition the respondent has been imprisoned for a period of not less than three years and is still in prison under a commuted sentence for a capital crime, or under sentence to penal servitude for seven years or upwards, or being a husband has within five years undergone frequent convictions, and been sentenced in the aggregate to imprisonment for three years or upwards and left his wife habitually without means of support.

(*d*) That within one year previously the respondent has been convicted of having attempted to murder the petitioner, or of having assaulted him or her with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, or on the ground that the respondent has repeatedly during that period assaulted and cruelly beaten the petitioner.

(*e*) That the respondent being a husband has since the celebration of his marriage and the date of this Act been guilty of adultery in the conjugal residence, or coupled with circumstances or conduct of aggravation or of a repeated act of adultery.

Further provisions of new Divorce Act.

1484. The Divorce Act referred to further provides for simplifying and cheapening the mode of procedure in divorce cases ; for the hearing and trying of divorce suits in chambers at the discretion of the court ; for forbidding the publication of evidence in divorce cases if, in the opinion of the court, it would be prejudicial to the public morals for it to be published ; and for the abolition of applications or decrees for the restitution of conjugal rights. It can only be taken advantage of by persons who have been domiciled in the colony for two years or upwards.

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* *Divorce Act* 1889 (53 Vict. No. 1056) since embodied in the Consolidated Act (54 Vict. No. 1166).

Divorce rate.

1485. To every 100,000 married couples living, the decrees for dissolution of marriage or judicial separation were in the proportion of 52·01 in 1893, of 53·35 in 1892, of 57·4 in 1891, of 23·8 in 1890, and an average of 15·0 during the four years ended with 1889, which were those immediately prior to the year of passing of the Act just referred to.

Divorces in Australasian Colonies, 1888-92.

1486. The following is a statement of the number of petitions and decrees for dissolution of marriage and judicial separation in the various Australasian Colonies, during each of the five years ended with 1892; also the proportion of decrees per 100,000 married couples living :—

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Victoria ...	1888	38	4	28	1	18·4
	1889	38	7	22	3	15·3
	1890	14	4	40	...	23·8
	1891	153†	1	99	...	57·4
	1892	168	4	91	1	52·3
Mean of 5 years ...	...	82·2	4	56	1	33·4
New South Wales	1888	50	6	28	5	21·8
	1889	60	8	44	8	33·3
	1890	72	9	42	9	31·6
	1891	99	17	50	17	40·3
	1892	175	11	71	6	44·4
Mean of 5 years ...	...	91·2	10·2	47	9	34·3
Queensland ...	1888	13	2	6	...	11·5
	1889	9	1	11	...	20·2
	1890	8	1	8	2	17·7
	1891	12	4	5	1	10·4
	1892	9	1	6	...	9·8
Mean of 5 years ...	...	10·2	1·8	7·2	·6	13·9
South Australia ...	1888	7	3	2	...	4·2
	1889	4	1	6	...	12·5
	1890	5	3	2	...	4·1
	1891	13	1	5	...	10·3
	1892	13	8	8	1	17·9
Mean of 5 years ...	...	8·4	3·2	4·6	·2	9·8

* Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the numbers of married couples in each year.

† In addition to these, two petitions for nullity of marriage were filed during the year.

DIVORCES AND JUDICIAL SEPARATIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1888 TO 1892—*continued.*

Colony.	Year.	Petitions for—		Decrees for—		Divorces and Separations per 100,000 Married Couples Living.*
		Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	Dissolution of Marriage.	Judicial Separation.	
Western Australia	1888	1	...	...	...	...
	1889	1	...	...	...	...
	1890	3	1	2	...	15·7
	1891	1	3	2	1	44·0
	1892	4	...	1	1	25·8
Mean of 5 years ...	...	2	·8	1	·4	17·1
Tasmania ...	1888	6	...	4	...	19·5
	1889	2	1	3	1	19·1
	1890	4	1	2	...	9·3
	1891	4	...	3	...	13·7
	1892	12	1	3	1	17·6
Mean of 5 years ...	...	5·6	·6	3	·4	15·8
New Zealand ...	1888	35	3	32	...	36·2
	1889	26	7	17	1	20·2
	1890	24	8	21	3	26·6
	1891	31	5	20	3	25·4
	1892	30	8	18	1	20·4
Mean of 5 years ...	...	29·2	6·2	21·6	1·6	25·8

Divorce rates in various colonies compared.

1487. It will be observed that, according to the average of the quinquennial period, the proportion of divorces to married persons living has been lower in Victoria than in New South Wales, but higher than in the other colonies. It seems probable, however, that under the operation of the new Act the rate in Victoria will soon much exceed the rates prevailing in all the other colonies.

Fees in equity, &c.

1488. The fees in equity amounted in the aggregate to £173 in 1892 and to £143 in 1893; those on probates amounted to £2,571 in 1892, and to £4,903 in 1893; those in divorce amounted to £358 in 1892, and to £348 in 1893. The total amount of these fees was thus—£3,102 in 1892, and £5,394 in 1893.

Collections in lunacy.

1489. The moneys collected and appropriated in the department of the Master-in-Lunacy on behalf of patients (including "percentage" and fees) increased from £23,936 in 1892 to £29,517 in 1893. It may be mentioned that the total expenditure in 1892–3 on Hospitals for the Insane was £112,771, so that after allowing for the moneys collected from private sources, the net cost to the State on account of lunatic patients in that year was about £83,254.

* Based on estimates, founded on the Census returns, of the number of married couples in each year.

Insolvencies.

1490. In the twenty-six years ended with 1893, 19,090 insolvencies took place in Victoria, with liabilities amounting to over 24⅓ millions sterling. The following is a statement of the number of insolvencies in each year, also of the declared liabilities of the estates :—

INSOLVENCIES, 1868 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.	Year.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.
		£			£
1868 ...	863	617,764	1882 ...	500	536,194
1869 ...	818	653,614	1883 ...	603	782,116
1870 ...	996	479,491	1884 ...	495	479,700
1871 ...	631	444,117	1885 ...	467	591,957
1872 ...	804	696,868	1886 ...	559	830,176
1873 ...	672	330,337	1887 ...	619	563,894
1874 ...	776	543,157	1888 ...	479	347,658
1875 ...	773	641,390	1889 ...	697	2,389,731
1876 ...	712	551,814	1890 ...	795	2,301,271
1877 ...	715	462,651	1891 ...	807	1,824,595
1878 ...	781	677,364	1892 ...	1,024	2,463,936
1879 ...	1,007	1,655,485	1893 ...	1,109	2,678,334
1880 ...	768	526,130			
1881 ...	620	303,892		19,090	24,373,636

NOTE.—It should be pointed out that the insolvencies represent only a portion of the failures, as there are also large numbers of "liquidations by arrangement," and "compositions with creditors," of which no returns were obtained until 1892, for particulars of which see table following paragraph 1493 *post.*

Insolvencies 1893 and previous years.

1491. According to the table, insolvencies in 1893 were more numerous by 85 than in 1892, and also more numerous than in any previous year. In 1893 liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, amounted to more than 2⅔ millions, which was much larger than in any previous year, whilst in the last five years they averaged nearly 2⅓ millions annually. In no previous year, except 1879, were these figures even approached ; indeed, they rarely exceeded £800,000, whilst in the four years ended with 1888 they averaged less than £584,000.

Assets not taken into account.

1492. The declared assets are not shown in the table as the information is considered to be of little or no value as a guide to the amount subsequently realized for the benefit of creditors. In two years—1889 and 1887—the declared assets were, apparently, even in excess of the liabilities.

Insolvencies, liquidations, and compositions, 1893.

1493. The last table is defective, inasmuch as it takes no account of liquidations by arrangement and compositions, which are of almost equal importance with insolvencies as bearing on the number and liabilities of persons who become unable to meet their obligations. Thus in 1893 there was, to every seventeen insolvencies, one liquidation or composition ; whilst the amount at stake under compositions

was equal to about half that under insolvencies; and the inclusion of liquidations and compositions with insolvencies has the effect of raising the total amount of liabilities from $2\frac{2}{3}$ to over 4 millions, or about $4\frac{1}{4}$ millions less than in 1892. The following are the particulars for 1893 :—

INSOLVENCIES, LIQUIDATIONS, AND COMPOSITIONS, 1893.

Nature of Relief Sought.	Number of Failures.	Liabilities.	Assets.	Deficiency.
		£	£	£
Insolvencies, voluntary ...	1,000	2,678,334*	1,517,194*	1,161,140*
„ compulsory ...	109			
Liquidations by arrangement	12	245,336	109,680	135,656
Compositions	54	1,091,063	54,216	1,036,847
Total	1,175	4,014,733	1,681,090†	2,333,643

1494. The following table shows the occupations or callings of the persons who became insolvent in Victoria during the last four years :— Occupations of insolvents.

OCCUPATIONS OF INSOLVENTS, 1890 TO 1893.

Occupations.	1890.	1891.	1892.‡	1893.‡
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE—				
Architect	2	5	7	2
Artist	1	...	2	1
Athlete	...	...	1	...
Chemist	2	7	1	7
Circus proprietor	1	...	...	...
Civil engineer	...	1	1	3
Civil servant, Government employé	5	6	2	9
Clergyman	...	...	1	2
Dentist	...	1	4	2
Draughtsman	2	...	...	...
Herbalist	...	...	2	...
Masseuse	...	1	...	...
Medical man	2	1	4	11
Musician, music teacher, singer ...	1	2	1	4
Newspaper proprietor, journalist	...	4	3	2
Photographer	3	...	3	1
Printer, compositor, reader ...	3	5	7	8
Schoolmaster, teacher	5	2	1	6
Shire secretary	1	...	...	...
Solicitor, barrister, law clerk ...	2	3	18	12
Surveyor	2	2	1	2
Theatrical manager, agent ...	2	2	...	1
Weighbridge keeper	...	...	...	2

* As shown by the schedules.

† Exclusive of the assets in the insolvent estate of Miss E. J. Spence, who filed a schedule showing liabilities £2,512 10s. 0½d., and assets £3,772,408 11s. 2d.

‡ Prior to 1892 liquidations and compositions were not included; they numbered 101 in 1892 and 66 in 1893.

Occupations of Insolvents, 1890 to 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	1890.	1891.	1892.*	1893.*
Board and Lodging, Domestic Duties, Attendance—				
Baths proprietor	...	...	...	1
Billiard-room keeper	...	1	...	...
Boarding-house keeper	12	13	11	6
Caretaker, watchman	2	...	1	...
Caterer, waiter	...	2	...	...
Hotel-keeper	36	34	63	60
Nurse	...	2	1	2
Restaurant, coffee palace—keeper	4	2	4	8
Servant, cook, charwoman ...	2	1	2	1
Widow, married woman, spinster ...	12	18	30	31
Commercial Pursuits—				
Accountant, bookkeeper, clerk, financier	17	11	49	40
Agent, commission agent ...	23	30	35	30
Auctioneer, estate agent ...	11	6	17	12
Bank manager, inspector ...	...	...	2	1
Bookmaker	1	...	2	...
Bookseller, stationer, and assistants	1	1	2	4
Commercial traveller, salesman, canvasser	9	8	17	10
Dealer (undefined), storekeeper ...	25	30	23	24
Debt collector	1	1	1	2
Grocer and assistants	13	...	7	8
Hawker	...	...	2	5
Ironmonger, machinery merchant	1	2	2	5
Mercantile, stock and share broker	7	4	14	7
Merchant, importer	12	11	6	12
Secretary	...	...	4	1
Speculator	...	...	...	2
Warehouseman, storeman ...	3	1	5	4
Carriers—				
Bullock driver	...	1	...	...
Cab man, driver	4	3	6	2
Carrier, carter	17	15	35	20
Coach proprietor	1	3	1	3
Forwarding agent	...	1	...	...
Gripman, tramway official ...	1	...	...	1
Mail contractor	...	...	1	...
Mariner, seaman	2	1	...	3
Omnibus, coach, driver	...	...	1	1
Railways, employed on	2	5	9	33
Engine-driver, stoker (undefied) ...	3	4	6	7
Telegraph inspector	...	...	1	...
Agricultural Pursuits and Land—				
Farmer, selector	86	93	99	116
Gardener	4	2	8	5
Hop-grower	...	1	1	1
Labourer on farm	2	...	3	1
Nurseryman, florist, seedsman ...	1	2	2	1
Vine-grower	...	1	...	1

* Prior to 1892 liquidations and compositions were not included; they numbered 101 in 1892 and 66 in 1893.

Occupations of Insolvents, 1890 to 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	1890.	1891.	1892.*	1893.*
Pastoral Pursuits and Animals—				
Boundary rider, drover, shepherd, &c.	2	2	3	5
Cattle dealer	4	6	3	1
Dairyman	5	4	4	4
Fisherman	1	2	2	...
Grazier	6	27	29	24
Groom	4	11	1	3
Horse proprietor, dealer, trainer, breaker	3	6	6	10
Liverystable-keeper	3	2	5	6
Pig dealer	...	1	...	1
Rabbit trapper	...	...	1	...
Stock and station agent ...	...	...	...	3
Veterinary surgeon	...	1	1	...
Artisans, Mechanics, Labourers—				
Bicycle-maker...	1	...	...	...
Bookbinder	...	...	...	1
Brass-plate cleaner	...	...	1	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, slater	11	6	13	8
Brushmaker	1	...	...	...
Builder, contractor	70	53	50	51
Carpenter	22	25	21	23
Coach-builder, painter	9	8	2	14
Cooper	...	...	1	...
Electrician	...	...	1	...
Engineer, engine-fitter	6	6	6	13
Engraver	...	2	5	...
Factory worker	1	...	...	...
Fancy-goods maker, dealer ...	...	4	2	4
Furniture maker, dealer; warehouseman	8	1	5	5
Incubator-maker	...	...	...	1
Labourer (undefined)	56	68	84	100
Line repairer	...	...	1	2
Manufacturer (undefined) ...	2	13	5	5
Modeller	...	...	2	...
Ovenmaker	...	1	...	...
Painter, sign writer, house decorator	6	13	16	12
Perambulator maker	...	...	1	...
Picture-frame maker	...	1	1	1
Plumber	3	7	8	3
Saddler, whipmaker	7	3	3	3
Shipwright	...	1	1	2
Shot manufacturer	...	...	...	1
Undertaker	...	2	...	...
Umbrella-maker	...	1	...	...
Upholsterer, mattress-maker ...	1	2	1	...
Venetian-blind maker	...	...	...	1
Watchmaker, jeweller	5	4	3	2
Works overseer	...	...	1	...

* Prior to 1892 liquidations and compositions were not included; they numbered 101 in 1892 and 66 in 1893.

Occupations of Insolvents, 1890 to 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	1890.	1891.	1892.*	1893.*
Textile Fabrics and Dress—				
Boot, shoe—maker, dealer ...	19	14	18	13
Draper, assistant to ditto ...	7	4	11	8
Dressmaker, milliner	3	2	1	6
Hairdresser	11	3	5	5
Hatter	...	...	1	1
Hosier	...	...	1	...
Laundry proprietor, laundryman	1	2	...	1
Tailor	13	7	11	11
Fibrous Materials—				
Bagmaker	...	...	1	...
Ropemaker	1	...	...	...
Tentmaker	...	...	...	1
Animal Food—				
Butcher	25	14	29	26
Creamery proprietor	...	...	1	...
Dairy produce dealer, milk seller	...	...	2	...
Fishmonger	...	2	...	4
Small-goods man	...	...	...	1
Vegetable Food—				
Baker, pastrycook, confectioner	7	8	20	17
Fruiterer	9	6	16	10
Greengrocer	4	2	2	...
Miller	2	1	1	...
Drinks and Stimulants—				
Aerated water, cordial—manufacturer	1	1	1	3
Brewer	...	...	1	2
Ice manufacturer	...	...	1	...
Tea merchant	...	...	5	2
Tobacconist	1	5	2	11
Wine seller, merchant	2	5	2	4
Animal Matters—				
Fellmonger	1	...	2	2
Hide, leather—merchant, dresser	1	2	2	2
Soapmaker	...	...	...	2
Tanner	...	...	1	2
Wool and skin merchant ...	1	...	2	4
Wool-scourer	...	...	...	2
Vegetable Matters—				
Boxmaker	...	...	...	1
Chaffcutter	1	...	...	1
French polisher	...	...	...	1
Hay, corn, and produce dealer ...	7	6	11	7
Paper-bag, paper maker ...	...	1	...	1
Saw-mill owner, sawyer ...	3	7	3	5
Timber merchant	7	2	5	3
Varnishmaker	...	1	...	...
Wood, coal—merchant	3	1	4	3
Wood splitter	3	2	3	2

* Prior to 1892 liquidations and compositions were not included; they numbered 101 in 1892 and 66 in 1893.

Occupations of Insolvents, 1890 to 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	1890.	1891.	1892.*	1893.*
Mining, Engaged in—				
Miner	23	23	33	65
Mining engineer	...	...	2	1
Mining explorer	...	1	...	...
Mining manager, legal manager, agent	...	3	2	4
Mining speculator	1	...	2	...
Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware, and Glass—				
Brickmaker	5	4	3	4
Charcoal burner	...	...	1	...
Gasworks manager, employé ...	...	2	...	...
Glassblower	...	1	...	...
Limeburner	...	...	1	...
Nightman	...	...	...	1
Quarryman	...	...	2	4
Minerals and Metals—				
Blacksmith, farrier, wheelwright	13	15	17	25
Boilermaker	...	1	2	...
Brassfounder	2	...	3	...
Furnaceman	...	1	...	...
Iron founder, dresser	2	...	1	2
Machinist	1	1	1	...
Pyrites worker	1	...	...	...
Tinsmith	...	1	...	1
Indefinite and Non-productive—				
Fireman	...	...	1	...
Gentleman	10	10	14	21
Manager (undefined)	...	1	6	4
No occupation...	18	2	15	24
Out of business	...	8	32	...
Prisoner in H.M. gaol	...	...	1	...
Total	795	807	1,125*	1,175*

1495. It will be noticed that the occupations which contributed most largely to the list of insolvents in the four years were those of farmers or selectors, numbering 394; labourers, 308; builders, contractors, 224; hotel-keepers, 193; miners, 144; commission agents, &c., 118; accountants, bookkeepers, 117; dealers, storekeepers, 102; butchers, 94; carpenters, 91; carriers, &c., 87; graziers, 86; blacksmiths, 70; and boot and shoemakers, 64. Occupations with most insolvencies.

1496. In the last ten years regular insolvencies have been much more numerous in New South Wales than in Victoria; and in six of the last eight years they were even more numerous than in the worst Insolvencies in New South Wales.

* Prior to 1892 liquidations and compositions were not included; they numbered 101 in 1892 and 66 in 1893.

year (viz., 1893) in the latter colony.* The liabilities, as shown by the insolvents' schedules, were in 1889 three times, in 1890, 1891, and 1893 about twice as high in Victoria as in New South Wales; but in every other year since 1883, except 1892, the liabilities similarly shown were much higher in New South Wales than in Victoria. The following are the figures for New South Wales :—

INSOLVENCIES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1884 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Insolvencies. †	As shown by the Insolvents' Schedules.	
		Liabilities.	Assets.
		£	£
1884	918	836,165	580,195
1885	929	773,212	589,359
1886	1,221	989,262	733,127
1887	1,351	1,081,726	788,941
1888	851	659,307	459,677
1889	1,101	794,603	396,723
1890	1,243	1,203,685	540,726
1891	1,238	989,778	454,211
1892	1,506	2,035,316	793,045
1893	1,744	1,527,985	905,763

Insolvencies, liquidations, &c., in Australasian Colonies.

1497. The returns of failures are imperfect in most of the Australasian Colonies, inasmuch as liquidations by arrangement and compositions, in which the liabilities are usually very large, are seldom returned. The following are the particulars available for 1892 for the various colonies :—

INSOLVENCIES IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1892.

Colony.	Number of Insolvencies.	Declared Liabilities.
		£
Victoria	1,125	8,254,281
New South Wales	1,506	2,035,316
Queensland	326	235,441
South Australia	80	36,004
Western Australia	3	5,545
Total Australia	3,040	10,566,587
Tasmania	27	31,373
New Zealand	484	286,429
Total Australasia	3,551	10,884,389

NOTE.—In South Australia, there were also 226 private arrangements under the Act of 1875; in Western Australia, 5 liquidations by arrangement, with liabilities amounting to £23,252; and in Tasmania, 142. There were numerous liquidations by arrangement and compositions in some of the other colonies for large amounts, but no particulars thereof are available.

* See table following paragraph 1490 *ante*.

† During the last six years they have been called Bankruptcies.

Failures in the United Kingdom.

1498. The figures in the following table, which represent the number of failures * in England and Wales in the five years ended with 1892, together with the liabilities and assets of the insolvents, and the proportion of the latter to the former, have been taken from official sources. It will be noticed that the number of failures was larger than in any of the previous four years except 1888, and that the liabilities were larger than in any of these years :—

FAILURES IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1888 TO 1892.

Year.	Number of Cases.	Total Amounts of—		Percentage— Assets to Liabilities.
		Liabilities.	Assets.	
		£	£	
1888	4,859	7,148,950	2,256,379	31·6
1889	4,542	6,380,362	1,998,957	31·3
1890	4,044	6,184,146	2,238,584	36·2
1891	4,242	8,600,726	3,164,966	36·8
1892	4,657	8,892,162	3,089,791	34·7

NOTE.—Administration orders made by County Courts in cases where the total indebtedness does not exceed £50 are not included. They numbered 2,535 in 1888, 2,214 in 1889, and 1,803 in 1890.

Registrar-General.

1499. Important duties in connexion with the registration of deeds and other documents, public companies, bills and contracts for sale ; births, deaths, and marriages ;† and patents, copyrights, and trade-marks are performed by the Registrar-General. In 1893, as compared with 1892, there was a decrease in the number of transactions and the fees received under all of the heads except bills and contracts of sale, births, deaths, and marriages, and copyrights. The transactions in connexion with the registration of firms appeared in 1893 for the first time. The following are the returns for the two years :—

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S TRANSACTIONS AND FEES, 1892 AND 1893.

Nature of Transaction.	Transactions.		Fees.‡	
	1892.	1893.	1892.	1893.
			£	£
Registry	17,342	17,232	4,617	3,990
Companies Statute	6,451	3,937	1,766	1,443
Bills and contracts of sale	8,148	8,174	407	409
Firms	...	4,438	...	1,102
Births, deaths, and marriages certificates, &c.*	7,456	11,181	1,826	2,176
Patents	3,554	2,907	3,278	2,916
Copyrights	907	1,131	126	155
Trade-marks	1,181	966	603	456
Searches in connexion with the above ...	27,443	19,475	2,014	1,173
Total	72,482	69,441	14,637	13,820

* Including, besides adjudicated bankruptcies, liquidations by arrangements, and compositions with creditors.

† The duties performed by the Registrar-General in connexion with the registration of births, deaths, and marriages were, under the *Births, Deaths, and Marriages Transfer Act* 1893, transferred to the Government Statist on the 1st August, 1892.

‡ The greater proportion of these fees are received by the Collector of Imposts appointed under the *Stamps Act* 1890.

Offences reported.

1500. The number of offences reported to the police or magistrates during 1892 and 1893 is given in the following table; those offences being distinguished:—1. In respect to which persons were brought before magistrates on summons, but were never in custody. 2. In respect to which arrests were made by the police. 3. In respect to which no person had been arrested or brought before magistrates up to the end of the month of March of the year following that in which the offence was reported.* A decrease will be observed in the number of offences reported under the first and second heads:—

OFFENCES REPORTED, 1892 AND 1893.

Offences in respect to which persons were—	1892.	1893.	Decrease.†
1. Brought before magistrates on summons ...	23,361	17,004	6,357
2. Apprehended by the police	33,283	29,711‡	3,572
3. Still at large §...	6,070	6,331	+261
Total	62,714	53,046	9,668

Summons cases.

1501. Thirty-two per cent. of the offences dealt with consist of those in respect to which persons are brought before magistrates on summons, but are not taken into custody. They must obviously be of a lighter character than those for which arrests are made, and therefore do not demand lengthened consideration. The offences in this category classed as against the person are principally assault cases resulting from petty quarrels; those against property are chiefly cases of wilful damage to or illegal detention of property; and the remainder consist for the most part of breaches of the Education Act, the clause in the Public Works Statute relating to railways and water supply, the Local Government Act or municipal by-laws, the Masters and Servants or Wines and Spirits Statutes, &c. Comparing 1893 with 1892, a

* It does not follow that in these instances the offender escaped altogether. He may have been arrested after the date at which the returns were made up, or, on other charges, even prior to that period.

† The plus sign (+) indicates increase.

‡ Corresponding to 28,623 distinct arrests.

§ It should be pointed out that the offences for which arrests have and have not been made are not strictly comparable. They are reckoned in the former case according to the individual arrests effected, in the latter according to the offences reported, although in the perpetration of many of these more than one person may have been concerned.

decrease is shown under all heads, except offences against property, The following are the figures for the two years :—

OFFENCES DEALT WITH BY SUMMONS, 1892 AND 1893.*

—	1892.	1893.	Decrease.†
Offences against the person	1,018	665	353
„ „ property	26	252	+226
Minor offences ‡	22,317	16,087	6,230
Total	23,361	17,004	6,357
Cases dismissed by magistrates	6,309	4,282	2,027
Offender summarily dealt with	17,052	12,722	4,330

1502. In dealing with criminal statistics, one of three units may be adopted, viz., (1) charges, on account of which arrests are made ; (2) arrests, some of which are of persons on two or more charges ; or (3) distinct individuals arrested during a year, irrespective of the number of times arrested, or the number of offences with which charged. Prior to 1893 the first method was followed in Victoria ; but in 1893 the second one was substituted. The statistics are tabulated by means of cards received monthly from the Police Department, and, although a card is received for each charge, in 1893 all the cards with particulars of minor charges against the same individual were eliminated. It is possible, however, that in a few cases the same individual may have been arrested twice or oftener in a month, and to that extent the cards dealt with would be fewer than—although closely corresponding to—the number of distinct arrests. The result for 1893 shows that the total arrests are fewer than the total charges by about $3\frac{2}{3}$ per cent.—those of males by 4 per cent., and those of females by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; amongst those summarily dealt with, they are fewer by about $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.—those of males by $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., and those of females by $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; and amongst those committed for trial, they are fewer by as much as 11 per cent.§—those of males by $11\frac{1}{3}$ per cent., and those of females by 7 per cent. This must be borne in mind in the following paragraphs in comparing the figures for 1893 with those for previous years. The number of charges, however, which have also been tabulated, are also shown in

Methods adopted.

* This table does not embrace cases in which the offender was sentenced to imprisonment or was committed for trial. Although he might in the first instance have appeared before the magistrates on summons, such disposal would place him in custody of the police, and he would therefore be included in subsequent tables.

† The plus sign (+) indicates increase.

‡ Persons apprehended for lunacy, or as neglected and deserted children, &c., are included in this line as well as actual offenders.

§ It is not uncommon for multiple charges to be laid against persons arrested and committed for trial. In 1893 one case occurred where the same individual was charged with thirteen different offences as follows:—Forgery, four charges ; uttering a forgery, forging a promissory note, two charges ; uttering a forged promissory note, three charges ; conspiring to defraud, uttering a promissory note with intent to defraud, two charges.

some cases, when deemed necessary, with a view of indicating the extent to which the results are affected by the change.

Proportion of distinct individuals arrested to charges made.

1503. The reduction, as compared with the number of charges, is not nearly so great by the second method (now adopted) as by the third, which, on account of the time and labour involved in tabulation, is not at present a practicable one. By the results obtained by the third method in 1884,* the distinct individuals arrested were fewer than the charges by 26 per cent. in the case of males, and 35 per cent. in the case of females.

Arrests, 1892 and 1893.

1504. The charges against persons who were arrested by the Victorian police in 1893 numbered 29,711, as against 33,283 in 1892, showing a decrease of 3,572 in the number of arrests. In 1893 the number of distinct arrests was 28,623.

Arrests, 1883, 1888, and 1893.

1505. The charges and arrests in 1893, and the charges in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow :—

PERSONS† ARRESTED, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.‡

Number of Persons.	1883. Charges.	1888. Charges.	1893.	
			Charges.	Arrests.
Taken into custody	27,074	37,309	29,711	28,623
Discharged by magistrates ...	8,713	13,129	9,453	9,365
Summarily convicted or held to bail	17,755	23,307	19,303	18,408
Committed for trial	606	873	955	850

Arrests in proportion to total population.

1506. At the middle period, it will be observed, charges against persons arrested were more numerous than at either of the other periods. If the numbers of the population be taken into account, the proportion will be found to have been much lower at the last than at the other periods. The estimated average population in 1883 was 910,982 ; in 1888, 1,062,050 ; and in 1893, 1,170,330 ; the charges were, therefore, in the proportion of 1 to every 34 persons living at the first period, 1 to every 28 persons living at the second period, and 1 to every 39 persons living at the third period.

Proportion to time charge was sustained.

1507. The charges against persons summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole number arrested, in the proportion of 68 per cent. at the first period, of 65 per cent. at the second, and of 68 per cent. at the third period.

* See issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 62 to 67.
† See paragraph 1502 *ante*.
‡ A statement showing, during a series of years, the numbers taken into custody, the numbers committed for trial, and the numbers convicted after commitment, will be found in the Statistical Summary of Victoria (first folding sheet) at the end of this volume.

1508. The proportion of commitments for trial were 1 to every 45 charges at the first period, of 1 to every 43 at the middle period, and of 1 to every 31 in the third period. In proportion to the total number of arrests, however, the number committed for trial was 1 in 34 in 1893. Proportion of commitments.

1509. The sexes of the persons arrested, and of such of them as were discharged by magistrates, summarily dealt with, or sent for trial in 1893, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, were as follow:— Males and females arrested.

MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

—	1883. Charges.		1888. Charges.		1893.* Arrests.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Taken into custody ...	21,276	5,798	31,219	6,090	23,431	5,192
Discharged by magistrates	6,762	1,951	11,063	2,066	7,476	1,889
Summarily convicted or held to bail	13,961	3,794	19,360	3,947	15,171	3,237
Committed for trial ...	553	53	796	77	784	66

1510. The males and females summarily convicted, held to bail, or committed for trial, were, to the whole numbers of the same sexes arrested, in the proportions respectively of 68 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1883, of 65 per cent. and 66 per cent. in 1888, and of 68 (69†) per cent. and 64 (64†) per cent. in 1893. Cases in which charge was sustained.

1511. The next table shows the relative proportion of males and females arrested, and of those of them who were discharged, summarily dealt with, or committed for trial at the same three periods:— Relative proportions of male and female criminals.

MALES AND FEMALES.—RELATIVE PROPORTIONS ARRESTED, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

—	Number of Females to 100 Males.			
	1883. Charges.	1888. Charges.	1893.	
			Charges.	Arrests.
Taken into custody	27·25	19·51	21·82	22·16
Discharged by magistrates ...	28·85	18·67	25·29	25·27
Summarily convicted or held to bail	27·18	20·39	20·95	21·34
Committed for trial	9·58	9·67	8·03	8·42

* See paragraphs 1502 and 1503 *ante*.
† Charges.

Relative proportions of male and female criminals at three periods.

1512. It will be observed that, relatively to the number of males arrested or summarily convicted, the proportion of females arrested was lower at the last than at the first but not so low as at the middle period, but relatively to the numbers committed for trial, the proportion of females similarly dealt with at the last period was much lower than at either of the former periods. At all the periods, the proportion of female to male criminals was much lower than the proportion that females bore to males in the total population; for at the respective periods the females in the colony were in the proportion of 90, 88, and 93 to every 100 males.

Arrests at various ages.

1513. It should be pointed out that, under the present conditions of the Victorian population, the proportion of persons at an age to commit crimes becomes larger as time advances, and therefore a comparison of the arrests with the total population does not afford a correct indication as to whether crime is increasing or the contrary. To ascertain this it is necessary to compare the proportion of arrests of each sex at various ages with the population of each sex at the same ages. This is done in the following table for the last two census years and approximately for the year under review:—

MALES AND FEMALES.—ARRESTS AT VARIOUS AGES, 1881, 1891, AND 1893.

Ages.	Males.			Females.		
	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1893. Arrests.	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1893. Arrests.
	NUMBER OF CHARGES OR ARRESTS.					
Under 10 years ...	256	263	268	170	186	198
10 to 15 " ...	601	564	568	140	92	66
15 to 20 " ...	1,605	1,747	1,483	463	292	250
20 to 25 " ...	2,922	4,380	3,424	771	867	932
25 to 30 " ...	2,262	4,903	3,911	590	947	952
30 to 40 " ...	3,985	6,922	5,665	1,264	1,258	1,179
40 to 50 " ...	3,915	4,865	3,662	1,309	983	705
50 to 60 " ...	2,642	3,406	2,529	543	762	523
60 and over ...	1,638	2,569	1,921	254	412	387
Unspecified ...	15	8	...	1	3	...
Total ...	19,841	29,627	23,431	5,505	5,802	5,192
	PROPORTIONS PER 10,000 OF EITHER SEX LIVING.					
Under 10 years ...	23	19	18	15	14	14
10 to 15 " ...	111	96	95	26	16	11
15 to 20 " ...	325	305	269	90	50	45
20 to 25 " ...	720	688	609	178	139	156
25 to 30 " ...	823	777	620	219	171	162
30 to 40 " ...	865	869	627	290	189	155
40 to 50 " ...	721	1,053	782	322	238	168
50 to 60 " ...	623	755	590	222	215	145
60 and over ...	661	586	412	165	144	122
Total ...	439	495	386*	134	107	92*

* The proportion of charges would be—males 402, females 94.

Decrease of arrest rates at various ages.

1514. Comparing 1891 with 1881, it will be observed that, in the case of males, although the proportion of arrests at all ages per 10,000 of the population was higher at the later than at the earlier period by 56—or by 12 per cent., the increase was confined to the age-periods between 30 and 60—more especially between 40 and 60—there being a decrease at all other age-periods; whilst, in the case of females, the proportion at all ages fell off by 27—or by 20 per cent., distributed over all the age-groups. Moreover, in 1893, as compared with each of the former periods, there was a marked decrease in the total proportions for both sexes, which was participated in by males at all the age-groups except 40–50, and by females at all except under 10 (which remained almost stationary) and 20–25. In these excepted age-groups, moreover, there was an increase as compared with only one—not both—of the previous years referred to.

Adjusted arrest rates.

1515. If the totals at the two census periods, and for 1892 and 1893 be adjusted by reducing the arrests to what they would have been had the Victorian population been in a normal condition in regard to age,* the proportions would be as follow, the males showing a falling-off in 1892, and a still greater one in 1893, as compared with either of the previous periods, and the females showing a decided decrease from period to period, but most marked between the first and second :—

ADJUSTED ARREST RATES, 1881, 1891, 1892, AND 1893.

Arrests per 10,000 persons living.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1881	461 ...	148 ...	316
1891	487 ...	111 ...	314
1892	441 ...	101 ...	288
1893	380 ...	93 ...	244

Causes of arrest.

1516. A condensed statement of the offences for which arrests were made, together with the number of charges under each offence in 1893,

* This is done according to the method which has been adopted for years past in adjusting the death rates, for a description of which see *Victorian Year-Book* 1892, Vol. I., paragraph 656, also previous issues. The model population used on the present occasion is that of England and Wales 1891, the proportions in the different age-groups being as follow:—0 to 10, 2,396; 10 to 15, 1,111; 15 to 20, 1,017; 20 to 25, 913; 25 to 30, 811; 30 to 40, 1,313; 40 to 50, 994; 50 to 60, 705; 60 and upwards, 740; total, 10,000.

and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennia, and also the number of distinct arrests, will be found in the following table :—

CAUSES OF ARREST, 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

Offences.	1883. Charges.	1888. Charges.	1893. Charges.	1893. Arrests.
Murder and attempt at murder ...	18	34	28	27
Manslaughter	20	23	13	13
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	56	77	69	68
Assault	1,816	2,280	1,686	1,548
Rape and indecent assault on females	52	58	103	101
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	8	21	8	8
Minor offences against the person ...	113	129	127	127
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	262	352	384	335
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	158	167	244	239
Other offences against property ...	3,030	3,912	3,889	3,591
Forgery and offences against the currency	59	124	75	62
Drunkenness	12,408	18,526	12,986	12,688
Other offences against good order ...	7,417	9,922	8,427	8,189
Offences relating to carrying out laws	169	276	241	238
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	63	121	210	209
Offences against public welfare ...	1,425	1,287	1,221	1,180
Total	27,074	37,309	29,711	28,623

Offences at last period

1517. The causes of arrest in respect to which more charges were laid at the last period than at either of the former ones were rape and indecent assault on females, horse sheep and cattle stealing, robbery with violence or burglary, smuggling, and other offences against the revenue; but those in respect to which fewer charges were laid at the last than at either of the former periods were manslaughter, assaults, and offences against public welfare. In all other cases, viz., murder and attempts at murder, shooting at with intent, minor offences against the person, forgery, drunkenness, other offences against property, other offences against good order, and offences relating to carrying out laws, the numbers were smaller (much smaller in most cases) than in 1888, but with the exception of unnatural offence, larger than in 1883. The most marked increases in 1893, as compared with previous periods, have occurred in the charges of rape and indecent assaults on females—which have increased 78 per cent. since 1888; of smuggling and other offences against the revenue, which have increased 73½ per cent.; of horse sheep and cattle stealing, which have increased 46 per cent.; and of robbery with violence, &c., which have been increased 47 per cent.

since 1883. Charges for drunkenness at the last period were somewhat more numerous than at the first period, but 30 per cent. fewer than at the middle period.

Multiple charges for various offences.

1518. Comparing the last two columns of the table, it will be noticed that, owing to multiple charges, the arrests for forgery, &c., were fewer than the charges by as much as 17 per cent.; in the case of robbery with violence, &c., by 13 per cent.; and in the case of assaults and of minor offences against property, 8 per cent. In other cases the proportions were much smaller.

Proportions of arrests for various offences.

1519. The offences for which arrests are made have hitherto not been classified according to age, but until the age of 15 the amount of criminality is so small (many of those arrested being neglected or deserted children, and in no sense offenders), that for present purposes the population below that age may be left out of consideration altogether. Subjoined is a statement of the proportions to the population over fifteen of those arrested for the following offences in the last two census years and in 1893:—

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES, 1881, 1891, AND 1893.

Offences for which arrests were made.	Per 10,000 of the Population, aged 15 and upwards.			
	1881. Charges.	1891. Charges.	1893.	
			Charges.	Arrests.
Murder, manslaughter, shooting at or wounding	2·15	1·78	1·45	1·42
Assaults	35·10	29·72	22·15	20·34
Sexual offences	1·43	1·01	1·46	1·43
Total offences against the person	40·73	34·20	26·72	24·86
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	3·68	5·77	5·04	4·40
Horse, sheep, or cattle stealing ...	2·88	2·35	3·21	3·14
Total offences against property ...	70·36	59·17	59·34	54·72
Drunkenness	208·54	242·29	170·61	166·69
Other offences	158·07	139·72	133·66	129·77

Comparison of offences in 1881, 1891, and 1893.

1520. Comparing the year under review with 1891, a marked increase will be observed in the proportion of charges preferred against arrested persons for sexual offences, and for horse cattle and sheep stealing, and also a slight increase in that for offences against property taken as a whole, but a falling-off under all the other heads. Comparing the same year with 1881, a much larger proportion of charges were made for robbery with violence and horse sheep and cattle stealing, and a slightly larger proportion for sexual offences, but a

smaller one for all the other offences named—especially those against the person (as a whole) and drunkenness. Even if the arrests in 1893 be compared with the charges at the two previous periods, the relative positions would remain unchanged, except that the proportion at the last period for offences against property would be lower than at the middle period, and that for sexual offences lower than at the first period.

Drunkenness.

1521. The number of arrests for (or rather charges of) drunkenness affords ample evidence that the efforts of those who are seeking to suppress or mitigate the evil are not uncalled for. In many cases, no doubt, the same individual was arrested over and over again; but supposing each arrest had represented a distinct individual, the following would represent the number of persons living to each person taken into custody for drunkenness :—

NUMBER OF PERSONS LIVING IN VICTORIA TO EACH CHARGE OF DRUNKENNESS.

Year.	Persons to each charge.	Year.	Persons to each charge.
1874	71	1884	73
1875	68	1885	72
1876	69	1886	68
1877	65	1887	65
1878	69	1888	57
1879	77	1889	61
1880	85	1890	60
1881	79	1891	63
1882	76	1892	73
1883	74	1893	90 (92)*

Increase of drunkenness.

1522. It will be observed that in the three years, 1879 to 1881, during the first eighteen months of which period the colony was in a depressed condition, and the two following years, drunkenness was less rife than in any preceding or subsequent period. Since 1880, however, as the colony became more prosperous, arrests for drunkenness, in proportion to the population, steadily increased, and on this basis were a third more numerous in 1888 than in 1880; but in 1889 to 1891, when prosperity was declining, and in 1892 and 1893, when the depression was very great, they again decreased, and in the latter year were much fewer than in any other shown in the statement. It will, however, be remembered that as time advanced the proportion of the population old enough to drink to excess had been increasing up to 1890, and that possibly some of the falling-off which occurred in the last two years may have been in consequence of adults leaving the colony, whilst the only increase which took place in the population was due to births.

* The number in brackets represents the proportion to each arrest, thus in 1893 there was 1 charge of drunkenness to every 90 persons living in the colony, or 1 arrest to every 92 such persons.

1523. Drunkenness, "other offences against property," "other offences against good order," and "offences against public welfare," although they may, and probably do—especially the first named—lead to more serious offences, may be considered as being, in themselves, comparatively speaking, minor offences, hardly amounting to crimes. These numbered 24,280 (charges) in 1883, 33,647 (charges) in 1888, and 25,648 (arrests) in 1893 ; and at each period formed 90 per cent. of the whole number of offences. Thus only 10 per cent. of the offences at each period were for crimes in the strict sense of the word. Minor offences.

1524. The degree of instruction possessed by those taken into custody in 1893 is shown in the following table according to their respective ages :— Education of arrested persons.

DEGREE OF INSTRUCTION AND AGE OF PERSONS* ARRESTED, 1893.

Ages.	Superior Education.	Read and Write well.	Read only, or Read and Write imperfectly.	Unable to Read.	Total.
Under 10 years ...	...	2	83	381	466
10 to 15 " ...	...	13	527	94	634
15 to 20 " ...	1	109	1,545	78	1,733
20 to 25 " ...	6	368	3,844	138	4,356
25 to 30 " ...	14	448	4,213	188	4,863
30 to 40 " ...	38	661	5,840	305	6,844
40 to 50 " ...	38	411	3,562	356	4,367
50 to 60 " ...	21	199	2,496	336	3,052
60 years and upwards	5	111	1,849	343	2,308
Total ...	123	2,322	23,959	2,219	28,623

1525. The returns of those under 15 years of age taken in charge by the police embrace neglected and deserted children as well as other offenders. The whole number in 1893, according to the table, was 1,100, and of these not one was possessed of superior instruction ; only 15, or 1 in 73, could read and write well ; and 475, or more than two-fifths, were unable to read. The children under 15 committed for trial consisted of 11 boys, all but one of whom could read and write more or less imperfectly. Education of children arrested.

1526. Those over 15 years arrested numbered 27,523, and of these 2,430, or about an eleventh (including those possessed of superior instruction), could read and write well, whilst 1,744, or about a sixteenth, could not read. Those over 15 years of age committed for trial numbered 839, of whom 158, or about a fifth, could read and write well, or were possessed of superior instruction, and 37, or one Education of adults.

* See paragraph 1502 *ante*.

in 23, were unable to read. According to these figures, the persons charged with offences serious enough to call for their commitment for trial were better educated than the other arrested persons. Those arrested, whether committed for trial or otherwise dealt with, were on the average not nearly so well educated as the general population (exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines), for at the census of 1891 all over 15 years of age, except about one in every 24, were returned as unable to read and write, and only one in every 43 was returned as entirely illiterate.

Birthplaces and religions of criminals.

1527. The following table shows the birthplaces and religions of the persons taken into custody and of those committed for trial in 1893, also the ratio of each country and religion to the estimated numbers of the same country and religion in the population :—

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PERSONS* ARRESTED AND COMMITTED FOR TRIAL, 1893.

Birthplace and Religion.	Persons Arrested.		Persons Committed for Trial.	
	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living.†	Number.	Proportion per 1,000 Living.†
BIRTHPLACE.				
Victoria	11,499	14·94	451	·59
Other Australasian Colonies ...	2,253	27·71	99	1·22
England and Wales	5,343	35·68	138	·92
Scotland	1,962	42·05	28	·60
Ireland	5,477	69·41	54	·68
China	178	23·58	14	1·85
Other countries	1,911	52·45	66	1·81
Total	28,623	24·46	850	·73
RELIGION.				
Protestants	15,842	18·29	531	·61
Roman Catholics	11,907	46·28	274	1·06
Jews	119	17·82	14	2·10
Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	229	33·12	12	1·74
Others	526	15·71	19	·57

Arrests of Victorians.

1528. It has always been found that fewer Victorians have been arrested, in proportion to their numbers in the population, than persons of any other nationality. This, without doubt, has been mainly due to the fact of a very large proportion of children being embraced within their numbers; for, with the increasing ages of the Victorian-born

* See paragraph 1502 *ante*.

† The estimated population of each birthplace and religion with which these calculations have been made will be found in the tables following paragraph 75 and 80 *ante*.

population, the number of criminals is becoming larger. In 1871, only 2,123, charges were made against persons of Victorian birth taken into custody, but in 1881 the number rose to 6,231, and in 1891 to 11,755; moreover, the rate per 1,000 of the Victorian-born population rose from $6\frac{1}{2}$ in 1871, to $12\frac{1}{2}$ in 1881, to $16\frac{1}{2}$ in 1891, and the rate of arrests (not charges) to 15 in 1893. According, however, to the proportion of persons of an age to commit crimes, or say of 21 years or upwards, there has been a considerable falling-off between the last two census years, as is shown by the following figures :—

CHARGES AGAINST VICTORIANS ARRESTED IN PROPORTION TO ADULT POPULATION.

			Charges.
1881	...	Per 10,000 Victorians aged 21 and upwards ...	550
1891	...	" " " ...	396

Arrests of persons born outside Victoria.

1529. Of places outside Victoria, the country which supplies the largest number of arrested persons is Ireland. In 1893, those arrested of this nationality exceeded the English and Welsh arrested by 134, and this although natives of England and Wales in the population outnumbered the Irish by 70,487, or by 90 per cent. A large proportion of the offences with which the Irish were charged, however, must have been of a less serious nature than those in respect to which the English and Welsh were arrested, as the number of the former committed for trial was much lower in proportion to their numbers in the population than that of the latter; the proportion of Scotch arrested was also above that of the English, but that of the Scotch committed for trial was below that of either the English or the Irish. The proportion of Chinese arrested was below that of persons of any other nationality except the Victorians, but the proportion committed for trial was much higher than that of any other specified nationality. In proportion to their numbers in the population arrests and commitments for trial of natives of other Australasian colonies were about twice as numerous as those of Victoria.

Relative numbers of each religion.

1530. In proportion to their numbers in the community, the Roman Catholics supplied considerably more than twice as many arrested persons as the Protestants or the Jews, and over a third more than the Buddhists, Confucians, &c. In view of a similar proportion, the Roman Catholics committed for trial were nearly twice as numerous as the Protestants, but were fewer by one-half than the Jews, and by over one-third than the Buddhists, Confucians, &c.

Causes of arrest, and religions.

1531. The religions of persons taken into custody in 1893 are given in the following table in connexion with their offences :—

CAUSES OF ARREST AND RELIGIONS, 1893.

Offence.	Religions.					
	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, Mohammedans, &c.	Others.	Total.
Murder and attempt at murder	14	11	...	1	1	27
Manslaughter	5	8	...	...	...	13
Shooting at or wounding with intent to do bodily harm	38	25	...	1	4	68
Assault	821	676	10	21	20	1,548
Rape and indecent assault on females	72	25	...	2	2	101
Unnatural offence, and assault with intent to commit	6	2	...	...	...	8
Other offences against the person	86	37	1	2	1	127
Robbery with violence, burglary, &c.	204	112	6	4	9	335
Horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, &c.	157	78	1	1	2	239
Other offences against property ...	2,175	1,279	34	47	56	3,591
Forgery and offences against the currency	41	17	...	1	3	62
Drunkenness	6,641	5,787	5	22	233	12,688
Other offences against good order	4,574	3,353	49	83	130	8,189
Offences relating to the carrying out of laws	156	76	3	2	1	238
Smuggling and other offences against the revenue	80	71	7	39	12	209
Offences against public welfare	772	350	3	3	52	1,180
Total	15,842	11,907	119	229	526	28,623

Causes of arrest of each sect compared.

1532. It will be observed that 14 Protestants, 11 Roman Catholics, 1 Buddhist, &c., and 1 other person were arrested for murder and attempt at murder; 43 Protestants, 33 Roman Catholics, 1 Buddhist, &c., and 4 others were arrested for manslaughter, shooting at or seriously wounding; 78 Protestants, 27 Roman Catholics, 2 Buddhists, &c., and 2 others were arrested for sexual offences; 204 Protestants, 112 Roman Catholics, 6 Jews, 4 Buddhists, &c., and 9 others were arrested for robbery with violence or burglary; 6,641 Protestants, 5,787 Roman Catholics, 5 Jews, 22 Buddhists, &c., and 233 of unspecified religions were arrested for drunkenness.

1533. Arrests for drunkenness and other offences against good order were in the proportion of 71 per cent. of the total arrests of Protestants, of 77 per cent. of those of Roman Catholics, of 45 per cent. of those of Jews, of 46 per cent. of those of Buddhists, Confucians, &c., and of 69 per cent. of those of persons of other beliefs. Religions of drunkards.

1534. The next table shows the occupations of the males and females taken into custody in 1893:— Occupations of persons arrested.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES* ARRESTED, 1893.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
GOVERNMENT, PROFESSIONS, ARTS, EDUCATION, LITERATURE.		
Government officer	15	...
Police, penal officer	2	...
Officer of local body	1	...
Army, navy—officer, man	14	...
Clergyman, &c.	4	...
Lawyer	30	...
Law clerk, law student	10	...
Others connected with law	3	...
Medical man, student	23	...
Dentist	10	...
Chemist, druggist	40	...
Midwife	...	16
Nurse (not servant)	...	1
Others connected with medicine	6	...
Author, editor, reporter	13	...
Bookseller, newsvendor	75	1
Printer	188	...
Science, connected with	5	...
Education, engaged in	34	7
Fine arts, engaged in	27	...
Photographer	18	...
Music, teacher of; musician	52	3
Theatres and exhibitions, connected with	101	...
BOARD AND LODGING, DOMESTIC DUTIES, ATTENDANCE.		
Hotel-keeper	52	2
Board and lodging, connected with	7	4
Domestic servant, cook	471	703
Hotel, boarding-house, &c.—servant	63	13
Shoeblack	1	...
Attendance, engaged in	214	47
COMMERCIAL PURSUITS.		
Merchant, capitalist	12	...
Auctioneer, &c.	10	...
Broker, agent, &c.	154	2
Commercial clerk, &c.	617	...
Commercial traveller, salesman	105	...

* See paragraph 1502 *ante*.

Occupations of Males and Females* Arrested, 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Commercial Pursuits—*continued.*		
Other mercantile persons	62	...
Ironmonger	7	...
Shopkeeper, dealer	367	5
Grocer and assistants	65	1
Hawker, pedler	507	8
Marine storekeeper	35	...
Pawnbroker	2	...
House agent, proprietor	1	...
Storage, engaged in	1	...
Carrying and Messages.		
Railway service	29	...
Omnibus, cab—driver, owner	155	...
Drayman, carter, carrier	317	...
Ship owner, master ; officer, seamen (not navy)	749	...
Ship servant, steward, &c.	25	3
Boatman, waterman, &c.	8	...
Stevedore, or otherwise connected with ships	3	...
Telegraph service	12	...
Messenger, porter, errand boy	14	...
Others connected with conveyance	7	...
Agricultural Pursuits and Land.		
Farmer, market gardener ; farm servant, labourer, &c.	505	9
Land, estate—agent, proprietor, &c.	1	...
Land surveyor and assistant	1	...
Others connected with land	5	...
Pastoral Pursuits and Animals.		
Squatter, grazier ; station servant, labourer, &c.	49	...
Horse dealer, proprietor, &c.	3	...
Veterinary surgeon, farrier	4	...
Horse-breaker, groom, jockey	165	...
Animal dealer, keeper	2	...
Game, rabbit—catcher	4	...
Fisherman	26	...
Drover and others engaged about animals	50	...
Artisans, Mechanics, Labourers.		
Bookbinder	7	...
Musical-instrument maker, dealer	3	...
Prints and pictures, connected with	1	...
Watch and clock maker, dealer	28	...
Philosophical-instrument maker, dealer	2	...
Gunsmith	1	...
Mechanical or undefined engineer	13	...
Tackle for sports	1	...
Designer, engraver	1	...
Toolmaker, cutler, &c.	19	...
Carriage-maker, wheelwright	71	...
Saddle, harness, and whip—maker, dealer	88	...

* See paragraph 1502 *ante.*

Occupations of Males and Females* Arrested, 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Artisans, Mechanics, Labourers—*continued.*		
Shipwright, rigger, boatbuilder	21	...
Sailmaker, shipchandler, &c.	9	...
Builder, architect, contractor	60	...
Carpenter, joiner	522	...
Cooper, turner	48	...
Bricklayer, mason, plasterer, shingler, slater	414	...
Road and railway contractor, surveyor	19	...
Painter, paperhanger, plumber, &c.	378	...
Others connected with buildings	1	...
Cabinet, &c., maker, dealer	66	...
Undertaker	4	...
Labourer (undefined)	10,554	...
Navvy	3	...
Chemicals, working or dealing in	4	...
Textile Fabrics and Dress.		
Textile fabrics, manufacturer of; weaver	13	1
Draper and assistants	72	...
Hairdresser, wigmaker, &c.	67	...
Hat and cap maker	11	...
Tailor, tailoress, dealer in clothing	201	39
Milliner, dressmaker	...	70
Clothing manufacture, engaged in; machinist	1	1
Boot and shoe maker	532	10
Umbrella maker, mender	5	...
Fibrous Materials.		
Rope, mat, sack—maker	3	...
Tent, tarpaulin—maker; canvas dealer	6	...
Animal Food.		
Cowkeeper, dairyman, woman	37	1
Butcher, &c.	259	...
Poulterer, fishmonger	20	1
Others dealing in animal food	4	1
Vegetable Food.		
Miller, grain and flour dealer, and assistants	18	...
Baker, confectioner	204	...
Greengrocer, fruiterer	28	...
Others dealing in vegetable food	5	...
Drinks and Stimulants.		
Brewing, connected with	4	...
Wine and spirit merchant, vigneron	7	...
Gingerbeer and sodawater maker	3	...
Sugar refiner	1	...
Tobacco manufacture, engaged in	26	...
Tobacconist	22	...

* See paragraph 1502 *ante.*

Occupations of Males and Females* Arrested, 1893—*continued.*

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Animal Matters.		
Soapboiler, candlemaker, tallowmelter	3	...
Tanner, fellmonger, currier	44	...
Leather articles, maker of	5	...
Brush, broom—maker	13	...
Wool classer	19	...
Animal matters, working or dealing in	2	...
Vegetable Matters.		
Japanner, french polisher	25	1
Firewood dealer, chopper, splitter, fencer	40	...
Sawyer; saw-mill owner, worker	17	...
Basketmaker	7	...
Papermaker	1	...
Timber merchant and assistant	1	...
Vegetable matters, others working or dealing in ...	15	1
Mining, Engaged in.		
Miners, &c.	1,098	...
Coal, Stone, Clay, Earthenware, Glass.		
Coal and charcoal, working or dealing in	6	...
Chimney sweep	9	...
Quarryman, limeburner, &c.	30	...
Brickmaker, potter	49	...
Nightman, scavenger	6	...
Earth, stone, glass, &c., others working or dealing in ...	51	...
Minerals and Metals.		
Goldsmith, silversmith, jeweller	24	...
Engine-driver (undefined)	377	...
Ironfounder, blacksmith, locksmith	522	...
Brass founder, finisher; gasfitter	41	...
Waterworks service	2	...
Others, working or dealing in water or ice	1	...
Other metals, working or dealing in	25	...
Indefinite and Non-productive.		
Independent means, persons of	17	...
Manager, apprentice, &c.	43	...
Prostitute, brothel-keeper	...	1,851
Gambler, gaminghouse-keeper	2	...
No stated occupation, over fifteen years of age ...	706	2,124
„ „ under „ „	785	266
Total	23,431	5,192

Chief occupations of persons arrested.

1535. It will be observed that of the males arrested nearly half were labourers (undefined); and that of other occupations those most frequently arrested were miners, sailors, clerks, shoemakers, carpenters,

* See paragraph 1502 *ante.*

ironfounders and blacksmiths, hawkers, farmers and farm labourers, domestic servants, and bricklayers, in the order named. No occupation was returned in 1,491 cases, but of these 785 were youths or children, and of the others it is probable that most of them belonged to the criminal classes. Of the females arrested, more than one-third were set down as prostitutes or brothel-keepers; nearly one-half, including 266 young girls, were of no specified occupation; and of the few returned as following regular occupations more than three-fourths were domestic servants, and the remainder were chiefly engaged in attendance, or were dressmakers and tailoresses.

Results of summary disposal.

1536. The result of summary disposal of cases by magistrates in the year 1893 were as follow :—

SUMMARY DISPOSAL BY MAGISTRATES OF ARRESTED PERSONS,* 1893.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Imprisonment for 3 years	1	...
„ 2 years	19	...
„ 1 year and under 2 years	233	84
„ 6 months and under 1 year	261	176
„ 4 months	22	2
„ 3 months	819	238
„ 2 months and under 3 months ...	221	39
„ 1 month and under 2 months ...	956	317
„ 15 days and under 1 month	43	8
„ 8 days and under 15 days	563	175
„ 7 days and under	4,811	1,094
Fined	6,328	721
Ordered to find bail	167	12
Sent to lunatic asylum	272	148
Sent to industrial school or reformatory	367	211
Otherwise dealt with	88	12
Total sentenced	15,171	3,237
Discharged	7,476	1,889
Total summarily disposed of	22,647	5,126

Sentences by magistrates.

1537. Of the persons sentenced by magistrates during 1893, 42 per cent. of the males, and 22 per cent. of the females, were fined; 35 per cent. of the former, and 39 per cent. of the latter, were sentenced to imprisonment for various terms under a month, and 15 and 24 per cent. respectively for periods varying from 1 to 12 months; about 2 per cent. of the males, and 3 per cent. of the females, were sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment or upwards; the balance, or 6 per cent., of the males, and 12 per cent. of the females, were sent to Lunatic Asylums, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, ordered to find bail, or were otherwise disposed of.

* See paragraph 1502 *ante*.

Whippings ordered by magistrates.

1538. Corporal punishment to males may be ordered by magistrates for certain offences. In such cases the offender, if an adult, may be sentenced to be whipped with a cat-o'-nine-tails once, twice, or thrice, at the discretion of the bench. Two offenders were so sentenced in 1893 to receive one whipping each, the total number of strokes ordered being 25.

Results of committals for trial.

1539. The results of the commitments for trial at the three periods already referred to were as follow :—

RESULTS OF COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL,* 1883, 1888, AND 1893.

—	1883. (Charges.)	1888. (Charges.)	1893. (Arrests.)
Number for trial	593	873	862
Convicted and sentenced	350	557	537
Acquitted	191	230	270
Not prosecuted	52	86	55

Proportion of convictions obtained.

1540. Of those committed for trial, 541 were eventually tried in 1883, 787 in 1888, and 807 in 1893. At the first period 65 per cent., at the second period 71 per cent., and at the third period 67 per cent., of the trials resulted in convictions.

Sentences in superior courts.

1541. The following are the sentences of the prisoners tried and convicted in superior courts during the year under review :—

SENTENCES OF PRISONERS TRIED AND CONVICTED, 1893.

Sentence.	Males.	Females.
Death	2†	1
Hard labour on roads or public works for 10 years and under 15 years	3	...
,, ,, ,, 7 years and under 10 years	8	1
,, ,, ,, 4 years and under 7 years	41	1
Imprisonment for 2 years and under 4 years	92	3
,, 1 year and under 2 years	101	3
,, 6 months and under 1 year	125	4
,, 1 month and under 6 months ...	84	8
,, under 1 month	11	1
Fined	13	...
Recognisances estreated	1	...
To find bail to appear when called upon	19	8
Sent to lunatic asylum	5	...
Otherwise dealt with	2	...
Total tried and convicted	507	30

* Including those who were remaining for trial from the previous year, but excluding those awaiting trial at the end of the year.

† In the case of one of the males sentence of death was only recorded.

Lengths of sentences in superior courts.

1542. Of males convicted in superior courts in 1893, 2 were sentenced to death—one being a case in which death was merely "recorded;" all the rest except 40 were sentenced to terms of imprisonment, with or without hard labour; of those imprisoned, nearly three-fourths were sentenced for periods of less than two years, and one-ninth to more than four years. Of the females 8 were sentenced to over one, and 13 to under one, year's imprisonment. Three males were sentenced to be imprisoned for a longer period than ten years. One female was sentenced to death, and two were sentenced to a longer period than four years.

Solitary confinement ordered by superior courts.

1543. In addition to terms of imprisonment named in the foregoing table, 62 persons were ordered to be kept in solitary confinement for periods varying from a few days to 1 month per annum during the sentence.

Whippings ordered by superior courts.

1544. The total number of offenders sentenced by superior courts to be whipped, in addition to terms of imprisonment in all cases, was 5, of whom 2 were sentenced to receive two whippings, and 3 one whipping. Judges of the Supreme Court and Courts of General Sessions can sentence males to receive corporal punishment, under Act 54 Vict. No. 1079, for attempts to commit rape, or for rape itself where sentence of death is commuted, for unnatural offences, for attempts to choke in order to commit an offence, for robbery under arms, and, in the case of youths under sixteen, for several other offences. The greatest number of whippings an individual can be sentenced to receive for an offence is 3, and the greatest number of lashes at each whipping is 50.

Whippings ordered, 1874-1893.

1545. The number of individuals sentenced to corporal punishment was 46 in 1889, viz., 34 by magistrates and 12 by superior courts; 6 in 1890, viz., 3 by magistrates and 3 by superior courts; 5 in 1891, viz., 1 by magistrates and 4 (including 1 juvenile offender) by superior courts; 15 in 1892, viz., 6 by magistrates and 9 (including 2 juvenile offenders) by superior courts; and 7 in 1893, viz., 2 by magistrates and 5 by superior courts. The total number of offenders sentenced to be whipped in the last twenty years was 260, of which 91 (including 44 juvenile offenders) were ordered by magistrates and 169 by superior courts.

Executions.

1546. Only one execution, viz., that of Conder, an Englishman, claiming to be a member of the Church of England, took place in 1893, for the murder of an Indian hawker. Since the first settlement of Port Phillip, 154 criminals have been executed within the colony, of whom only one was a female. The following table shows the birthplaces of the persons executed, the religions they professed, and the crimes they expiated on the scaffold :—

CRIMINALS EXECUTED, 1842 TO 1893.

Birthplace, Religion, and Offence.	Number.
Total number executed	154
Birthplace—Victoria	8
„ Other Australian colonies	7
„ England	63
„ Wales	2
„ Ireland	42
„ Scotland	8
„ Belgium	1
„ France	1
„ Switzerland	1
„ Germany	1
„ Sweden	1
„ Sicily	1
„ United States of America	5
„ India	1
„ West Indies	2
„ Philippine Islands	1
„ China	8
„ At sea	1
Religion—Church of England	37
„ Presbyterian	7
„ Wesleyan	10
„ Baptist	1
„ Lutheran	2
„ Protestant undefined	30
„ Roman Catholic	55
„ Buddhist, Confucian, &c.	7
„ No religion	5*
Offence—Murder	117
„ Attempt to murder	17
„ Rape	10
„ Unnatural offence on a child	1
„ Robbery with violence	9

* Aborigines.

Undetected crime.

1547. The offences in respect to which no persons were apprehended numbered 6,331 in 1893, or 261 more than in 1892, but fewer than in any other of the previous five years except 1890. Undetected offences against the person were not nearly so numerous as in 1890 or 1892, but were greater than in the other three years of the period referred to; whilst those against property were more numerous than in any year since 1888 and 1889. The following are the undetected offences in the last six years :—

UNDETECTED CRIME, 1888 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Offences.			
	Against the Person.	Against Property.	Other Offences.	Total.
1888	270	5,627	577	6,474
1889	271	6,152	859	7,282
1890	805	5,177	895	5,877
1891	401	5,218	965	6,584
1892	715	4,785	570	6,070
1893	440	5,222	669	6,331

Offender perhaps arrested on other grounds.

1548. With reference to the offences set down as undetected, it should be remarked that in all probability the malefactors do not in all such cases escape entirely. The returns are made up in the month of April of the year following that in which the offence is reported, and he who committed it may be arrested after that date, or may even before that date have been arrested, and perhaps punished, for other misdeeds.

Crime in Australasian Colonies.

1549. The next four tables, giving details of crime in the various Australasian Colonies, have been compiled in the office of the Government Statist, Melbourne, from their respective *Statistical Registers*. The first of these gives for each colony, and for the whole of Australasia, during 1890, 1891, and 1892, and in the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods, a statement of the number of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned, were summarily convicted or held to bail, were committed for trial, and were convicted after commitment. In the returns of the number of cases in respect of

which persons were summoned, those so dealt with on account of matters coming under the head of civil jurisdiction are omitted in all the colonies :—

CRIME IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Name of Colony.		Number of Offences for which Persons were—			
		Apprehended or Summoned.*	Summarily Convicted or held to Bail.	Committed for Trial.	Convicted after Commitment.
Victoria	1880	41,788	26,950	680	398
	1885	52,566	34,180	768	444
	1890	64,784	44,515	1,129	662
	1891	59,954	42,407	1,142	729
	1892	56,644	38,676	1,142	759
New South Wales † ...	1880	57,784	42,205	1,717	1,148
	1885	77,092	59,345	1,540	785
	1890	66,087	48,102	1,476	954
	1891	75,804	55,711	1,582	964
	1892	77,749	56,350	1,411	896
Queensland †	1880	9,133	6,051	316	170
	1885	15,763	11,451	538	267
	1890	18,996	14,570	494	275
	1891	18,724	14,243	575	242
	1892	17,535	13,663	450	203
South Australia	1880	15,063	12,814	353	199
	1885	10,406	8,901	240	133
	1890	6,999	5,953	169	82
	1891	8,105	6,935	171	90
	1892	7,881	6,680	190	90
Western Australia ...	1880	5,577	4,221	50	25
	1885	4,900	3,436	86	51
	1890	4,690	3,201	66	41
	1891	5,005	3,313	97	44
	1892	5,574	3,577	93	58
Tasmania †	1880	6,908‡	5,418	117	73
	1885	5,983	4,876	71	31
	1890	6,411	4,962	117	46
	1891	6,173	4,760	98	63
	1892	6,278	4,822	107	43
New Zealand §	1880	20,750	14,778	520	295
	1885	22,709	17,566	385	223
	1890	18,247	13,885	458	192
	1891	17,189	13,051	462	214
	1892	17,587	13,290	347	180
Australasia	1880	156,993	112,437	3,753	2,308
	1885	189,419	139,755	3,628	1,934
	1890	186,214	135,188	3,909	2,252
	1891	190,954	140,420	4,127	2,346
	1892	189,248	137,058	3,740	2,229

* Not including civil cases.

† Cases brought up for lunacy are not included in the returns of New South Wales, Queensland, and Tasmania. In New South Wales 666 lunatics, in Queensland 274, and in Tasmania 59 were admitted to asylums during 1892. Probably four-fifths of these were apprehended by the police.

‡ Prior to 1884, a considerable proportion of purely civil cases, such as petty debts, non-payment of rates, &c., were improperly included in the returns of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned.

§ Exclusive of Maoris. In 1892 the number of cases in which they were concerned was 430—in 293 of which summary convictions were obtained, in 118 cases the prisoner was discharged, and in 19 cases committed for trial.

1550. By this table it would appear that crime has been so much more prevalent in New South Wales than in Victoria that, notwithstanding the smaller population,* there has been at each period, under all the heads, larger numbers in the former colony than in the latter. This is particularly observable in regard to serious offences, the commitments for trial and convictions thereafter in New South Wales having been at the first period more than two and a half times as numerous, and at the second period about twice as numerous, as in Victoria; whilst at the third period they were from 30 to 45 per cent., and in 1892 from 18 to 24 per cent., more numerous. In 1892 the apprehensions and summonses in New South Wales exceeded those in Victoria by 37 per cent., and the summary convictions by 46 per cent. Large amount of crime in New South Wales.

1551. The position of the different colonies in respect to crime will be better ascertained by means of the next table, which shows the proportion that the number of apprehensions and summons cases,* of summary convictions, of commitments for trial, and of convictions after commitment, occurring in each colony during the same five years, bore to the average population of the same colony; also, the proportion in each colony of summary convictions to apprehensions and summons cases, and of convictions after commitment to commitments:— Proportion of crime in each colony.

PROPORTION OF ARRESTS, COMMITMENTS, AND CONVICTIONS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES TO POPULATION, ETC., 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.†	Summary Convictions.	Commitments for Trial.	Convictions after Commitment.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases.†	Convictions after Commitment to Commitments.
Victoria ...	1880	49·13	31·69	8·00	4·68	64·51	58·53
	1885	54·94	35·72	8·03	4·64	65·02	57·81
	1890	57·92	39·80	10·09	5·92	68·71	58·64
	1891	52·27	36·97	9·96	6·36	70·73	63·86
	1892	48·72	33·26	9·82	6·53	68·28	66·46
New South Wales	1880	79·63	58·16	23·66	15·83	73·04	66·86
	1885	83·14	64·00	16·61	8·47	76·98	53·51
	1890	59·98	43·66	13·40	8·66	72·79	64·63
	1891	66·29	48·72	13·83	8·43	73·50	60·95
	1892	65·82	47·77	11·95	7·59	72·48	63·50

* In all the years named except 1892 the actual population of New South Wales was smaller than that of Victoria.

† Not including civil cases.

Proportion of Arrests, Commitments, and Convictions in Australasian Colonies to Population, etc., 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, and 1892—*continued.*

Name of Colony.		Proportion per 1,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per 10,000 of the Population of—		Proportion per Cent. of—	
		Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Summary Convictions.	Committments for Trial.	Convictions after Committment.	Summary Convictions to Apprehensions and Summons Cases.*	Convictions after Committment to Committments.
Queensland ...	1880	41·15	27·26	14·24	7·66	66·25	53·80
	1885	51·05	37·08	17·42	8·65	72·64	49·63
	1890	49·24	37·77	12·80	7·13	76·70	55·67
	1891	46·26	35·19	14·21	6·00	76·07	42·22
	1892	42·17	32·74	10·82	4·88	77·92	45·11
South Australia ...	1880	57·16	48·63	13·40	7·55	85·07	56·43
	1885	33·23	25·84	7·67	4·25	77·76	55·42
	1890	22·12	18·81	5·34	2·59	85·05	48·52
	1891	25·50	21·85	5·04	2·84	85·69	56·33
	1892	23·79	20·17	5·74	2·72	84·76	47·37
Western Australia	1880	193·35	146·34	17·33	8·67	75·69	50·00
	1885	143·81	100·85	25·27	14·97	70·12	59·30
	1890	97·81	66·76	13·76	8·55	68·25	62·12
	1891	97·67	64·67	18·93	8·59	66·21	45·38
	1892	99·57	63·90	16·61	10·36	64·17	62·37
Tasmania ...	1880	60·80	47·69	10·30	6·43	80·19	62·40
	1885	46·68	38·05	5·54	2·42	81·50	43·66
	1890	44·60	34·52	8·14	3·20	77·40	39·32
	1891	41·44	31·96	6·58	2·96	77·12	44·96
	1892	41·07	31·54	7·00	2·81	76·81	40·19
New Zealand ...	1880	43·75	31·16	10·96	6·22	71·22	56·73
	1885	40·11	31·03	6·80	3·94	77·35	57·92
	1890	29·39	22·37	7·38	3·09	76·09	41·92
	1891	27·29	20·72	7·34	3·40	75·93	46·32
	1892	27·38	20·69	5·40	2·80	75·57	51·87
Total Australia ...	1880	58·55	41·94	14·00	8·61	71·62	61·50
	1885	58·56	43·21	11·22	5·98	73·78	53·31
	1890	49·86	36·20	10·47	6·03	72·60	57·61
	1891	49·63	36·49	10·74	6·10	73·52	56·80
	1892	48·01	34·77	9·49	5·65	72·42	59·60

Order of colonies in respect to apprehensions, &c.

1552. In regard to the proportion of offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued, Western Australia and New South Wales have stood at the head of the list at each of the years

* Not including civil cases.

named; whilst Tasmania stood next in 1880,* but Victoria and Queensland in 1885, 1890, 1891 and 1892. Queensland stood lowest on the list at the first period, but New Zealand and South Australia at the last four periods, the depression which existed in both colonies having apparently been accompanied by a reduction in the amount of crime. The following is the order of the various colonies in this respect in 1892, the colony with the highest proportion of persons apprehended or summoned on criminal charges being placed first, and that with the lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS APPREHENDED OR SUMMONED IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.
7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions.

1553. As regards the persons summarily convicted, in proportion to population, Western Australia and New South Wales have always been at the top of the list. In 1890, 1891, and 1892, Victoria occupied the third place, although at the two previous periods it stood as low as fifth on the list. New Zealand and South Australia have been last on the list at each of the last four periods, although South Australia at the first period occupied the third position. The following is the order in which the colonies stood in this particular, the colony with the highest proportion of summary convictions being placed first and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO SUMMARY CONVICTIONS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.
7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to commitments for trial.

1554. In 1880 Victoria showed, relatively to population, a much smaller number of persons committed for trial than any other colony; but the proportion having since fallen in some of the other colonies, in the years 1885, 1890, 1891 and 1892, three colonies—South Australia, New Zealand, and Tasmania—occupied a lower position than Victoria, Western Australia was at the head of the list at the last four periods, and New South Wales at the first period ; whilst Queensland

* It is stated that, prior to 1884, some petty debt cases were improperly included in the return of offences for which persons were apprehended or summoned in Tasmania.

and the latter colony have alternately occupied the second and third places at the four later periods. In respect to the proportion of commitments for trial to population, the colonies stood in the following order in 1892 :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO NUMBERS COMMITTED FOR TRIAL IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.
4. Victoria.
5. Tasmania.
6. South Australia.
7. New Zealand.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions in superior courts.

1555. In respect to convictions in superior courts, Western Australia and New South Wales at each period were at the head of the list, except in 1885, when Queensland was second and New South Wales third. The following is the order at the last period :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Victoria.
4. Queensland.
5. Tasmania.
6. New Zealand.
7. South Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to summary convictions obtained.

1556. Either more persons are apprehended unjustly in Victoria than in the other colonies, or punishment for minor offences does not follow their commission with such certainty in the former as in the latter, since the number of summary convictions obtained in proportion to the apprehensions is usually lower in this colony than in any of the others. An exception, however, took place in the last three years, when the proportion was lower in Western Australia than in Victoria. The following is the order of the colonies in respect to convictions of this kind in 1892, the colony in which the rate of summary convictions to apprehensions is highest being placed first, and that in which it is lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF SUMMARY CONVICTIONS TO ARRESTS AND SUMMONSES, 1892.

1. South Australia.
2. Queensland.
3. Tasmania.
4. New Zealand.
5. New South Wales.
6. Victoria.
7. Western Australia.

Order of colonies in respect to convictions obtained in superior courts.

1557. In regard to the proportion of convictions to commitments for trial, Victoria was first on the list in 1892, New South Wales and Western Australia being the next in order to her. This order varies from year to year. The proportions in Victoria and Western Australia

have increased, but have fallen off in the other colonies since the first period. In the subjoined table the colonies are placed in order, the one in which the convictions, in 1892, bore the highest proportion to the commitments being placed first :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS IN SUPERIOR COURTS TO COMMITMENTS FOR TRIAL, 1892.

1. Victoria.
2. New South Wales.
3. Western Australia.
4. New Zealand.
5. South Australia.
6. Queensland.
7. Tasmania.

Incomplete returns in some colonies.

1558. It is to be regretted that the information as to the offences for which persons are arrested or summoned is very incomplete in several of the colonies. In Queensland the only specific offence mentioned in the returns is drunkenness, the balance being grouped as offences against the person, offences against property, or as other offences. This, except that drunkenness is not separated from "other offences," is likewise the grouping adopted in Western Australia,* as also in Victoria in respect to the summons cases where the offender is never in custody of the police, the exact offence being entered only when an arrest takes place.

Arrests, &c., for various offences in Australasian Colonies.

1559. Notwithstanding New South Wales has possessed a smaller population than Victoria (except at the last period), arrests for most descriptions of offences have at each of the five periods under consideration been much more numerous in the former colony than in the latter. Thus, in 1892, arrests for homicide numbered 73 in New South Wales against 32 in Victoria ; for other offences against the person, 7,102 against 3,118 ; for miscellaneous offences against property, 7,829 against 3,951 ; for drunkenness, 20,665 against 15,891. Exceptions occurred in regard to arrests for robbery, burglary, &c., which were more numerous in Victoria than in New South Wales at the last four of the years referred to ; also in 1890 and 1892, in regard to arrests for rape and other sexual offences; in 1892, in regard to horse, sheep, and cattle stealing, and at the first and third periods in regard to "other offences." The following table shows the offences for which apprehensions were made or summonses issued in the various Australasian Colonies during every fifth year, commencing with 1880, and for the years 1891 and

* The particulars are available in regard to the convictions, although not in regard to the arrests.

1892, as far as the information can be gathered from their respective *Statistical Registers* :—

APPREHENSIONS AND SUMMONSES FOR VARIOUS OFFENCES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Number of Arrests or Summonses for—							
		Murder, Attempts at Murder, and Manslaughter.	Rape and other Offences against Females.	Other Offences against the Person.	Robbery with Violence, Burglary, &c.	Horse, Sheep, and Cattle Stealing, &c.	Other Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria ...	1880	36	81	4,376	245	171	3,880	10,056	22,933
	1885	31	57	4,071	287	149	3,797	13,580	30,594
	1890	56	69	3,966	465	129	4,442	18,501	37,156
	1891	53	61	3,587	430	175	4,219	18,057	33,372
	1892	32	106	3,118	432	193	3,951	15,891	32,921
New South Wales	1880	75	95	9,364	245	469	6,154	18,777	22,605
	1885	50	115	9,353	230	403	6,576	26,291	34,074
	1890	61	64	8,604	362	259	6,995	18,654	31,088
	1891	69	85	6,316	312	184	6,591	22,075	40,172
	1892	73	81	7,102	307	171	7,829	20,665	41,521
Queensland	1880	1,320			1,186			2,867	3,760
	1885	2,230			1,748			5,508	6.277
	1890	2,713			2,487			6,332	7,464
	1891	2,641			2,471			5,536	8,076
	1892	2,307			2,134			4,916	8,178
South Australia	1880	13	37	1,026	52	51	971	4,325	8,588
	1885	9	36	598	38	19	708	3,361	5,647
	1890	8	24	488	16	14	471	2,382	3,596
	1891	8	22	577	32	14	572	2,987	3,893
	1892	7	15	473	27	11	549	2,698	4,101
Western Australia*	1880	331			355			4,891	
	1885	403			323			4,174	
	1890	371			536			3,783	
	1891	376			567			4,062	
	1892	478			794			4,302	
Tasmania† ...	1880	2	14	651	103	37	723	1,543	3,835
	1885	3	13	544	34	22	565	1,470	3,332
	1890	4	6	473	14	17	588	1,151	4,158
	1891	6	9	509	24	8	704	1,147	3,763
	1892	2	10	463	29	11	792	921	4,050
New Zealand	1880	27	56	1,852	85	55	2,185	6,281	10,209
	1885	20	28	1,686	92	49	1,961	6,912	11,961
	1890	10	32	1,474	120	55	2,122	5,830	8,604
	1891	13	33	1,361	109	36	2,087	5,251	8,299
	1892	25	36	1,422	137	52	2,025	5,240	8,650

* The number of convictions (not arrests) for the principal offences in the last two years were as follows: –Murder and manslaughter, 5 in 1891; and 9 in 1892; rape, &c., *nil* in 1891 and 1 in 1892; serious offences against property, 9 in 1891, and 10 in 1892; other offences against property, 322 in 1891, and 402 in 1892; drunkenness, 749 in 1889.

† See footnote (‡) on page 848 *ante*.

1560. Subjoined is a statement of the proportion of the various offences, grouped under four heads, to the population of each colony during the same five years :— Proportion of each group of offences in each colony.

PROPORTION OF VARIOUS OFFENCES TO POPULATION IN EACH AUSTRALASIAN COLONY, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Colony.	Year.	Arrests or Summonses per 1,000 of the Population for—			
		Offences against the Person.	Offences against Property.	Drunkenness.	Other Offences.
Victoria	1880	5·28	5·05	11·83	26·97
	1885	4·35	4·42	14·19	31·97
	1890	3·66	4·50	16·54	33·22
	1891	3·23	4·21	15·74	29·10
	1892	2·80	3·94	13·67	28·31
New South Wales ...	1880	13·14	9·46	25·88	31·15
	1885	10·26	7·77	28·35	36·75
	1890	7·92	6·91	16·93	28·21
	1891	5·66	6·20	19·30	35·13
	1892	6·14	7·03	17·50	35·15
Queensland	1880	5·95	5·34	12·92	16·94
	1885	7·22	5·66	17·84	20·33
	1890	7·03	6·45	16·41	19·35
	1891	6·52	6·10	13·68	19·95
	1892	5·55	5·13	11·82	19·67
South Australia ...	1880	4·08	4·08	16·41	32·59
	1885	2·10	2·41	10·73	18·03
	1890	1·64	1·60	7·53	11·35
	1891	1·91	1·95	9·41	12·26
	1892	1·49	1·77	8·15	12·38
Western Australia ...	1880	11·48	12·31	169·57	
	1885	11·83	9·48	122·53	
	1890	7·74	11·18	78·89	
	1891	7·34	11·06	79·27	
	1892	8·54	14·18	76·85	
Tasmania*	1880	5·87	7·60	13·58	33·75
	1885	4·37	4·85	11·47	26·00
	1890	3·36	4·31	8·01	28·93
	1891	3·52	4·96	7·70	25·26
	1892	3·11	5·44	6·02	26·49
New Zealand	1880	4·16	4·93	13·22	21·50
	1885	3·06	3·71	12·21	21·13
	1890	2·44	3·70	9·39	13·86
	1891	2·23	3·54	8·34	13·18
	1892	2·31	3·45	8·16	13·47

* See footnote (‡) on page 848 *ante*.

Order of colonies as to offences against the person.

1561. It will be observed that, according to population, arrests or summonses for offences against the person were, at all periods shown, except 1891, much more numerous in New South Wales and Western Australia than in any other colony. In the latter the proportion in 1892 was three times, and in the former more than twice, as high as in Victoria, which occupied the fifth place. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect during 1892, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last:—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST THE PERSON, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Queensland.
4. Tasmania.
5. Victoria.
6. New Zealand.
7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as to offences against property.

1562. In 1892, arrests for offences against property in Western Australia were upwards of three and a half times, and in New South Wales nearly twice, as numerous, in proportion to population, than they were in Victoria, where they were fewer than in any colonies except New Zealand and South Australia. It should be stated that the proportion in Western Australia would probably be reduced nearly one-half were arrests of aborigines for sheep or cattle stealing excluded*, but even then the proportion would be as high as in New South Wales. In this respect the order of the colonies was as follows, the colonies with the largest proportion of such arrests being placed first, and the rest in succession :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR OFFENCES AGAINST PROPERTY, 1892.

1. Western Australia.
2. New South Wales.
3. Tasmania.
4. Queensland.
5. Victoria.
6. New Zealand.
7. South Australia.

Order of colonies as to drunkenness.

1563. In the matter of drunkenness, New South Wales, which for years stood at the head of the colonies of the group in which the offence was distinguished,† has—provided there has been no change in the method of compilation, which seems doubtful—improved considerably as compared with 1880 and 1885. Victoria, on the other hand, has apparently become more inebriate, as, according to the

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* Of 370 convictions in Western Australia in 1889, 179 were of aborigines - chiefly for sheep and cattle stealing.

† The only colony in which drunkenness is not distinguished, so far as the total arrests are concerned, is Western Australia. The convictions for that offence, however, are given in footnote (*) on page 854 *ante*.

figures, arrests for drunkenness within her boundaries, in proportion to the population, increased from 12 per 1,000 in 1880 to not quite 14 in 1892, although this was considerably lower than in the two preceding years; but even the latter proportion was considerably lower than in New South Wales at its best period. In the following list the colony in which the largest proportion of inebriates was brought before magistrates in 1892 is placed first, and that in which the number was smallest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO APPREHENSIONS FOR DRUNKENNESS IN PROPORTION TO POPULATION, 1892.

1. New South Wales.	4. New Zealand.
2. Victoria.	5. South Australia.
3. Queensland.	6. Tasmania.

Order of colonies as to "other offences."

1564. "Other offences," which embrace breaches of corporation by-laws, Wines and Spirit Statute, &c., are rather violations of good order than actual crimes, and are consequently generally dealt with by summons. Relatively to population, they were, in 1880, most numerous in Tasmania, South Australia, and New South Wales, and in 1892 they were more numerous in New South Wales than in any of the other colonies. In Western Australia drunkenness is included with these offences, and consequently the figures are not comparable with those of the other colonies. Omitting Western Australia, therefore, the following is the order of the colonies in the last two years in respect to irregularities of this description, the colony in which the proportion was highest being placed first, and that in which it was lowest last :—

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO ARRESTS OR SUMMONSES FOR "OTHER OFFENCES," 1891–2.

1. New South Wales.	4. Queensland.
2. Victoria.	5. New Zealand.
3. Tasmania.	6. South Australia.

Crime in United Kingdom.

1565. The statistics at hand relating to the United Kingdom give the commitments for trial and convictions in the superior courts, but do not afford any information respecting the cases dealt with in courts of petty sessions. The following table shows the number of commitments and convictions and their respective proportions to the population of each division of the United Kingdom, also the proportion of

commitments to convictions during 1890, 1891, and 1892, and the first year of each of the two previous quinquennial periods :—

CRIME IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1891, AND 1892.

Country.		Commitments for Trial.	Convictions.	Proportion of—		
				Commitments to Population.	Convictions to Population.	Convictions to Commitments.
				per 10,000.	per 10,000.	per cent.
England and Wales	1880	14,770	11,214	5·74	4·36	75·92
	1885	13,586	10,500	4·99	3·86	77·28
	1890	11,974	9,242	4·16	3·21	77·18
	1891	11,695	9,055	4·02	3·11	77·43
	1892	12,216	9,607	4·15	3·27	78·64
Scotland ...	1880	2,583	2,046	6·97	5·52	79·21
	1885	2,535	1,956	6·57	5·07	77·16
	1890	2,312	1,825	5·77	4·56	78·94
	1891	2,353	1,822	5·83	4·52	77·43
	1892	2,252	1,778	5·54	4·37	78·95
Ireland ...	1880	4,716	2,383	9·06	4·58	50·53
	1885	2,850	1,573	5·78	3·19	55·19
	1890	2,061	1,193	4·39	2·54	57·88
	1891	2,112	1,255	4·51	2·68	59·42
	1892	2,031	1,196	4·38	2·58	58·89
Total ...	1880	22,069	15,643	6·37	4·52	70·88
	1885	18,971	14,029	5·27	3·90	73·94
	1890	16,347	12,260	4·36	3·27	75·00
	1891	16,160	12,132	4·28	3·21	75·07
	1892	16,499	12,581	4·33	3·30	76·25

Decrease of crime in United Kingdom.

1566. According to the commitments for trial, crime, in proportion to population, has fallen off in the United Kingdom by 32 per cent. since 1880, the decrease being most marked in the case of Ireland, where probably, in consequence of political disturbances, the committals in 1880 were exceptionally numerous. The proportion of both commitments and convictions has usually been most numerous in Scotland, and least so in England ; although Ireland had the largest proportion of commitments in 1880, and the smallest number of convictions in 1890, 1891, and 1892.

Crime in proportion to adults in colonies and Britain.

1567. As scarcely any persons under 15 years of age are committed for trial, it is necessary, in order to ascertain more fairly the relative criminality of the several Australasian Colonies and the various divisions of the United Kingdom, to compare the commitments and convictions which took place in each during 1891 with the population

over 15 years of age as enumerated at the census taken in the same year. The following are the results of such a comparison :—

PROPORTION OF COMMITMENTS AND CONVICTIONS TO POPULATION AGED 15 YEARS AND UPWARDS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

Per 10,000 Persons Living, aged 15 years and upwards.

Commitments for Trial.		Convictions after Commitment.	
Western Australia	29·87	New South Wales	13·92
Queensland	23·27	Western Australia	13·54
New South Wales	22·84	Victoria	9·79
Victoria	15·03	Queensland	9·79
New Zealand	12·28	Tasmania	7·06
Tasmania	10·98	Scotland	7·03
Scotland	9·07	New Zealand	5·69
South Australia	8·80	England and Wales	4·95
Ireland	6·65	South Australia	4·63
England and Wales	6·21	Ireland	3·95

Crime in Britain generally below that in colonies.

1568. It will be observed that, in proportion to the population of 15 years of age and upwards, the commitments in Scotland were above those in South Australia, and the convictions in Scotland were above those in New Zealand and that colony; also that the convictions in England were above those in South Australia, but, in all other cases, that the commitments and convictions in the British Isles were below those in any of the Australasian Colonies.

Proportion of convictions to commitments in colonies and Britain.

1569. From the following figures it appears that in 1891 conviction followed commitment with more certainty in England and Scotland than in any of the Australasian Colonies, but Victoria and New South Wales, in this respect, stand above Ireland. All the other colonies stand below these, Queensland being at the bottom of the list with only 42 convictions to every 100 commitments :—

PROPORTION OF CONVICTIONS TO COMMITMENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND UNITED KINGDOM, 1891.

	Per cent.		Per cent.
England and Wales	77·43	South Australia	56·33
Scotland	77·43	New Zealand	46·32
Victoria	63·86	Western Australia	45·38
New South Wales	60·95	Tasmania	44·96
Ireland	59·42	Queensland	42·22

Police in Australasian Colonies.

1570. The Victorian police force is an admirably organized body of men, and although, in proportion to population, it is smaller than similar bodies in the other Australasian Colonies with the exception of New Zealand, its efficiency is such that crime is kept effectively in check,

and in past years has generally been less rife here than elsewhere. The following figures show the number of police and their proportion to the population in each colony :—

Police in Australasian Colonies, 1893.

1. New Zealand	had	503	police,	or	1 to	1,277*	persons.
2. Victoria	„	1,483	„	„		789	„
3. New South Wales	„	1,776	„	„		682	„
4. South Australia	„	521	„	„		655	„
5. Tasmania	„	308	„	„		496*	„
6. Queensland	„	868	„	„		492	„
7. Western Australia	„	239	„	„		234*	„

Police in Australasian capitals.

1571. The following figures show the number of persons one policeman keeps in order and protects in each of the Australasian capitals :—

Police in Australasian Capital Cities, 1893.

1. Adelaide	had	161	police,	or	1 to	861	persons.
2. Wellington	„	42	„	„		841*	„
3. Sydney	„	603	„	„		690	„
4. Hobart	„	50	„	„		689*	„
5. Melbourne	„	716	„	„		639	„
6. Brisbane	„	180	„	„		581	„
7. Perth	„	35	„	„		302*	„

Supreme Court criminal sittings.

1572. The number of criminal cases tried in the Supreme Court at the various places throughout the colony where sittings were held in 1893 was 511, of which 381 were for felony, and 130 for misdemeanours. The convictions for felony numbered 251, and for misdemeanours 81. The number of places where sittings were held was 18, the number of sittings was 59, and the total duration of sittings was 208 days.

Supreme Court civil sittings.

1573. Sittings may be held at the same number of places, to try civil cases, but no causes were entered at 11 out of the 18 places in 1893. The number of causes entered for trial during the year was 344, and 2 for assessment of damages, but the number of causes tried was only 248, of which 39 were tried by juries of six, 4 by juries of twelve, and 205 by a judge alone. All of these except three were defended. The damages laid in the declarations amounted in the aggregate to £289,177. Verdicts were returned in 189 instances, and there were 3 nonsuits. Of the verdicts 136, or about 72 per cent., were for the plaintiff. The aggregate amount awarded was £82,733, or nearly 29 per cent. of the damages laid. In the ten years ended with 1892, the damages sued for in these courts amounted to £3,830,359, and the sums awarded to £427,731, or to 11 per cent. of the damages sued for.

* Figures for 1892.

1574. Courts of General Sessions have jurisdiction in criminal cases within certain limitations, and have also appellate jurisdiction in civil cases from petty sessions. The places at which such courts were held in 1893 numbered 23, and the number of courts held 62, extending over periods amounting in the aggregate to 126 days. The number of cases tried was 284, in 233 of which, or 82 per cent., convictions were obtained. The number of appeals heard was 59. In the ten years prior to 1893, 3,436 cases were tried in Courts of General Sessions, and 2,301 convictions were obtained; thus the latter were to the former in the proportion of 67 per cent. Courts of General Sessions.

1575. County Courts have jurisdiction in civil cases up to £500. The number of places at which they were held in 1893 was 51, and the number of courts held was 162, extending over 489 days. The total number of cases tried was 2,457; the amount sued for was £339,734, and the amount recovered £137,826, or only 41 per cent. of the amount sued for. The costs awarded to the plaintiffs amounted to £12,827, and the costs awarded to the defendants to £7,616. During the ten years prior to the year under review the aggregate amount sued for in County Courts was £2,796,194, and the aggregate amount awarded was £1,061,862, or 38 per cent. of the amount sued for. County Courts.

1576. Courts of Mines have jurisdiction concerning all questions or disputes which may arise out of mining on Crown lands. The places at which they were held in 1893 numbered 11, and the courts held numbered 31, occupying 18 days. The total number of suits was 14, and the aggregate amount or value of demand, £540. The gross amount of costs awarded to the plaintiffs was £36, and to the defendants £155. These figures do not include all mining disputes which took place during the year, as those of minor importance are adjudicated on by the wardens of the gold-fields. In the ten years prior to 1893 the value sued for in Courts of Mines amounted in the aggregate to £14,405. The business has fallen off very considerably for several years past. Courts of Mines.

1577. The cases of indictable offences heard at Petty Sessions during 1893 numbered 2,626, which resulted in 983 commitments for trial. Commitments were thus obtained in 37 per cent. of the cases. The offences summarily dealt with numbered 44,089, in 32,025 of which, or 73 per cent., the offender was convicted. Courts of Petty Sessions: criminal cases.

Courts of Petty Sessions: civil cases.

1578. Courts of Petty Sessions have jurisdiction in ordinary civil cases, and in master and servant cases, up to £50. Such courts were held at 240 places during the year. The civil cases heard numbered 35,203, in which the total amount of debts or damages claimed was £219,322, and the total amount awarded was £178,731, or 81 per cent. of the amount claimed. In the ten years ended with 1892 the debts or damages claimed in these courts amounted in all to £1,433,694, and the sums awarded to £942,148, or to 66 per cent. of the amounts claimed.

Debts sued for and awarded.

1579. The net results of the civil cases tried in 1893 may be gathered from the following table, which shows the total amount of debts and damages sued for in the various courts, and the aggregate value of the awards, also the percentage of the latter to the former, in 1893 and the previous decennium. It will be noticed that the whole amount at stake was £848,233, and that not quite one-half was recovered :—

DEBTS AND DAMAGES CLAIMED AND AWARDED.*

Name of Court.	Amount of Debts and Damages, 1893.		Proportion of Debts and Damages Recovered.	
	Claimed.	Awarded.	1893.	Average of previous Ten Years.
	£	£	per cent.	per cent.
Supreme Court	289,177	82,733	29	11
County Courts	339,734	137,826	41	38
Courts of Petty Sessions ...	219,322	178,731	81	66
Total ...	848,233	399,290	47	30

Writs.

1580. The number of writs issued in 1893, in the six bailiwicks into which the colony is divided, was 1,588, or 654 less than in the previous year. Of the whole number 32 were Queen's writs against both person and property, 19 were subjects' writs against the person alone, and 1,537 were subjects' writs against property alone.

Gaols and penal establishments.

1581. Places for the reception of prisoners in Victoria are of three kinds : ordinary gaols, police gaols, and a penal establishment. The ordinary gaols and the penal establishment are houses of correction. The police gaols are used for the detention of prisoners sentenced to short periods of imprisonment, or awaiting trial or transfer to some other gaol or penal establishment, or to a lunatic asylum.

* The amounts claimed and awarded, especially in the Supreme Court, are not strictly comparable, for whereas the amount claimed is set down for every case entered, whether tried or not, the amount awarded obviously only applies to cases actually tried. In the Supreme Court only about two-thirds of the cases entered are actually tried.

Gaols and prisoners.

1582. The gross, distinct, and average number of prisoners detained in each description of prison during 1893 will be found in the following table, males and females being distinguished :—

GAOLS AND PENAL ESTABLISHMENTS, 1893.

Description of Prison.	Number of Institutions.	Prisoners Detained during the Year.								
		Gross Number.*			Distinct Individuals.†			Daily Average.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Gaols ...	8	7,083	2,283	9,366	7,292	1,518	8,810	763	300	1,063
Penal Establishment ...	1	1,057	...	1,057				634	...	634
Police Gaols ...	6	620	48	668	527	41	568‡	22	1	23
Total ...	15	8,760	2,331	11,091	7,819	1,559	9,378	1,419	301	1,720

Decrease of distinct prisoners.

1583. According to this table, the number of individual prisoners detained, during the whole or some portion of 1893, in the gaols and penal establishments of the colony was 9,378, viz., 7,819 males and 1,559 females. In the previous year, the number of distinct prisoners was 10,236, viz., 8,487 males and 1,749 females; thus showing a falling-off of 858 during the year under review, viz., a decrease of 668 in the case of the males, and of 190 in that of the female prisoners.

Proportion of distinct prisoners to population.

1584. Comparing the figures for 1893 with those showing the mean population of that year, it appears that 1 person in every 125 persons in the colony, or 1 male in every 78 males, and 1 female in every 361 females, passed some portion of the year in prison. These proportions are lower than those of the previous year, viz., 1 person in every 114, or 1 male in every 72, and 1 female in every 318. In the estimates made no account is taken of persons lodged temporarily in watch-houses, &c., pending examination before magistrates, the prisoners here referred to being only those detained in regular gaols or penal establishments.

Proportion of distinct to gross prisoners.

1585. If a comparison be made between the gross number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) and the distinct prisoners, it will be found that 84·56 per cent. of the prisoners dealt with in 1893—viz., 89·26 per cent. in the case of males, and 66·88 per cent. in the case of females—were distinct individuals. In the previous year the proportions were :—Total, 82·86 per cent.; males, 87·07 per cent.; females 67·11 per cent.

* Exclusive of prisoners transferred from one gaol to another. The numbers here given represent imprisonments, each person being counted afresh every time imprisoned.
† See table following paragraph 1587 *post*.
‡ Estimated.

Proportion of prisoners to population.

1586. If the figures in the table showing the average number of prisoners are compared with the mean population, it follows that 1 person in every 680 persons living was constantly in prison during 1893; or, distinguishing the sexes, that, during that year, 1 male in every 428 males living, and 1 female in every 1,870 females living, were constantly in detention. By the following table, which gives the figures for the last two years, and for three previous quinquennial periods, it will be seen that the proportion of prisoners to the population was much the lowest in 1893—the only year which even approached it being 1885:—

PROPORTION OF PRISONERS TO POPULATION, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1892, AND 1893.

Year.	Of the Total Population one Person was constantly in Prison to every—		
	Males.	Females.	Both Sexes.
1880	348	1,274	532
1885	466	1,357	670
1890	387	1,556	600
1892	406	1,674	637
1893	428	1,870	680

Number of times individuals were in prison.

1587. In the Inspector-General's annual reports a return appears showing the number of times each individual was imprisoned during the year. The following are the particulars for 1893* also the proportions per cent.:—

DISTINCT PRISONERS, 1893.
(Exclusive of those in Police Gaols.)

Number of Times imprisoned during year.	Distinct Prisoners, 1893.					
	Number.			Percentage.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Once	5,135	954	6,089	70·41	62·84	69·11
Twice	736	222	958	10·09	14·63	10·88
Three times	177	89	266	2·43	5·86	3·02
Four times	48	34	82	·66	2·24	·93
Five times	23	17	40	·32	1·12	·45
Six times and upwards †	16	19	35	·22	1·25	·40
Total received ...	6,135	1,335	7,470	84·13	87·94	84·79
In detention at commencement of year ‡ ...	1,157	183	1,340	15·87	12·06	15·21
Grand Total ...	7,292	1,518	8,810	100·00	100·00	100·00

* See Inspector-General's Report for 1893, Parliamentary Paper No 17, Session 1894.

† Six males and eight females admitted six times; four males and six females admitted seven, four males and three females admitted eight, one male and one female nine, one male and one female ten times.

‡ Exclusive of those discharged and re-admitted during the year, who numbered 385, viz., 245 males and 140 females, they being included with the figures in the previous line.

Prisoners imprisoned more than once.

1588. Adding the numbers at the commencement of the year to those in the first line of the table, it is found that nearly 84⅓ per cent. of the distinct prisoners in 1893 were imprisoned only once during the year, and consequently 15⅔ per cent. were imprisoned more than once. In the case of males, the proportions were 86¼ and 13¾ per cent.; and in the case of females 75 and 25 per cent. respectively. The tendency of females to be imprisoned over and over again is greater than that of males; thus, during the year, nearly 10½ per cent. of the whole number of females were imprisoned three times or upwards, and about 4½ per cent. four times or upwards; whereas only about 3⅔ per cent. of the males were imprisoned more than twice, and only 1⅕ per cent. more than three times.

Grounds of imprisonment.

1589. The following is a classification of the prisoners in confinement at the end of 1893, according to the grounds in respect to which they were detained. It will be noticed that 81, or 5 per cent., were untried; also that of those tried, nearly three-fifths of the males, but only a sixth of the females, had been convicted of felony:—

GROUNDS FOR DETENTION OF PRISONERS, 1893.

Grounds for Detention.	Gaols.		Police Gaols.		Penal Establishment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Felony, tried ...	292	39	3	...	443	738	39	777
„ untried ...	31	5	5	...	...	36	5	41
Misdemeanours, tried...	232	161	3	...	119	354	161	515
„ untried	15	5	2	...	...	17	5	22
Other offences, tried ...	157	43	6	...	19	182	43	225
„ untried	15	3	...	...	...	15	3	18
Total	742	256	19	...	581	1,342	256	1,598

Destitution a cause of imprisonment.

1590. The total number of prisoners (exclusive of transfers) admitted, in 1893, to ordinary gaols and the penal establishment was 8,698, and of these 478 were imprisoned on charges of vagrancy, but really for medical attention, and 719 were received for shelter. There were thus 1,197 persons—of whom 691 were males and 506 females—as against 1,398 in 1892, who were admitted on account of their destitute condition, and went to swell the ranks of the prison population, instead of being otherwise provided for as objects of charity.

If these destitute prisoners be deducted from the total number of admissions, the balance, viz., 7,501, as compared with 8,407 in 1892, will more correctly represent the criminal admissions during the year.*

Sickness in prisons.

1591. The total number of distinct cases in which prisoners were absent from work during the year on account of sickness was 2,134, being in the proportion of one case to every 4·4 individual prisoners. The daily average number of prisoners incapacitated from labour by reason of sickness was 68, or 1 in every 20 of the average number constantly employed. The greatest number of cases of sickness at any one time was 135.

Deaths in prisons.

1592. Fifty-four deaths occurred in prisons during 1892, and 51 deaths in 1893; and there was in 1893 one criminal executed. The deaths were in the proportion of 1 to every 190 in the former year, and 1 to every 173 in the latter year, of the estimated individual prisoners; or in the proportion of 1 to every 34 in each year of the daily average number of prisoners detained. The death-rate was thus higher in the year under review than in the previous one.

Prisoners absconding.

1593. In the last eight years no permanently successful attempt to escape from prison has taken place. In 1893 no attempt was made to escape from a regular gaol, although one absconded from the police gaol; but in the previous seven years ten attempts were made to escape.

Ages of prisoners.

1594. An abstract of the estimated mean population at various ages, of the average number of prisoners at the same age, and the proportion of the latter to the former, will be found in the following table :—

AGES OF PRISONERS, 1893.

Ages.	Estimated Mean Population, 1893.†	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
Under 20 years	519,785	119	2·29
20 to 30 "	237,818	623	26·19
30 to 40 "	166,725	409	24·53
40 to 50 "	88,738	248	27·94
50 to 60 "	79,076	165	20·86
60 years and upwards ...	78,188	156	19·95
Total	1,170,330	1,720	14·70

* See Inspector-General's Report, page 4.

† The figures here given supersede those in paragraph 85 *ante*; a serious error having been made in the summation of the detailed results.

1595. It appears from this table that, in 1893, the proportion of prisoners constantly detained to the population was greatest between the ages of 20 and 50. Of persons over 20 living in Victoria, 1 in every 379; of those between 20 and 40, 1 in every 368; of those over 40, 1 in every 397; and of those over 60, 1 in every 411, were constantly in prison throughout the year. Proportion of prisoners at various ages.

1596. The birthplaces and religions of the prisoners constantly detained during the year, deduced from the total numbers of each nationality and religion returned as passing through the institutions, also the totals of the same nationality and religion, living in the colony, are compared in the following table :— Birthplaces and religions of prisoners.

BIRTHPLACES AND RELIGIONS OF PRISONERS, 1893.

Native Country and Religion.	Estimated Mean Population.	Average Number of Prisoners Constantly Detained.	Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.
NATIVE COUNTRY.			
Australasian Colonies	851,009	888	10·43
England and Wales	149,758	333	22·24
Scotland	46,668	93	19·93
Ireland	78,911	261	33·08
China	7,549	20	26·49
Other Countries	36,435	125	34·31
Total	1,170,330	1,720	14·70
RELIGION.			
Protestants	865,954	1,006	11·62
Roman Catholics	257,297	667	25·92
Jews	6,679	12	17·97
Buddhists, Confucians, &c. ...	6,914	12	17·36
Others	33,486	23	6·87

1597. It will be observed that, in view of their respective numbers in the population, natives of the Australasian Colonies contributed much less than their share to the number of inmates of prisons; but the natives of Scotland contributed 36 per cent. more, natives of England and Wales 51 per cent. more, and natives of Ireland 125 per cent. more, than their share to that number; whilst the proportion of Chinese was larger than that of any other nationality except the natives of Ireland. Also that of the religious denominations shown, Protestants contributed less, but Roman Catholics contributed 76 per cent., Jews 22 per cent., Buddhists, &c., 18 per cent. more than their share to the number of such inmates. Relative numbers of each country and sect.

1598. According to the following figures, which show the state of education of prisoners at various periods since 1873, the proportion of Education of prisoners.

those able to read and write has considerably increased, and the proportion of the entirely illiterate has largely diminished since 1873–80 :—

EDUCATION OF PRISONERS, 1873 TO 1893.

Period.	Numbers in every 100—		
	Able to Read and Write.	Able to Read only.	Unable to Read.
1873 to 1876	64	18	18
1877 to 1880	74	8	18
1881 to 1883	83	6	11
1884 to 1886	84	6	10
1887 to 1889	86	4	10
1890 to 1892	88	3	9
1893	89	2	9

NOTE.—The present system of secular, compulsory, and free State education was inaugurated in 1873.

Gaol punishments.

1599. The following cases of punishment for offences committed within the prison took place in 1893. Of these, 169 were awarded by visiting magistrates, and the balance by the governors of gaols. It will be observed that solitary confinement, which is said to be more dreaded by prisoners than any other punishment, was prescribed in about three-fourths of the cases. The "other punishments" include "separate confinement," which is gradually taking the place of solitary confinement; but do not include whipping, as corporal punishment is not administered in Victoria for any breach of prison regulations:—

PUNISHMENTS FOR OFFENCES WITHIN PRISONS, 1893.

Nature of Punishment.	Gaols.			Penal Establishment.	Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Hard labour	5	...	5	11	16	...	16
Solitary confinement ...	556	76	632	548	1,104	76	1,180
Other punishments ...	188	103	291	197	385	103	488
Total	749	179	928	756	1,505	179	1,684

Proportion of prisoners punished.

1600. The punishments for offences within the prison, as detailed in the last table, were in the proportion of 1 to every $5\frac{1}{2}$ individual prisoners, 1 punishment of a male to every 5 individual male prisoners, 1 punishment of a female to every 8 individual female prisoners. According to the daily average number of prisoners, there was not quite 1 punishment to every prisoner, or 1 punishment of a male to every ·9 males, and 1 punishment of a female to every 1·7 females.

1601. A statement of the occupations of inmates of gaols and penal establishment was obtained at the census of 1891. The following is a condensation of the particulars then returned *:— Occupations of prisoners.

PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONS OF PRISONERS, 1891.

Occupations.	Males.	Females.
Servants	53	221
Traders, merchants, shopkeepers, clerks	227	1
Sailors, and others connected with shipping	61	...
Painters, glaziers, plumbers	39	...
Tailors, bootmakers, shoemakers, dressmakers, milliners	84	26
Blacksmiths, whitesmiths, ironfounders	41	...
Carpenters, joiners, turners, furniture makers, &c. ...	46	...
Navvies, excavators...	174	...
Labourers, undefined	460	1
Squatters, farmers, gardeners, shearers, &c.	51	1
Miners	26	...
All others	212	52
Total	1,474	302

1602. In the following statement of the cost† and earnings of prisoners in detention during the year 1893, the value of prison labour —so far as it was utilized for prison requirements—is added to the cost, as well as accounted for in the earnings of the prisoners :— Cost and earnings of prisoners.

COST OF PRISONERS.†

Salaries, wages, and contingencies	£57,863‡
Value of prison labour utilized on gaol buildings or in making up clothing, materials, implements, and other gaol requirements	37,964
Total cost	£95,827

EARNINGS OF PRISONERS.

Work for other Departments, municipalities, &c.—Paid for in cash	£7,344
Value of work in connexion with prison buildings, &c. ...	9,788
„ articles manufactured for gaol purposes ...	6,702
„ work for other gaol purposes	21,474
Total earnings	£45,308

1603. The gross cost of prisoners in 1893 (£95,827) was in the proportion of £56 9s. 4d. per head of the average number of prisoners detained (1,697). The difference between the gross cost and the earnings of prisoners, *i.e.*, the net cost, was £50,519, or £29 15s. 5d. per head. The earnings of the prisoners in the year (£45,308) amounted Cost and earnings per head.

* For more detailed particulars see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II,, paragraphs 667 and 668.

† Including the cost of the head office, but exclusive of any allowance for cost of prisoners in Police Gaols, for interest on the cost of gaol buildings, or for such repairs to gaol buildings as were effected by the Public Works Department.

‡ Of which about one-third was for contingencies.

to £32 15s. 2d. per head of the average number of prisoners employed (viz., 1,383) which is equivalent to 2s. 2d. per head per diem for the 307 working days the year contained.

Prisoners in Victoria and New South Wales.

1604. By the following comparative statement of the number of prisoners detained in the gaols and penal establishments of Victoria and New South Wales at the end of each of the five years ended with 1893, it appears that in proportion to population the average number of prisoners in the mother colony exceeds that in Victoria by 49 per cent. :—

PRISONERS IN VICTORIA AND NEW SOUTH WALES, 31ST DECEMBER, 1889 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Prisoners.		Prisoners per 10,000 of the Population.	
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Victoria.	New South Wales.
1889	1,820	2,370	16·49	21·91
1890	1,887	2,425	16·65	21 62
1891	1,810	2,616	15·64	22·45
1892	1,746	2,622	14·96	21·90
1893	1,598	2,440	13·61	19·94
Means	1,772	2,495	15·47	21·56

Expenditure on police, gaols, &c.

1605. In the 29½ years ended with 1893–4, the total amount expended in connexion with the police and penal establishments and gaols of Victoria was £8,131,341, viz., £6,355,999 on the former and £1,775,342 on the latter.* The following table shows the amounts and the amounts per head expended in connexion with the police and the penal establishments and gaols of Victoria during each of the five years ended with 1893–4. The cost of buildings is not included :—

EXPENDITURE ON POLICE, GAOLS, ETC., 1889–90 TO 1893–4.

Year.	Amount expended † on—			Amount per Head of Population.
	Police.	Gaols and Penal Establishments.	Total.	
	£	£	£	s. d.
1889–90	265,149	71,146	336,295	6 1
1890–91	284,097	71,429	355,526	6 3
1891–2	283,409	65,679	349,088	6 0
1892–3	271,162	59,336	330,498	5 8
1893–4	254,864	54,472	309,336	5 3

* For figures for earlier years, see paragraph 672 in issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II.

† Exclusive of the cost of buildings, which in 1889-90 amounted to £51,558, in 1890-91 to £43,891, in 1891-2 to £42,432, in 1892-3 to £20,675, and in 1893-4 to £25,118.

1606. By the figures in the last column it will be observed that the police and gaols expenditure fell from 6s. 3d. per head in 1890–91 to about 5s. 3d. in 1893–4, the latest year shown. Expenditure per head.

1607. The inquests held in 1893 numbered 1,626, as against 1,470 in 1892. In 908 instances the death was found to have resulted from disease or natural causes; in 6 cases from intemperance; in 705 cases from violence; in 2 cases from doubtful causes; and in 5 cases a verdict of "still-born" was returned. Of the deaths set down to violence, the verdict in 453 cases was to the effect that the death had resulted from accident; in 31 from homicide; in 133 from suicide; in 1 from execution; and in 87 that the cause of the violent death was doubtful. In 1893 the proportion which verdicts of death from causes other than violence (*i.e.*, "disease or natural causes" and intemperance) bore to the total number of specified verdicts given was 56 per cent., as compared with an average of 51 per cent. during the five years 1888 to 1892, and of 55 per cent. in the seven years 1881 to 1887. Inquests in cases of death occurring under suspicious circumstances are held at the discretion of the coroner of the district within which the death takes place, subject to instructions issued by the Governor in Council under the 4th section of the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1077). Inquests.

1608. No fire inquests were held in 1893, as against 8 in 1892, 6 in 1891, 2 in 1890, 6 in 1889, none in 1888, 5 in 1887, 4 in 1886, and 9 in both 1885 and 1884. Under the *Coroners Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1077), fire inquests may be held at the request of any individual who lodges with his application a fee of £5 5s., or in pursuance of Ministerial authority, which is only given when circumstances appear sufficiently suspicious to warrant action being taken. Fire inquests.

PART 10.—SOCIAL CONDITION.

Clergy and services.

1609. The following table contains a statement of the number of clergy in 1893 and the approximate number of religious services performed in connexion with each denomination during the last two years:—

Clergy and Services Performed.*

Religious Denominations.	Number of Clergy, Ministers, &c., 1893.	Approximate Number of Services Performed.		
		1892.	1893.	Increase (+). Decrease (-).
Church of England	243	55,351	55,879	+ 528
Presbyterians	234	54,956	55,066	+ 110
Methodists	225	103,364	108,680	+ 5,316
Bible Christians	42	15,802	16,270	+ 468
Independents	59	6,399†	6,401	+ 2
Baptists	53	7,580	7,858	+ 278
Church of Christ	20	8,600	9,000	+ 400
Evangelical Lutherans	20	3,172	2,967	- 205
Moravians	3	156	312	+ 156
Welsh Calvinists	4	600	520	- 80
Society of Friends	2	344	344	...
Salvation Army	558	46,748	47,684	+ 936
Unitarians	1	104	104	...
Seventh Day Adventists ...	5	650	936	+ 286
Protestants unattached	5	1,088	572	- 516
Roman Catholics ‡	195	43,194	39,870	- 3,324
New Church (Swedenborgians) ...	4	117	126	+ 9
Catholic Apostolic	32	961	279	- 682
Christian Israelites	1	104	104	...
Spiritualists	..	40	104	+ 64
Jews	11	1,092	1,145	+ 53
Total	1,717	350,422	354,221	+ 3,799

Increase or decrease in services of different sects.

1610. In 1893, as compared with 1892, increases in the number of services performed will be observed in the case of the Church of England, Presbyterians, Methodists, Bible Christians, Independents, Baptists, Church of Christ, Moravians, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, New Church (Swedenborgians), Spiritualists, and Jews; and decreases in the case of the Evangelical Lutherans, Welsh Calvinists, Protestants unattached, Roman Catholics, and Catholic Apostolic Church.

* The information in this and the next two tables was obtained from the heads or clergy of the different denominations.

† Figures for 1891.

‡ Approximate figures only. Returns not having been furnished for 1893 for the Roman Catholic Diocese of Ballarat, the figures for that diocese for 1892 have been used.

1611. The next table shows for the same two years the number of churches or other buildings used for public worship, the number of persons they can accommodate, and the number of persons usually attending Sunday services :— Churches, attendance, &c.

CHURCHES, ACCOMMODATION, AND ATTENDANCE.*

Religious Denominations.	Churches and other Buildings used for Public Worship.			Persons for whom there is Accommodation.			Distinct Individuals Attending Sunday Services.		
	1892.	1893.	Inc.+ Dec.−	1892.	1893.	Inc.+ Dec.−	1892.	1893.	Inc.+ Dec.−
Church of England ..	1,066	1,084	+18	125,511	122,716	−2,795	76,597	67,914	−8,683
Presbyterians ..	920	928	+8	97,630	98,476	+846	72,010	73,536	+1,526
Methodists	1,129	1,186	+57	133,834	141,515	+7,681	117,983	130,309	+12,326
Bible Christians ..	164	160	−4	18,990	18,870	−120	9,764	12,282	+2,518
Independents † ..	115	176	+61	20,559	20,970	+411	12,475	13,100	+625
Baptists	121	129	+8	21,550	19,310	−2,240	13,947	12,022	−1,925
Church of Christ ..	85	90	+5	11,150	12,000	+850	5,600	6,000	+400
Evangelical Lutherans	58	61	+3	5,790	6,560	+770	3,465	3,750	+285
Moravians	3	5	+2	270	330	+60	110	200	+90
Welsh Calvinists ..	5	7	+2	700	700	..	500	390	−110
Society of Friends ..	4	4	..	230	230	..	67	67	..
Salvation Army ..	324	327	+3	63,450	60,000	−3,450	59,718	63,000	+3,282
Unitarians	1	1	..	600	600	..	170	170	..
Seventh Day Adventists	6	9	+3	1,250	900	−350	750	550	−200
Protestants unattached	15	11	−4	5,025	4,225	−800	2,645	2,650	+5
Roman Catholics‡ ..	562	567	+5	129,316	126,995	−2,321	123,797	123,862	+65
New Church (Swedenborgians)	2	2	..	230	230	..	80	60	−20
Catholic Apostolic ..	3	3	..	450	450	..	180	215	+35
Christian Israelites ..	1	1	..	200	200	..	190	190	..
Spiritualists	1	2	+1	400	2,000	+1,600	140	800	+660
Jews	6	7	+1	2,450	2,620	+170	905	725	−180
Total	4,591	4,760	+169	639,585	639,897	+312	501,093	511,792	+10,699

1612. It will be seen that the Church of England, Baptists, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, Church of Christ, Evangelical Lutherans, Moravians, Welsh Calvinists, Roman Catholics, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Spiritualists, and Jews returned more, the Bible Christians and the Protestants unattached returned fewer, church edifices in 1893 than in 1892; that the only denominations which returned less accommodation were the Church of England, Bible Christians, Baptists, Salvation Army, Seventh Day Adventists, Protestants unattached, and the Roman Catholics; and the only denominations which returned a smaller attendance at their principal service were the Church of England, Welsh Calvinists, Baptists, Seventh Day Adventists, New Church, and Jews. The fact of some sects returning fewer buildings and less accommodation in the latter year than in the former may perhaps be accounted for by the circumstances that halls, school-houses, and even private dwellings in which services are held, are sometimes returned as church buildings, but disappear from the totals on such services being discontinued. Increase or decrease of churches of different denominations.

* See footnote (*) on previous page.
† In the columns for 1892 the figures relate to 1891, no returns having been received for 1892.
‡ Approximate only.

Sunday schools.

1613. The number of Sunday Schools attached to each religious denomination, the number of teachers, and the number of scholars were returned as follow for 1893 :—

SUNDAY SCHOOLS, 1893.

Denominations.	Number of Sunday or Sabbath Schools.	Number of Teachers.	Number of Scholars.	
			On the Rolls.	Average Attendance.
Church of England ...	540	4,125	45,859	33,533
Presbyterians ...	527	3,793	37,964	34,497
Methodists	717	6,770	61,760	41,094
Bible Christians ...	103	819	6,183	4,284
Independents	72	821	6,317	5,603
Baptists	70	884	7,668	5,265
Lutherans	32	66	965	790
Unitarians	1	4	16	16
Welsh Calvinists ...	4	44	389	265
Church of Christ ...	53	438	4,448	3,895
Moravians	3	9	95	53
Protestants unattached ...	5	83	1,052	958
Roman Catholics ...	317	1,409	...	21,420
Swedenborgians ...	1	8	53	32
Seventh Day Adventists (Saturday schools)	13	52	897	695
Spiritualists	1	11	307	270
Salvation Army ...	87	300	3,200	2,000
Jews (Saturday schools)	6	22	436	326
Total	2,552	19,658	...	154,996

Ages of Sunday school children.

1614. According to the ages of Sunday shool children enumerated at the census of 1891,* 58 per cent. were at school age (6 and under 13), and 13 per cent. were below, and 29 per cent. above, that age. Applying these proportions to the number of Sunday school children in average attendance in 1893, as shown in the last table, the following would be the numbers at the various ages :—

PROBABLE AGES OF SUNDAY SCHOOL CHILDREN, 1893.

Under 6 years	20,149
6 to 13 "	89,898
13 years and upwards	44,949
Total	154,996

Proportion of Sunday school children to population.

1615. The estimated number of children living in the colony between 6 and 13 years of age, during the year 1893, was about 179,268 ; the proportion of these regularly attending Sunday school in 1893 was thus about 50 per cent.

Candidates at matriculation examination.

1616. During the year 1893 the total number of candidates who presented themselves for the matriculation examination at the Melbourne University† was 1,450, or fewer by 122 than in 1892. Of these

* See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 673.

† For full particulars relating to this Institution, and its affiliated Colleges, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 701 to 711 and 722.

160 entered for fewer subjects than the number required for passing the examination, leaving 1,290 who attempted to pass. Of this number 535 or 41·5 per cent. were successful.

Matriculated students.

1617. A large majority of those who pass the matriculation examination have no intention of pursuing a University career any further, and therefore do not matriculate, to do which it is necessary to pay a fee of one guinea, and to go through a formal ceremony, which involves making a declaration and signing the matriculation book—the matriculation examination being, as a matter of course, passed beforehand. Five hundred and thirty-five persons passed the matriculation examination in 1893, but only 134 matriculated, as against 220 in the previous year. From the date of its opening to the end of 1893, the total number who matriculated was 3,625.

Attendance at lectures.

1618. In 1893, 639 students, of whom all but 28 had matriculated, attended lectures, as against 656 in 1892, and only 389 ten years previously. Of the number in 1893, 188 attended lectures in Arts, 126 in Laws, 98 in Engineering, 201 in Medicine, 6 in Science, and 20 in Music.

Degrees.

1619. The number of degrees taken in 1893 was 120, of which 116 were direct, and 4 *ad eundem*. The direct graduates numbered 127 in 1892, and 122 in 1891. The *ad eundem* degrees numbered 8 in 1892, and 15 in 1891. The following table shows the number of degrees conferred at the University between the date of its first opening and the end of 1892, also those in the year 1893 :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY GRADUATES*, 1855 TO 1893.

Degrees.	Prior to 1893.			During 1893.			Total.		
	Direct.	*Ad eundem*	Total.	Direct.	*Ad eundem*	Total.	Direct.	*Ad eundem*	Total.
Bachelor of Arts ...	482	96	578	26	1	27	508	97	605
Master of Arts ...	247	134	381	12	2	14	259	136	395
Bachelor of Medicine	301	11	312	23	1	24	324	12	336
Doctor of Medicine ...	43	89	132	1	...	1	44	89	133
Bachelor of Surgery	233	2	235	18	...	18	251	2	253
Master of Surgery ...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	4
Bachelor of Laws ...	171	8	179	10	...	10	181	8	189
Master of Laws ...	33	2	35	...	...	...	33	2	35
Doctor of Laws ...	10	19	29	1	...	1	11	19	30
Bachelor of Engineering	25	2	27	13	...	13	38	2	40
Master of Engineering	27	...	27	8	...	8	35	...	35
Bachelor of Science ...	5	2	7	3	...	3	8	2	10
Master of Science ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	2
Doctor of Science ...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2
Bachelor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Doctor of Music ...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total ...	1,582	369	1,951	116	4	120	1,698	373	2,071

* The figures in this table do not always refer to distinct individuais.

University graduates, 1891.

1620. According to the returns of the census of 1891, there were, in that year, 663 male and 9 female university graduates in Victoria. Of these 248 graduated at Melbourne, 56 at Cambridge, 48 at Trinity (Dublin), 43 at Edinburgh, 31 at Glasgow, 34 at Oxford, and the remainder at other universities or colleges. Of the same number 184 were Bachelors and 164 Masters of Arts, and 103 Bachelors and 139 Doctors of Medicine, but only 32 in all had taken degrees in law.*

University receipts and expenditure.

1621. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure of the Melbourne University in the last two years, including the amounts received for and expended on buildings. A decrease of £2,750 will be observed in the Government Grant and £647 in the college fees :—

MELBOURNE UNIVERSITY.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Receipts from—				Expenditure.
	Government.	College Fees.	Other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£	£
1892	17,000	16,991	982	34,973	35,011
1893	14,250	16,344	1,092	31,686	32,531
Decrease ...	2,750	647	+110†	3,287	2,480

University extension.

1622. The following account of the University Extension movement in Victoria has been kindly furnished for this work by Professor Baldwin Spencer, of the Melbourne University, Secretary of the Extension Board :—

The University Extension Board was finally constituted on the 5th June, 1891, the Statute of Incorporation having passed the University Council on the 6th April. The Board consists of twelve members, four of whom are nominated by the Council, four by the Professorial Board, and four are co-optative. The secretaryship, which is not at present a paid office, does not carry with it a seat on the Board.

The fourth season (1894) was naturally as much affected as the third by the prevailing depression. The total number of centres was 6, that of courses 7, and that of students 1,080. Owing to the drain upon the resources of the Board, consequent upon the publication of the journal, the year closed with a small deficit, and it was decided to cease the issue of the journal.

The fifth season now in progress (1895) will probably show a slight improvement upon the last one, as though the number of centres is the same, viz., 6, there are 9 courses in progress.

The system of lectures has been recently widened, and courses are now offered, consisting of 3, 6, 9, or 12 lectures. The course of three lectures is strictly preliminary and formative. Examinations are held where desired at the close of courses of from 6 to 12 lectures, and certificates (pass and distinction) are awarded.

The fees payable to the Board are £15, £30, £42, and £50 for courses of 3, 6, 9, and 12 lectures respectively. The payment of fees must be guaranteed by the centre before a lecturer can be appointed ; in every other respect the Board leaves to the local committee the entire management of its centre.

* For further particulars, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraphs 716 to 720.
† Increase.

1623. *The Education Act* 1872 (36 Victoria No. 447), providing free instruction of a secular character to all willing to accept it, but prescribing that, whether willing or not, all children of school age must attend school unless educated up to a certain standard, came into operation on the 1st January, 1873. The following is a statement, based upon returns supplied by the Education Department, of the number of schools aided or supported by the State, and of the instructors and scholars in such schools, for 1872, 1875, and each subsequent fifth year, also for 1891, 1892, and 1893 :— State schools.

STATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.	Number of Schools.*	Number of Instructors.†	Number of Scholars.		
			Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	Distinct Children (estimated).‡
1872	1,049	2,416	136,055	68,456	113,197
1875	1,320	3,826	220,533	101,495	183,484
1880	1,810	4,215	229,723	119,520	195,736
1885	1,826	4,050	224,685	119,488	189,637
1890	2,170	4,708	250,097	133,768	213,886
1891	2,233	4,862	253,469	141,126	218,082
1892	2,140	4,977	249,786	141,864	215,020
1893	2,038	4,968	236,508	129,678	206,075

NOTE.—For an account of the growth of the education system in Victoria, see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 724. For the State Schools teachers and scholars during each year, from 1872 to 1891, see issue for 1892, Volume II., paragraph 697.

1624. In 1893, as compared with the previous year, the number of scholars in average attendance decreased by 12,186, the number of instructors by 9, the number of schools by 102, the number of distinct scholars by 8,945, and the number of scholars on the rolls by 13,278. Schools, teachers, and scholars, 1892 and 1893.

1625. The decrease in the number of scholars since 1891—viz., nearly 17,000 in the gross enrolment, about 11,450 in the average attendance and about 12,000 in the distinct children—was entirely due to the non-enrolment since the 1st August, 1892, under an Order in Council, of children between 3 and 4½ years of age, and to payments for conveyance being restricted to those between the ages of 5 and 13. Thus the gross enrolment of children under 6 in day schools fell off by about 14,400, and those over 13 by 2,600; whilst the number of distinct scholars under 6 fell off by about 12,000, and those over 13 by about 1,900. ... Reason of falling-off in scholars.

* Each night school as well as each day school (whether carried on in the same building or not) is considered as a separate school and is included as such in this column. There were only 9 night schools in 1892, and only 5 in 1893, but formerly they were much more numerous, for instance there were 216 in 1877.

† Including workmistresses, who numbered 474 in 1893.

‡ Derived from estimates formed by the Education Department, by which it appears the gross enrolment exceeded the number of distinct children by the following proportions in the last two years :—In 1892, 16·10 per cent. for day schools, and 27·85 for night schools; in 1893, 14·72 and 24·90 per cent. respectively.

Increase in teachers since 1891.

1626. In 1893, as compared with 1891, it will be noticed that the number of teachers increased by 106; their emoluments, however, fell off from an average of £118 each in 1891 to £102 in 1893.*

Net decrease of schools in two years.

1627. Owing to the amalgamation and closing of schools by reason of retrenchment and travelling facilities afforded to school children, there was a net decrease of schools during the last two years amounting to 195, made up of 271 old schools closed or amalgamated, less 76 new schools opened.

Increase in State schools, 1872-93.

1628. By comparing the figures on the lowest and uppermost lines in the table following paragraph 1623 *ante*, it will be ascertained that, during the period the present Education Act has been in force,† the following increases have taken place in, and in connexion with, the schools supported by the State :—

STATE SCHOOLS—INCREASE BETWEEN 1872 AND 1893.

	Number.	Percentage.
Schools	989	94·28
Instructors	2,552	105·63
Scholars on the rolls	100,453	73·83
" in average attendance	61,222	89·43
Distinct children attending (estimated)	92,878	82·05

Teachers, 1892 and 1893.

1629. The instructors referred to consist of masters and mistresses, male and female assistant and pupil teachers, and workmistresses. According to the following table, it appears that the policy is to largely reduce the number of masters and mistresses, and assistants, and to replace them with pupil teachers; thus in 1893, there was an increase of 98 in the male and 226 in the female pupil teachers, but an almost corresponding decrease under other heads :—

TEACHERS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Males.				Females.				
	Masters.‡	Assistants.	Pupil Teachers.§	Total.	Mistresses.‡	Assistants.	Work-mistresses.	Pupil teachers.§	Total.
1892	1,422	226	262	1,910	743	739	504	1,081	3,067
1893	1,377	174	360	1,911	677	599	474	1,307	3,057
Increase ...	...	...	98	1	...	...	...	226	...
Decrease ...	45	52	...	...	66	140	30	...	10

* See also paragraph 1648 and table following paragraph 1647 *post.*

† During this period the number of children at the school age in the colony increased by about 25 per cent., and the total population by 57 per cent.

‡ Including 66 relieving teachers in 1892, and 59 such teachers—viz., 27 males and 32 females—in 1893.

§ Including 222 monitors, viz., 64 males and 158 females, in 1893.

State education systems of Australasian Colonies.

1630. In every one of the Australasian Colonies the State system of education is compulsory and undenominational (or secular). Western Australia, however, grants some assistance to private denominational schools. Public instruction is free in Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, and New Zealand, but fees are charged in the other colonies, although they are partially or entirely remitted in cases where the parents are unable to pay them. The prescribed school age varies in the different colonies—in Victoria, it is from 6 to 13 years; in New South Wales and Western Australia, from 6 to 14; in Queensland, from 6 to 12; in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand, from 7 to 13 years.* Children are often allowed, however, to attend at above and below those ages. They are not enrolled under the age of $4\frac{1}{2}$ in Victoria.

Schools, teachers, and scholars in Australasian Colonies.

1631. The following table shows the number of State schools, teachers, and scholars in each Australasian Colony during the year 1893, also the proportion of scholars in average attendance to population :—

STATE SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, AND SCHOLARS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Schools.	Number of Teachers.†	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
			Number.	Number per 100 of the Population.
Victoria	2,038	4,968	129,678	11·08
New South Wales	2,520	4,527	128,322	10·60
Queensland	691	1,484	44,432	10·41
South Australia	606	1,135	34,038	10·12
Western Australia	127‡	227	4,625	7·40
Total	5,982	12,341	341,095	10·64
Tasmania	253	517	10,175	6·62
New Zealand	1,355	3,266	98,615	14·02§
Grand Total ...	7,590	16,124	449,885	11·07

Order of colonies in respect to State school scholars.

1632. It will be observed that, in proportion to population, the average attendance at State schools is largest in New Zealand; Victoria, however, stands above any of the other colonies. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect, Tasmania being at the bottom of the list, which, however, may be explained by the

* For a full account of the education systems of the various colonies, see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9, Vol. II., Appendix B.

† It is believed that workmistresses are included in the returns of all the colonies except New Zealand.

‡ Including 21 assisted schools.

§ As Maori children are included amongst the scholars, persons of that race have been also included in the population by means of which this proportion was obtained.

circumstance that in Tasmania the proportion of children to the population is smaller than in the other colonies :—

ORDER OF THE COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO PROPORTION OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS TO POPULATION.

1. New Zealand.
2. Victoria.
3. New South Wales.
4. Queensland.
5. South Australia.
6. Western Australia.
7. Tasmania.

School attendance in Australasian Colonies.

1633. By the figures in the last column of the following table it is shown that, in proportion to the total number of children enrolled in State schools, the average number attending is greater in Victoria than in New South Wales, Tasmania, or South Australia, but lower than in any of the other Australasian Colonies :—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Number of Scholars.		Percentage of Average Attendance to Gross Enrolment.
	Enrolled during the Year.	In Average Attendance.	
1. Western Australia	6,338	4,625	72·97
2. New Zealand	163,105	98,615	60·46
3. Queensland	78,330	44,432	56·72
4. Victoria	236,508	129,678	54·83
5. South Australia	62,309	34,038	54·63
6. New South Wales	238,951	128,322	53 70
7. Tasmania	20,475	10,175	49·69

Ages of State school scholars.

1634. Of the gross number of children on the rolls of Victorian State schools in 1893, 235,469, or 99½ per cent., were in day, and 1,039, or about ½ per cent., were in night, schools. The following is a statement of the numbers of such children at each age :—

AGES OF STATE SCHOOL SCHOLARS ENROLLED, 1893.

Ages.	Number of Children Enrolled.		
	In Day Schools.	In Night Schools.	Total.
4 Years	2,667	...	2,667
5 „	15,059	...	15,059
6 „	24,089	...	24,089
7 „	26,241	...	26,241
8 „	26,822	...	26,822
9 „	26,814	...	26,814
10 „	25,811	...	25,811
11 „	24,365	...	24,365
12 „	22,525	...	22,525
13 „	19,072	141	19,213
14 „	11,940	216	12,156
15 „	5,690	211	5,901
16 „ and upwards	2,782	249	3,031
Unspecified	1,592	222	1,814
Total	235,469	1,039	236,508
Total, 6 and under 13 years ...	176,667	...	176,667

Ages of distinct children in State schools.

1635. Grouping the numbers in this table so as to distinguish the scholars below, at, and above the school age (6 and under 13), and adopting the correction applied by the Education Department—already alluded to*—to allow for children who attended more than one school in the year, the following results, showing the probable number of distinct children who attended State schools in the year are obtained. For reasons already explained† the proportion of children under 6 fell from nearly 11½ per cent. in 1892 to 7½ in 1893; whilst those between 6 and 13 rose from 71¼ to 75¼ per cent. :—

AGES OF DISTINCT CHILDREN ATTENDING STATE SCHOOLS, 1893.

Ages.	Distinct Children Attending—					
	Day Schools.		Night Schools.		Total.	
	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.	Number.	Per-centage.
Under 6 years ...	15,556	7·58	...	...	15,556	7·55
6 to 13	155,038	75·54	...	...	155,038	75·23
13 years and upwards ...	34,650	16·88	831	100·00	35,481	17·22
Total	205,244	100·00	831	100·00	206,075	100·00

Sexes of scholars in State schools.

1636. In the State schools, boys exceed girls. In 1892 the proportion was 92 of the latter, and in 1893 91 of the latter, to every 100 of the former. In 1893 there was a decrease in the average attendance of both sexes, as is shown in the following table† :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Scholars in Average Attendance.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892	73,921	67,943	141,864
1893	68,034	61,644	129,678
Decrease ...	5,887	6,299	12,186

State school attendance.

1637. The 13th section of the *Education Act* 1890 prescribes that the parents of children between the ages of six and thirteen shall cause such children to attend school for at least 40 days in each quarter of a year, unless there is some valid reason to prevent them from so doing.

* See footnote (‡) to table following paragraph 1623 *ante*.
† See paragraph 1625 *ante*.

In 1893 the returns bearing on this provision formerly applied to children of all ages, but from the commencement of the second quarter of 1893 they have been restricted to those at the prescribed age only. Those for the last three quarters show that, of the number set down as attending State schools, the highest proportion which completed a 40 days' attendance (64 per cent.) was in the December quarter; the next highest (62 per cent.) was in the June quarter; the next (56 per cent.) was in the September quarter. The following are the figures for the four quarters of 1893, also the average for the last three quarters of the year:—

STATE SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN EACH QUARTER OF 1893.

Quarter ended—	Number who Attended School.		Percentage who completed 40 days' Attendance.
	Total in each Quarter.	For at least 40 days in each Quarter.	
31st March (4½ and upwards) ...	187,577	78,772	41·99
30th June (6 to 13)	147,206	90,948	61·78
30th September (6 to 13) ...	144,855	81,741	56·42
31st December (6 to 13) ...	144,058	92,542	64·23
Average for last three quarters	145,373	88,410	60·81

Reasons for non-attendance.

1638. It should be mentioned that a considerable proportion of those who attended less than 40 days in all the quarters were exempt or excusable for various reasons. During the last quarter of the year, for example, 51,516 of the enrolled children attended less than 40 days; but 45,021 of these were provided with reasonable excuses—23,284 being exempt under the provisions of the Act, as they were living beyond the prescribed distance (from two to three miles) from a State school, or were educated up to the standard, 10,412 on account of having attended 80 days in the last half-year, and 11,325 having entered late in the quarter or left before its termination; thus the number of actual defaulters was reduced to 6,495, or to 4½ per cent. of the number enrolled. Taking the last nine months as a whole, the defaulters who had no reasonable excuse averaged only 3·8 per cent.

Pupils who have passed the standard.

1639. In 1893, the children who passed the examination qualifying for a certificate of exemption from further attendance at school numbered 10,088, or 1,071 less than in 1892. During the 21 years which have elapsed since the passing of the present Education Act, 152,278 children passed this examination; some of these, however, were above the school age.

Prosecution for non-attendance at school.

1640. In order to carry out the compulsory portion of the system, 4,856 prosecutions against parents were instituted in 1893, with the result that 4,182 convictions were obtained, whilst in 569 other instances the case was withdrawn or not proceeded with, and in 105 instances the case was dismissed. The total amount of fines inflicted was £847, also costs amounting to £18. More than three-fourths of the prosecutions were instituted by the Boards of Advice.

Free subjects.

1641. In 1893, military drill was taught in 245 schools to an average attendance of 17,438 pupils, and in 17 of these schools instructions in gymnastics was also given to 1,368 pupils; singing was taught in 293 schools, in 96 of which instructions was given by qualified members of the ordinary staff to 31,906 pupils; and drawing was taught, in 229 schools, to 23,657 pupils. All these are free subjects.

Kindergarten instruction.

1642. The system of kindergarten instruction has been widely tried in the colony, it being included in the programme of instruction where practicable, with the happiest results in brightening the intellect of little children, in making their fingers dexterous, and quickening their interest in school life.*

Extra subjects.

1643. The number of schools in which extra subjects were taught in 1893 was 88 as against 107 in 1892, and 106 in 1891; the amount paid by pupils for instruction in such subjects was £1,538 in 1893, as against £2,216 in 1892. As compared with the previous year, there was a small increase in the number of pupils seeking instruction in shorthand and geometry; whilst 13 pupils were specially instructed, apparently for the first time, in carpentry. On the other hand, there was a marked falling-off in the numbers instructed in all other subjects, whilst no special instruction appears to have been given in 1893 in physical geography, elocution, or mechanical engineering. The falling-off is probably due to the prevailing depression, and to the consequent necessity for economy on the part of the parents; whilst pupils who have gained exhibitions or scholarships now generally pursue their studies at secondary schools. The following is a list of the extra

* See Education Report, 1892-3, Parliamentary Paper No. 41, Session 1893, page xx.

subjects, and the number of pupils instructed in each subject, in 1892 and 1893 :—

EXTRA SUBJECTS TAUGHT IN STATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

	1892. Pupils.	1893. Pupils.		1892. Pupils.	1893. Pupils.
Advanced English	30	5	Shorthand	32	34
French	537	361	Painting	48	29
German	62	13	Fancy work	—	2
Latin	488	329	Science	95	28
Euclid	575	441	Geometry	10	14
Algebra	773	587	History	45	30
Mensuration	35	33	Elocution	17	—
Bookkeeping	1,176	1,084	Botany	8	3
Physiology	60	27	Mechanical Engineering	4	—
Physics	64	53	Carpentry	—	13
Physical Geography	2	—			

State school scholarships.

1644. Prior to 1891, 200 scholarships were awarded annually by the Education Department to enable the most clever and industrious pupils of State schools to continue their education at the best grammar schools; but, owing to the necessity for retrenchment, these were gradually reduced, and in 1893 were discontinued altogether. This decision having been announced, several of the leading colleges agreed to continue the system at their own expense, the examination being conducted as heretofore by the Department, and accordingly 56 scholarships were awarded in 1893 to the successful competitors out of 231 candidates who presented themselves. There were also two private prizes awarded by the Department in accordance with the terms of its trusts, viz., the Waxman and the Percy Walker prizes.

State school exhibitions.

1645. Twelve exhibitions, each of the yearly value of £40, are annually awarded for competition to the holders of State school scholarships who have passed the matriculation examination. These exhibitions, which are for the purpose of enabling the abler scholars to finish their education at the University, are each tenable for four years, but in the case of candidates for a degree of law or medicine they may be continued for another year. The subjects upon which the candidates are examined are those taught in grammar schools, namely, English, history, algebra, geometry, and two languages as prescribed for the matriculation examination. For the examination held in January, 1894, there were 70 competitors, and of the 12 successful students all but 3 had been attending grammar schools in and around Melbourne, whilst 3 of the number were female students. In October, 1894, there were 57 exhibitioners, viz., 44 attending at the University, 6 at various approved grammar schools, and 7 had their exhibitions suspended for a year.

School books and requisites.

1646. The regulations and practice of the Education Department relative to the supply of school books, apparatus, and other requisites are as follow :—Such books and apparatus as may be regarded as indispensable to the efficient working of the school are supplied by the

Department for the teacher's use free of charge. It is expected that the children will generally supply themselves with books, slates, and other articles required to enable them to take part in the work of their class, but free grants of school requisites are made for children who are unprovided with them for use in the school. The cost of printing and publishing school books was about £1,048, but portion will be recouped by their sale.* In 1893–4 the cost of free stock amounted to £1,932, or, on the average, about 19s. for each school, as compared with £3,642, or an average of £1 14s. per school in 1892–3.

Expenditure on State education.

1647. The following is a statement of the expenditure from all sources on State education during the financial years 1892–3 and 1893–4. The amounts set down for extra subjects were paid by parents, all the remainder by the State :—

EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1892–3 AND 1893–4.

Heads of Expenditure.	Amounts Expended.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1892-3.	1893-4.		
GENERAL EXPENDITURE.	£	£	£	£
Office staff †	21,217	17,797	...	3,420
Inspection	20,635	18,286	...	2,349
Teachers' salaries	398,580	368,571	...	30,009
„ payments on results	152,445	137,429	...	15,016
Singing	7,778	78	...	7,700
Drawing	5,292	845	...	4,447
Drill and gymnastics ...	3,089	...	...	3,089
Bonuses	6,015	1,548	...	4,467
Training Institute ‡ ...	5,098	1,920	...	3,178
Stores, books, and requisites	5,140	3,305	...	1,835
Maintenance of schools ...	37,574	32,020	...	5,554
Conveyance of children ...	2,137	2,451	314	...
Compulsory clause ...	3,346	1,946	...	1,400
Cadet Officers	...	343	343	...
Boards of Advice	112	298	186	...
Compensation, retiring allowances, gratuities, &c.	43,152	50,536	7,384	...
Other expenditure § ...	4,153	3,556	...	597
Extra subjects ‖	2,216	1,538	...	678
Total exclusive of buildings	717,979	642,467	...	75,512¶
EXPENDITURE ON BUILDINGS.				
Maintenance	16,619	6,780	...	9,839
Rent	2,877	2,056	...	821
Cost of erection or removal ...	8,776	94	...	8,682
Grand Total	746,251	651,397	...	94,854¶

* See Education Report, 1893-4, page xvi.
† Including non-clerical division and temporary clerical assistance.
‡ Including allowance for board of students.
§ Including teachers' travelling expenses and expenses of examiners in singing, drawing, and science, which amounted in 1892-3 to £2,579 and £761 respectively, and in 1893-4 to £3,197 and £5.
‖ This is the only item paid by parents. The amounts are for the calendar years 1892 and 1893.
¶ Net decrease.

Savings on closing and amalgamation of schools, &c.

1648. In order to effect savings in the cost of education, a scheme of payment to parents for the cost of conveyance of their children to schools was introduced at the end of 1891, which permitted of 158 schools, in districts where very small or unclassified schools were from two to four miles distant from another school, being closed by the end of June, 1894, at a saving, after deducting cost of conveyance (£2,451), of about £10,000 per annum. All arrangements for conveyance are left in the hands of the parents, the Department agreeing to pay at the rate of 6d. for the daily attendance of each child between the ages of 5 and 13 residing more than three miles from a school, and in the cases of closed schools, with certain conditions as to age, at the rate of 3d. for children living between two and three miles from school. Moreover, by amalgamating schools in centres of population, without impairing their efficiency, a saving of about £30,000 per annum was effected up to the 30th June, 1894. Other savings have been effected by reducing the staff of assistant teachers, and increasing that of pupil teachers as already shown ;* by discontinuance of payments for teaching singing, drawing, drill, and gymnastics, and also for bonuses for the instruction of pupil teachers ; as well as by *pro ratâ* reductions, in common with other sections of the public service, in salaries.

State expenditure on primary education, 1880 to 1894

1649. It will be observed that the total expenditure on public instruction in 1893–4 was £651,397, of which only £1,538 was paid by parents. The amount paid by the State (£649,859) was made up of £640,929, cost of management, inspection, instruction, &c.; of £8,836 for maintenance and rents of private buildings ; and of £94—provided from the general revenue—for the erection of buildings. The expenditure (exclusive of buildings) in 1893–4 was reduced by nearly £75,000—three-fifths being in the emoluments of teachers†—as compared with 1892–3, and by close on £100,000 as compared with 1891–2; that on the maintenance of buildings and rents by nearly £11,000 and £24,000 as compared with the same years respectively ; whilst only

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* See paragraph 1629 *ante.*
† See also paragraph 1626 *ante.*

£94 was paid towards the capital cost of buildings in 1893–4, as against nearly £9,000 in 1892–3, and £32,500 in 1891–2. The following are the amounts expended under each of these heads during the last fifteen years :—

STATE EXPENDITURE ON PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1880–94.

Financial Year.	General Expenditure (exclusive of Buildings).	Expenditure on Buildings, Rents, &c.			
		From Revenue.			From Loans (Cost of Erection of Schools).
		Maintenance.	Rents.	Cost of Erection of Schools.*	
	£	£	£	£	£
1879–80 ...	512,861	10,000	5,899	...	66,085
1880–81 ...	521,006	14,930	4,864	...	84,831
1881–2 ...	533,225	19,604	4,487	2,127	50,693
1882–3 ...	525,405	20,000	3,725	...	56,651
1883–4 ...	530,135	19,887	2,970	...	36,923
1884–5 ...	535,347	19,900†	2,400	...	69,995
1885–6 ...	575,799‡	19,949	2,700	...	45,438
1886–7 ...	584,195	15,449	2,981	...	49,284
1887–8 ...	610,520	17,995	8,408	54,265	...
1888–9 ...	641,993	30,075	3,622	68,000	...
1889–90 ...	687,651	30,790	4,341	93,468	...
1890-91 ...	723,284	31,304	4,615	76,390	...
1891-2 ...	740,554	28,597	4,065	32,508	...
1892–3 ...	715,763	16,619	2,877	8,776	...
1893–4 ...	640,929	6,780	2,056	94§	...

Amount paid for extra subjects.

1650. In view of the large sum the State expends upon elementary education, the amount parents are willing to pay to have extra subjects taught their children appears extremely small. If the whole sum so expended in 1893–4 be divided by the number of children in average attendance, the proportion per child would be about 3d. per annum ; and if it be divided by the number of distinct children enrolled, the proportion per child would be only $1\frac{3}{4}$d.

Cost of primary instruction in Australasian Colonies.

1651. The following table shows the cost of public instruction in all the Australasian Colonies during the year ended 31st December,

* Including expenditure on erection of Training College for teachers, viz., £8,000 in 1888-9 ; £6,455 in 1889-90, £12,883 in 1890-91, and £5,904 in 1891-2. Including also £26,307 in 1891-2, and £8,776 in 1892-3, out of the Land Sales by Auction Fund.

† Approximate.

‡ *The Public Service Act* 1883 came into operation at the commencement of 1885, which partly accounts for the increased cost in and since that year.

§ For removal of unused schools.

1893, the amount paid by scholars being given separately from that contributed by the State. The expenditure on the construction, maintenance, and rent of school buildings is excluded; but the departmental expenses are, in all cases, included :—

COST OF PUBLIC PRIMARY EDUCATION* IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.

Colony.	Amount contributed by the State.	Fees paid by Scholars, &c.	Total.
	£	£	£
Victoria	678,346	1,538	679,884
New South Wales ...	641,952	73,267	715,219
Queensland	175,479	...	175,479
South Australia	125,170†	702	125,872
Western Australia ...	12,408	1,537	13,945
Total	1,633,355	77,044	1,710,399
Tasmania	35,991	9,904	45,895
New Zealand	386,858†	2,902	389,760
Grand Total ...	2,056,204	89,850	2,146,054

Cost of primary instruction per scholar in each colony.

1652. Exclusive of expenditure on erecting and keeping in repair or renting State school buildings, the total cost in 1893 per scholar in average attendance at State schools ranged from £5 11s. 6d. in New South Wales and £5 4s. 10d. in Victoria to £3 0s. 4d. in Western Australia. In the previous year Victoria was at the head of the list. Of the total cost 19s. 5d. per head was derived from school fees in Tasmania, 11s. 5d. in New South Wales, and 6s. 8d. in Western Australia; on the other hand, in Victoria, South Australia, Queensland, and New Zealand practically the whole amount was provided from public funds. In New Zealand about one-tenth, and in South Australia about one-fifteenth, of the State expenditure on education was derived from Education reserves. The following table shows the average cost

* Total cost, exclusive of expenditure (either for erection, maintenance, or repairs) on buildings, and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be ascertained.

† Including amounts derived from Education reserves. In South Australia it was £8,469, and in New Zealand £37,170.

per scholar, distinguishing the proportions defrayed by the State and by parents or otherwise, in each colony:—

COST OF PRIMARY INSTRUCTION PER SCHOLAR IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1893.*

Colony.	Cost per Scholar in Average Attendance.		
	Paid by State.	Paid by Parents, &c.	Total.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. New South Wales	5 0 1	0 11 5	5 11 6
2. Victoria	5 4 7	0 0 3‡	5 4 10
3. Tasmania	3 10 9	0 19 5	4 10 2
4. Queensland	3 19 0	...	3 19 0
5. New Zealand	3 18 5†	0 0 7‡	3 19 0
6. South Australia	3 13 7†	0 0 5	3 14 0
7. Western Australia§ ...	2 13 8	0 6 8	3 0 4

1653. In regard to the total cost (including contributions by parents) of State primary instruction per head of population, Victoria stood in 1893 third on the list, the amount being 11s. 7d.; New South Wales and New Zealand—which were considerably below her in 1892—having slightly higher proportions; whilst Western Australia stood at the bottom with only 4s. 6d. The following is the order of the colonies in this respect :— Order of colonies in respect to cost per head.

ORDER OF COLONIES IN REFERENCE TO COST OF STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION PER HEAD OF POPULATION.*

	Amount paid per Head of Population.			Amount paid per Head of Population.	
	s.	d.		s.	d.
1. New South Wales ...	11	10	5. South Australia ...	7	6
2. New Zealand ...	11	9	6. Tasmania... ...	6	0
3. Victoria	11	7	7. Western Australia	4	6
4. Queensland	8	3			

1654. In Australia, taken as a whole, the cost per scholar in average attendance was £5 0s. 3d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d. In Australia, with the addition of Tasmania and New Zealand, the cost per scholar was £4 15s. 5d., and the cost per head of population 10s. 8d. Cost per scholar and per head in Australia and Austr

* See footnote (*) on preceding page.

† In South Australia about 5s., and in New Zealand about 7s. 6d., of the amounts entered in this column, was derived from Education reserves.

‡ For extra subjects only. In the figures for New Zealand amounts received by boards from local sources, and sums raised locally by School Committees, are also included.

§ Government schools only. The average amount paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 6s. 6d.

Expenditure on secondary education.

1655. The following figures show that the amounts expended on the higher education in 1893–4 was less by £10,141 than that so expended in 1892–3, by £28,456 than that expended in 1891–2, and by nearly £39,500 as compared with 1890–91, the greatest decrease being under the head of technical schools and schools of mines :—

EXPENDITURE ON SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1890-91.	1891-2.	1892-3.	1893-4.
	£	£	£	£
Exhibitions and Scholarships ...	9,973	9,007	7,943	6,024
Technical Schools and Schools of Mines	38,613	29,316	17,065	10,843
Melbourne University Endowment ...	16,500	17,250	14,750	13,750
„ „ Buildings ...	5,000	3,500	1,000	...
Total	70,086	59,073	40,758	30,617

State school buildings held in fee.

1656. About the middle of 1894 the Department of Education possessed 1,992 school-houses, having accommodation for 194,195 children ; also 1,432 teachers' residences.*

Teachers of each class.

1657. The method of classifying the schools and teachers, and of assessing the salaries of the latter, was fully explained in a previous issue of this work.† The following is a statement of the number of male and female teachers of each class at the end of 1893, and their classification under *The Public Service Act* 1883 :—

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS 1893.

Classification.	Head Teachers.		Assistants.		Pupil Teachers.	
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
First class	50	...	...	...	112	639
Second class	33	...	...	42	78	180
Third class	77	...	44	40	39	193
Fourth class	312	3	44	92	67	137
Fifth class	721‡	418§	79	277	...	...
Juniors	...	...	7	148	...	...
Total	1,193	421	174	599	296	1,149

NOTE.—In addition to the above, there were 474 sewing-mistresses ; 184 male and 256 female temporary unclassified head teachers; and 64 male and 158 female monitors. The grand total was 4,968, viz., 1,911 males and 3,057 females.

* For particulars of the materials of which State schools are built, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraph 708.

† See *Victorian Year-Book*, 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 709 and 710.

‡ Including 27 relieving teachers

§ Including 32 relieving teachers.

1658. The following table gives the number of private schools, and of the teachers and scholars connected therewith, according to the returns of 1872, 1875, 1881, 1885, and the last four years :— Private schools, 1872 to 1893.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1872 TO 1893.

Year.* (4th quarter.)	Number of Schools.	Number of Instructors.	Number of Scholars.†
1872	888	1,841	24,781
1875	565	1,511	27,841
1881 (Census)... ...	643	1,516	28,134
1881 (Ordinary Returns)	645	1,553	34,062
1885	665	1,645	34,787
1890	791	2,037	40,181
1891	759	1,995	37,203
1892	745	1,973	36,344
1893‡	826	2,042	35,742

1659. The figures in the first line of the table relate to the early part of the year in which the Education Act came into operation. Since then there appears to have been a falling-off of 62 in the number of private schools, but an increase of 201 in the number of instructors, and of 10,961 in the number of scholars. Private schools, 1872 and 1893 compared.

1660. For the last eighteen years a column has been placed in the schedule used for collecting the returns of private schools for the purpose of ascertaining to what religious denomination, if any, each school was attached. This column was, on each occasion, filled, in a considerable number of instances, with the name of some denomination; but it is believed that this entry was frequently meant to indicate merely the religion of the principal teacher or proprietor of the school, and perhaps the principles on which the establishment was conducted, not that it was recognised as connected with his church or was subordinate to the clergy thereof. The exceptions to this are believed to be most of the schools returned as Roman Catholic, Lutheran, and Jewish, and a few as of the Church of England, but scarcely any Denominations of private schools.

* The figures for the last four years represent the numbers attending during the fourth quarter; which, it is believed, is practically what was returned for previous years. Formerly the year when the statistics were collected was shown; now the year to which the information most probably relates.

† The numbers for 1881 are those returned by the census sub-enumerators as actually attending sch ol on the 4th April of that year; hence they differ from those in the other lines which relate to the numbers on the rolls.

‡ The Education Report for 1893-4 gives a return of 823 private schools, but in these there were said to be 43,233 scholars, or nearly 7,500 more than in the returns furnished to the Government Statist. With reference to the scholars, however, it is stated that the figures in the report represent the whole number which appeared on the school rolls during any portion of the year, whilst those furnished to the Government Statist represent the number enrolled during a single quarter.

connected with other denominations. The following are the returns of the last four and three previous years:—

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS OF PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1876 TO 1893.

Year (4th Quarter).	Total.	Religious Denominations.									
		Church of England.	Presbyterian.	Wesleyan.	Independent.	Lutheran.	Protestant (undefined).	Roman Catholic.	Jewish.	Other Sects.*	Not any or not stated.
SCHOOLS.											
1876 ...	645	41	4	2	1	3	9	111	2	...	472
1881 (Census)	643	57	10	5	1	10	17	187	3	1	352
1885 ...	665	40	5	3	2	4	...	182	2	3	424
1890 ...	791	28	2	2	...	7	...	203	4	1	544
1891 ...	759	32	3	2	...	6	...	208	2	...	506
1892 ...	745	34	2	2	...	7	...	196	3	...	501
1893 ...	826	27	2	2	...	7	...	199	2	...	587
TEACHERS.											
1876 ...	1,646	159	46	12	1	4	27	338	10	...	1,049
1881 (Census)	1,516	146	50	18	1	9	33	544	13	3	699
1885 ...	1,645	162	35	24	4	4	...	527	11	5	873
1890 ...	2,037	107	27	23	...	8	...	677	9	1	1,185
1891 ...	1,995	115	29	22	...	7	...	705	3	...	1,114
1892 ...	1,973	122	24	21	...	8	...	689	6	...	1,103
1893 ...	2,042	97	21	18	...	9	...	691	6	...	1,200
SCHOLARS.											
1876 ...	28,847	1,491	612	221	20	68	338	13,430	270	...	12,397
1881 (Census)	28,134	1,582	836	248	13	206	449	16,430	276	26	8,068
1885 ...	34,787	1,466	799	387	39	129	...	20,315	133	118	11,401
1890 ...	40,181	1,442	562	358	...	213	...	21,623	229	10	15,744
1891 ...	37,203	1,323	576	419	...	188	...	21,799	51	...	12,847
1892 ...	36,344	1,248	509	310	...	261	...	21,042	162	...	12,812
1893 ...	35,742	1,034	386	251	...	216	...	20,973	151	...	12,731

Proportion of denominational schools.

1661. By the figures relating to 1893 it may be ascertained that, in that year, 239 private schools or 29 per cent., employing 842 instructors or 41 per cent., and educating 23,011 children or 64 per cent., of the total numbers, claimed to be connected with some religious denomination; also that 20,973 children, or about 59 per cent. of the total number attending private schools, or 91 per cent. of the number attending schools connected with some religious denomination, were being educated in schools claiming connexion with the Roman Catholic church.

Teachers in private schools.

1662. The male teachers in private schools returned in 1893 were more numerous by 6 and the female teachers more so by 81, than those in 1892, the result being an increase of 87. The number and sexes of

* For particulars of "Other Sects" see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., footnote to table following paragraph 735.

the teachers returned in the year under review and the previous one are compared in the following table :—

TEACHERS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1892	416	1,539	1,955
1893	422	1,620	2,042
Increase	6	81	87

Scholars to each teacher in denominational and other schools.

1663. In private schools connected with religious bodies the number of scholars entrusted to each teacher is generally larger than in purely secular institutions. The following are the proportions as derived from the returns of 1893 :—

In schools attached to religious bodies there was 1 teacher to 27 scholars.
„ not attached „ „ „ 11 „

Scholars to each teacher in schools of different denominations.

1664. The authorities of the different religious bodies vary greatly in regard to the number of scholars they deem it expedient to entrust to each instructor. Thus, whilst in the Church of England schools the average is 11 scholars to each teacher, in the Roman Catholic schools it is as high as 30 to each. The following are the proportions of scholars to each teacher in the schools attached to the different denominations :—

In schools of the Church of England there was 1 teacher to 11 scholars.
„ Wesleyans ... „ „ 14 „
„ Presbyterians ... „ „ 18 „
„ Lutherans ... „ „ 24 „
„ Jews ... ... „ „ 25 „
„ Roman Catholics ... „ „ 30 „

Scholars to each teacher in public and denominational schools.

1665. In State schools the mean number of scholars in average attendance committed to the charge of each teacher is 26.* This is higher than the number so committed in the schools of any of the religious denominations except the Roman Catholics.

Sexes of scholars in private schools.

1666. In 1893, as compared with 1892, there was a decrease of 610 in the number of boys, but an increase of 226 in the number of girls, in private schools. The following are the numbers according to the returns of the years referred to :—

SEXES OF SCHOLARS IN PRIVATE SCHOOLS, 1892 AND 1893.

Year.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1892	17,350	18,776	36,126
1893	16,740	19,002	35,742
Increase	...	226	...
Decrease ...	610	...	384

* If workmistresses be excluded, this number would be increased to 29.

Proportion of male to female scholars.

1667. In 1893, the number of boys educated in private schools was lower than that of girls, the proportion being 88 boys to 100 girls, as against 92 boys to 100 girls in the previous year. It has been already shown* that in State schools the scholars were in the proportion of 91 girls to 100 boys.

Ages of scholars.

1668. The age prescribed by law as that at which children are to attend school, unless there might be some reasonable excuse for their not doing so, is from 6 to 12 years last birthday, both inclusive. The following are the numbers in both descriptions of schools at, above, and below those ages during the past year :—

AGES OF SCHOLARS, 1893.

Ages.	State Schools (distinct children).	Private Schools.	Total.
Under 6 years	15,556†	4,749	20,305
6 to 13 years (school age)	155,038	22,136	177,174
13 years and upwards ...	35,481	8,857	44,338
Total	206,075	35,742	241,817

Proportion of scholars at school age.

1669. In public schools, 75¼ per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 17¼ per cent. were above, and 7½ per cent. were below it. In private schools, only 62 per cent. of the scholars were at the school age, whilst 24⅔ per cent. were above, and 13⅓ per cent. were below it.

Scholars, 1893

1670. The number of children of all ages stated to be receiving education in Victoria during any portion of the year 1893 was as follows :—

CHILDREN OF ALL AGES RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1893.

Being educated—	
In State Schools (distinct children)...	206,075
In private schools	35,742
At home (census figures, 1891)	12,419
Total	254,236

Scholars at school age.

1671. Of these children the following were said to be at the school age (6 and under 13) :

CHILDREN AT SCHOOL AGE RECEIVING EDUCATION, 1893.

Being educated—	
In State schools	155,038
In private schools	22,136
At home (census figures, 1891)	5,612
Total	182,786

* See paragraph 1636 *ante*.
† Now restricted to the ages of 4½ to 6. See paragraph 1625 *ante*.

1672. According to the official estimate for 1893, the mean number of children at the school age (6 and under 13) living in Victoria in 1893 was 179,268*; but the above figures would make it appear that about 3,518 more children at that age were receiving education than there were in the colony. It is possible, however, that the figures of distinct children furnished by the Education Department—which are confessedly only estimates—may overstate the truth; that some of those returned as attending private may have also attended State schools during the year; which will account for the discrepancy. But, in any case, it is pretty certain that very nearly all the children in the colony at the school age were receiving education, at any rate, during part of the year. Children at school age receiving education.

1673. Six of the schools included with the private schools are called colleges or grammar schools. Five of these at some former period received sums of money and grants of land from the Government for the erection of school buildings, but no State assistance has been given them of late years. They receive male pupils only, and are all attached to some religious denomination; and in connexion with several of them there are exhibitions, chiefly with the view of assisting the ablest scholars to complete their education at the University. The number of scholars in these schools at the end of 1893 was 887, as compared with 1,056 in 1892, and 1,242 in 1891. The following is a return, derived from statements furnished by the authorities of these institutions, for the year under review :— Colleges, grammar schools, &c.

COLLEGES AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, 1893.

Name of Institution.	Religious Denomination.	Amount received towards Building in former years.	Number of Masters.	Scholars on Rolls at end of Year.
		£		
Grammar School, Melbourne	Church of England	13,784	13	207
Scotch College, Melbourne	Presbyterian Church	6,445	12	230
Wesley „ „	Wesleyan Methodist	2,769	8	122
St. Patrick's „ „	Roman Catholic ...	10,002	8	95
St. Francis Xavier College, Kew	„ ...	...	14	130
Grammar School, Geelong	Church of England	7,000	7	103
	Total	40,000	62	887

1674. At the Melbourne Grammar School there are three Council Scholarships giving exemption from tuition fees for boys under 14, open only to members of the school, and tenable at it for three years; Scholarships and exhibitions at colleges and grammar schools.

* According to the census of 1891, the number aged 6 and under 13 years was then 173,368.

and two exhibitions of the annual value of £20, tenable for two years, open to the competition of boys proceeding to the Melbourne University, whose names have been for the two previous years on the school register, and who have passed the matriculation examination with credit. Other scholarships are offered by the head master for open competition in February of each year, their number depending on the number of candidates. There is also "a Witherby Scholarship," which entitles the holder to exemption from school fees for three years, and several choral scholarships. In connexion with the Scotch College, the following scholarships were announced to be competed for:—Scholarships of the value of 10 or 20 guineas each, tenable for one year, to students who gain a satisfactory position in the class honour lists at the matriculation examination. In connexion with the Wesley College eight scholarships are offered for competition, one for each form in the upper and middle schools, and two entrance. At the Geelong Grammar School there is an exhibition given by Mrs. F. W. Armytage, of the value of £60, tenable for two years on condition that the holder shall be a resident student of Trinity College, Melbourne, and shall have been for two years previously a pupil of the Grammar School; the head master also receives one son of a clergyman of the Church of England as a resident boarder, exempt from all school fees and cost of residence.

Education at school age, 1891.

1675. The returns of the census of 1891 showed 173,368 children* at the school age (6 and under 13), of whom 87,654 were boys and 85,714 were girls. The following are the numbers of those who could read, who could also write, and who could not read:—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN AT THE SCHOOL AGE, 1891.

	Boys.	Girls.
Could read	82,002 ...	80,724
Could write	76,151 ...	75,858
Could not read	5,652 ...	4,990

Education at school age, 1871 and 1891.

1676. The *Education Act* 1872 came into operation twenty-one months after the census of 1871 was taken, and thus the returns of that census and of the census of 1891 afford an opportunity of comparing the state of children's education before and since the passing of that Act. Such a comparison is made in the following table, the education of children being reduced to a common standard, the numbers per 10,000 being taken as such at both periods:—

* Inclusive of the few Chinese and Aborigines who were at the school age.

Education of Children at the School Age, 1871 and 1891.*

Educational Attainments.	Proportions per 10,000 living at the School Age (6 to 13 years).					
	Boys.		Girls.		Both.	
	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.	1871.	1891.
Could read	8,783	9,355	8,861	9,418	8,822	9,386
Could write	6,593	8,688	6,597	8,850	6,595	8,768
Could not read ...	1,217	645	1,139	582	1,178	614

Improvement in twenty years.

1677. In 1891, as compared with 1871, an increase is observed in the proportion of both sexes able to read, but a much larger one in those able to write, the increase of the former (the returns of the two periods being reduced to a common standard) being over 6 per cent., whilst that of the latter was about 33 per cent.; at the same time the decrease of those unable to read was 48 per cent.

Education o boys and girls.

1678. It will be noticed that at both periods rudimentary education was rather more common amongst girls than boys, the proportions of the former able to read and to write being greater, and the proportions unable to read being smaller, than those of the latter.

Education of children of different denominations, 1891.

1679. The degree of education of children is found to differ according to the religious denomination. In the following table (which has been based upon the returns of the last census) the numbers of, and proportionate amount of primary instruction possessed by, children between the ages of 5 and 15 belonging to each of the principal sects are shown :—

Education of Children of different Religious Denominations,† 1891.

Religious Denominations.	Numbers between 5 and 15 years old who—			Proportions per 10,000 living between 5 and 15 years old who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
Church of England ...	79,440	73,708	10,567	8,826	8,189	1,174
Presbyterians ...	31,867	29,507	3,676	8,965	8,302	1,035
Methodists‡	36,905	34,532	3,909	9,042	8,461	958
Independents... ...	4,401	4,170	514	8,954	8,484	1,046
Baptists	5,554	5,159	724	8,846	8,216	1,154
Lutherans	2,110	1,979	421	8,336	7,819	1,664
Other Protestants ...	5,579	5,112	787	8,764	8,030	1,236
Total Protestants...	165,856	154,167	20,598	8,895	8,268	1,105
Roman Catholics ...	44,759	41,282	5,829	8,848	8,160	1,152
Jews	1,203	1,132	111	9,155	8,615	845
Residue	5,789	5,347	970	8,565	7,911	1,435
Grand Total ...	217,607	201,928	27,508	8,878	8,236	1,122

* Inclusive of a few Chinese nd Aborigines who were at the school age.
† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.
‡ Including Bible Christians.

Denominations compared.

1680. According to the table, the children of the Jews, in proportion to their numbers, stood higher than those of the members of any of the other denominations, so far as the ability to read and to write was concerned; then followed, in order of their ability to read, the children of the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Independents, but those of the Independents surpassed the others in their ability to write. A larger proportion of the children of Roman Catholics, with those of the Baptists, could read, than those of the Church of England, but in regard to writing, the children of the last were better instructed than those of the first named, whilst the Baptists stood before both. The children of the Lutherans were apparently less instructed, both in reading and writing, than any of the others; the next less instructed being the children of other Protestants.

Education of children in Australasian Colonies.

1681. The school age prescribed by law differs in the various Australasian Colonies.* All of the colonies, however, publish their education returns in quinquennial periods, so the period from 5 to 15 years is adopted for Victoria, as well as for the others, as an age at which the success of the respective educational systems can be conveniently judged. The following figures measure the education of the children of each colony at that age, the colonies being arranged in order :—

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.†

Colony.	Proportions per 10,000 Children (5 to 15 years) Living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. Victoria	8,878	8,236	1,122
2. New Zealand	8,456	7,469	1,544
3. New South Wales	8,174	7,372	1,826
4. Queensland	8,116	7,237	1,884
5. South Australia	7,781	7,210	2,219
6. Western Australia	7,700	6,785	2,300
7. Tasmania	7,534	6,704	2,466

Colonies compared.

1682. It will be observed that Victoria stood easily at the head of the list, being much in advance of all the other colonies, both as regards reading and writing. In New South Wales and Queensland the proportion of illiterate children was about two-thirds higher than in Victoria, and also much higher than in New Zealand, whilst that in South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania was twice as high, or upwards, as in Victoria.

* When the census of 1891 was taken the prescribed school age was in Victoria from 6 to 13 years, in New South Wales and Western Australia from 6 to 14 years, in Queensland from 6 to 12 years, in South Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand from 7 to 13 years.

† Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.

1683. The persons above 15 years of age may be designated adults. The following are the numbers of those of either sex returned as able to read, as able also to write, and as uninstructed :— Adult education, 1891.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS (15 YEARS AND UPWARDS), 1891.*

	Males.	Fema'es.
Could read	381,399 ...	338,813
Could write	375,938 ...	329,722
Could not read	8,809 ...	7,968

1684. In compiling their census returns of education, most of the colonies of this group excluded the Aborigines, but several of them did not separate the Chinese, or distinguish their educational attainments so as to admit of their being accurately deducted from the remainder of the population ; and as the Chinese were set down as illiterate if not able to read English, which few of them could do, the view which such colonies gave of the state of adult education within their borders was not so favorable as it should have been. To rectify this, and to enable fair comparison to be made between the different colonies, it has been assumed in these cases that the bulk of the Chinese are included amongst the adults unable to read, and they have been deducted therefrom accordingly, so that the state of adult education in all the colonies is given, as nearly as possible, exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines. Upon the numbers so obtained the following proportions have been based :— Adult education in Australasian Colonies.

EDUCATION OF ADULTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES, 1891.*

Colony.	Proportion per 10,000 Adults (15 years and upwards) living who—		
	Could Read.	Could Write.	Could not Read.
1. New Zealand	9,785	9,581	215
2. Victoria	9,772	9,575	228
3. South Australia	9,617	9,359	383
4. New South Wales	9,512	9,216	488
5. Tasmania	9,219	8,861	781
6. Queensland	9,204	8,932	796
7. Western Australia	8,915	8,591	1,085

1685. Victoria, it will be observed, is no longer at the top of the list,† but is below New Zealand, although only slightly so ; South Australia, in like manner, being above New South Wales and Queensland, and Tasmania above Queensland and Western Australia. New South Wales occupies the fourth place on the list, or one place lower Colonies compared.

* Exclusive of Chinese and Aborigines.
† See paragraphs 1681 and 1682 *ante*.

than in the case of the education of children, and stands below all the other colonies except Tasmania, Queensland, and Western Australia.

Working Men's College.

1686. The Working Men's College was closed during the first quarter of 1893, in consequence of the committee declining to undertake the pecuniary responsibility of continuing the college work upon the lines laid down in the new regulations issued by the Education Department for the management of technical schools; but some concessions having afterwards been obtained, and arrangements made with the staff to accept reduced terms, the classes were re-opened at the beginning of the second quarter. Owing to the prevailing depression the number of students fell to less than half that of the year previous; and the following classes were discontinued owing to the paucity of enrolments:—Agriculture, agricultural chemistry, elocution, horticulture, geography, deductive logic, lithography, physiology, surveying, history, harmony and voice production. The following figures indicate the comparative amount of work done at the college during the last three years * :—

STUDENTS AT WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE, 1891 TO 1893.

Averages per Term.		1891.	1892.	1893†.
Students enrolled—		2,393	2,267	1,054
Males over 21		677	587	255
„ under 21—Apprentices ...		289	268	118
„ „ Others ...		772	697	343
Females		655	715	338
Fees received	£	3,263	3,381	1,180
Average fee per student ...	...	27s. 3d.	29s. 10d.	22s. 4d.
Number of classes	...	120	127	96
„ Instructors ...	...	51	55	38
Salaries paid Instructors ...	£	4,325	4,645	1,487

Gordon Technical College.

1687. At the Gordon Technical College, Geelong, the subjects taught in 1894 numbered 18, and owing to the depressed condition of things generally no new subjects have been added to the list. The total enrolment for 1894 was 507. The fees ranged from 5s. to 21s. The amount received in fees paid by students for 1894 was £220; in public subscriptions, £28; and the Government capitation, £330. On the other hand, the amount paid to Instructors for same period was £285, and for general maintenance, £310.‡

* For further information see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.
† For three quarters only.
‡ For further information as to establishment and subjects taught, see issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraphs 761 and 762.

Technical schools.

1688. All technical schools, including the two just described, schools of art and design, and schools of mines—are now under the direct control of the Education Department, which has devised and established a new scheme for promoting and directing secondary education generally, by which schools will be recognized in certain authorized centres only, and State grants restricted to certain specified subjects which bear a distinct relation to the industrial arts and the success with which they are taught. In the schools of art and design, the subjects taught comprise practical geometry, mechanical and architectural drawing, perspective, model, and freehand drawing. The schools of mines, which have been established at the principal mining centres, provide both theoretical and practical instruction, not only in all the subjects in any way connected with mining pursuits, but also in the arts and sciences generally ;* whilst a wide range of subjects is taught at the working men's and other colleges. In 1893, there were altogether 25 technical schools in the colony, viz., 3 working men's or technical colleges —including the two just referred to—10 schools of art, and 12 schools of mines. One of the last-named, the Ballarat School of Mines, has been affiliated to the Melbourne University since April, 1887, the privileges conferred by the affiliation, however, being restricted to matriculated students. The schools, as a whole, possess 112 lecturers, and had, during 1893, an enrolment of 2,401 pupils; whilst the fees per quarter range, in the different schools, from 2s. 6d. to £8 15s. The Government expenditure on all the institutions in 1893–4 amounted to £10,843, viz., £9,952 for maintenance, and £891 for buildings, furniture, &c.; and of the total amount the Working Men's College (Melbourne) received £2,478 ; the Ballarat School of Mines, £1,441 ; the Bendigo School of Mines, £936 ; and the Ballarat Fine Art Gallery, £998. The principles by which the Education Department is guided in its administration of technical instruction was briefly summarized in the issue of this work for 1892.†

Melbourne Public Library.

1689. The buildings of the Melbourne Public Library have cost from first to last £185,204. These funds were provided by Government, as also were further moneys, amounting, with the sum just named, to a total of £597,047, of which £15,499 was received by the trustees during the year under review. The private contributions, consisting of books, pamphlets, maps, newspapers, &c., have amounted in all to 714,488, of which 398,010 were presented to the institution,

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* For detailed descriptions of the principal of these institutions, see issue of this work for 1889-90, Vol. II., paragraphs 748 to 751.

† Vol. II., paragraph 763.

and the remainder were deposited under the Copyright Statute. The estimated value of these contributions is £30,884. At the end of 1893 the library contained 133,301 volumes, and 233,367 pamphlets and parts. It is open to the public, without payment, on week days between the hours of 10 a.m. and 10 p.m., and was visited during the year by 423,769 persons. The librarian reports that, of 3,878 volumes added to the institution in 1893, 2,593 were donations; and that £962 was spent during the year in the purchase of books, and £740 for binding. By means of the new catalogue, and the system of cards, readers are enabled without delay to ascertain the resources of the library on any given subject. The library consists of three distinct sections, viz.:—The Public Library, the Lending Library, and the Country Lending Library. During the year 1893 93,608 volumes, extending over the whole range of English literature, were given out by the Lending Branch, and the number of persons to whom the books were lent was 8,530, as against 4,721 in 1892. Only six books were lost, and four were paid for. The inconvenience caused by the want of sufficient accommodation for the books is being more seriously felt year after year, and the Trustees strongly renew their advocacy of the building of a new reading room on the site of the old Technological Museum.

National Gallery.

1690. The National Gallery, at the end of 1893, contained 16,209 works of art, viz., 405 oil paintings, 2,600 objects of statuary, &c., and 13,204 drawings, engravings, and photographs. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted, also on Saturday evening from 8 to 10 p.m. The school of painting in connexion with this institution was attended in the year by 8 male and 26 female students, and the school of design by 38 male and 85 female students. The students are encouraged to paint original works, by which means it is hoped the foundation may be laid of a school of art of which the subjects are purely Australian. A representative exhibition of students' work was opened on the 14th December, and at the same time the "travelling scholarship" was awarded.

Industrial Museum.

1691. The Industrial and Technological Museum joins the National Gallery, and was opened on the 7th September, 1870. It now contains 51,979 specimens, of which only 237 were added during 1893. It is opened at 10 a.m. and closed at 5 p.m. daily, Sundays and certain holidays excepted. All the collections, with the exception of the Botanical, were removed to the new museum in March last, where they were re-arranged and thoroughly cleaned.

National Museum.

1692. The collections of the National Museum are kept in a building situated on the grounds of the Melbourne University. They consist of stuffed animals and birds, insects, specimens of minerals, and other objects of curiosity, of which 55,519 specimens have been entered in the catalogue, labelled, and classified. The cost of the edifice was about £8,500. It is open to the public free of charge on all week days throughout the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 5 p.m., and in 1893 was visited by 110,350 persons. During the same year, besides presentations of value and interest made to the institution, purchases were made to the extent of £1,023. The payments for salaries and wages amounted to £1,843. The Director renews his strong representations as to the inadequacy of the buildings under his care (for the completion of which the sum of £12,000 has been voted but not appropriated).

Aquarium and Museum in Exhibition Building.

1693. The Trustees of the Exhibition Building report that a commencement has been made with fish-hatching this season. The necessary ova trays and appliances have been constructed and the the formation of a series of ponds will be proceeded with. These will allow of a considerable number of fry being hatched, reared, and made available for distribution. The receipts amounted to £2,967, consisting of rent £1,611, Aquarium admissions £1,032, and sundries £324; and the expenditure to £5,530, viz., Aquarium £1,115, buildings and grounds—maintenance £1,981 and improvements £542, general charges £1,539, and charges in connexion with letting the building £353.

Patent Office Library.

1694. There is a free library attached to the Patent Office, Melbourne. This contains 6,100 volumes, consisting of the patent records of Great Britain, Victoria, New South Wales, South Australia, Queensland, New Zealand, Canada, the United States, France, Italy, Germany, &c., and other works relating to Patents and Trade Marks. About 400 models of patented inventions may also be seen on application to the officer in charge. The approximate value of the books is £4,000, and of the models £300. The library is open to the public on each week-day, except Saturday, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4.30 p.m., and on Saturday from 9 a.m. until noon.

Supreme Court Library.

1695. The Supreme Court Library at Melbourne has eighteen branches in the assize towns. It is free to members of the legal profession between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m., except on Saturdays, when it closes at noon. It is supported by fees paid under rules of court for the admission of barristers and attorneys. The number of volumes at the end of 1893 was 21,628. The expenditure from the commencement has amounted to £33,627, of which £1,325 was spent in 1893.

Free libraries, &c.

1696. There are free libraries, athenæums, or scientific, literary, or mechanics' institutes, in most of the suburban and country towns of the colony. Some of these institutions receive books on loan from the Melbourne Public Library. Four hundred and twenty-six furnished returns for 1893 to the Government Statist. Their statements show that the cost of erection of the buildings was £368,591; that their total receipts in 1893 amounted to £43,949, of which £11,486 was contributed by the Government, and £32,463 by private individuals; that the number of volumes in all the institutions amounted to 587,116; and that during the year about 2,981,696 visits were paid to 395 of them which furnished returns. If visitors attended the others in the same proportion, the total number of visits during 1893 must have amounted to about 3,216,000.

Public reserves in Greater Melbourne.

1697. Greater Melbourne is amply supplied with public reserves and parks, the total area of which is 5,329 acres. Of these reserves 1,730½ acres are in Melbourne City, 634 in Kew, 482⅛ in South Melbourne, 446¼ in Williamstown, 190 in Richmond, 80¼ in Port Melbourne, 166½ in Brighton, 250 in St. Kilda, 23 in Prahran, 53¼ in Footscray, 41 in Fitzroy, 39 in Collingwood, 65½ in Essendon, 14½ in Northcote, 15 in Hawthorn, 9½ in North Melbourne, 306¾ in Flemington and Kensington, and 782 in extra-urban municipalities.

Public reserves.

1998. The following list of these reserves, together with a statement of their respective areas, has been supplied by the Lands Department:—

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS,* 1894.

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Royal Park	444
" ...	Yarra "	155
" ...	Prince's "	97
" ...	Fawkner "	102
" ...	Flinders "	24
" ...	Park (Model Farm)	81
" ...	Botanic Garden and Domain	235
" ...	Zoological "	55
" ...	Carlton "	63
" ...	Fitzroy "	64
" ...	Spring "	21
" ...	Flagstaff Garden	18
" ...	Argyle Square	3¼
" ...	Curtain "	3½
" ...	Darling "	2

* A description of the most important of these reserves, as well as of the Botanic and other public gardens in several of the country towns, was published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1883-4, following paragraph 1315.

Public Reserves in Melbourne and Suburbs, 1894—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Melbourne City ...	Lincoln Square	3¼
〃 ...	Macarthur 〃	1
〃 ...	Murchison 〃	1
〃 ...	University 〃	3½
〃 ...	University Grounds	106
〃 ...	Friendly Societies' Grounds	33
〃 ...	Industrial Schools and Board of Health Depôt	47
〃 ...	Melbourne Cricket Ground	9½
〃 ...	East Melbourne 〃	7*
〃 ...	Scotch College 〃	7
〃 ...	Richmond 〃	6
〃 ...	Carlton 〃	5
〃 ...	Parliament Reserve	10
〃 ...	Ornamental Plantations	1½
〃 ...	General Cemetery	101
〃 ...	Old Cemetery	8½
〃 ...	Military Parade Ground	5
〃 ...	Recreation (Brown's Hill)	7½
North Melbourne Town	Recreation	9½
Fitzroy City ...	Edinburgh Park	34
〃 ...	Recreation	7
Collingwood City ...	Mayor's Park	6
〃 ...	Recreation	7
〃 ...	Darling Gardens	16
〃 ...	Victoria Park	10
Richmond City ...	Richmond Park	150
〃 ...	Horticultural Gardens	33
〃 ...	Barkly Square	7
Northcote Town ...	Jika Park	14½
South Melbourne City	Albert Park (part of)	464
〃 〃 ...	St. Vincent Gardens	7⅞
〃 〃 ...	Ornamental Plantations	2¼
〃 〃 ...	Cricket and Recreation (Warehousemen's) ...	8
Port Melbourne Town	Cricket Ground	7¼
〃 〃 ...	Park and Garden...	56
〃 〃 ...	Ornamental Plantations	17
Prahran City ...	Recreation	23
St. Kilda City ...	St. Kilda Gardens	16
〃 ...	Albert Park (part of)	106
〃 ...	Recreation	54
〃 ...	〃	4¾
〃 ...	〃	11
〃 ...	〃	15¾
〃 ...	〃 Dandenong Road	22½
〃 ...	Cemetery	20
Brighton Town ...	Elsternwick Park	85
〃 ...	Recreation (Elsternwick)	14½
〃 ...	Beach Park	67
Essendon Town ...	Recreation	10½
〃 ...	〃	5¼
〃 ...	Agricultural Society's Yards	30
〃 ...	Ornamental Plantations	8¼
〃 ...	Water Reserve	11½

* Vested in Victorian Railways Commissioners, but still used for cricket.

PUBLIC RESERVES IN MELBOURNE AND SUBURBS, 1894—*continued.*

Municipality.	Name of Reserve.	Area.
		Acres.
Flemington and Kensington Borough	Race-course	301
" ...	Recreation	5¾
Hawthorn City ...	"	15
Kew Borough ...	Studley Park	203
" ...	Lunatic Asylum	384
" ...	Cemetery	31
" ...	Recreation	16
Footscray City ...	Public Gardens	26
" ...	"	2¼
" ...	Cricket Ground, &c.	5
" ...	Recreation (Yarraville)	5
" ...	" (Footscray West)	15
Williamstown Town ...	Park	36
" ...	"	20
" ...	Beach Park	20
" ...	Cemetery	15
" ...	Rifle Range	332
" ...	Cricket Ground	6¾
" ...	Public Garden	3½
" ...	Recreation (Newport)	13
Outside urban municipalities	Yarra Bend Asylum	350
	Malvern Recreation	5
	" "	8
	" Park and Garden	16
	Caulfield Park	62
	" Race-course	144
	Camberwell Gardens	7
	Williamstown Race-course	190
	Total	5,329

Botanic Gardens.

1699. The Melbourne Botanic Garden is situated on the south side of the River Yarra, at a distance of about a mile and a half from the heart of the city. The area of the garden proper is 83 acres, and is as large as that of the Botanic Gardens of Sydney, Adelaide, and Brisbane combined. The Melbourne Garden, together with the Domain and Government House grounds adjoining it, covers about 300 acres. This garden, although nominally in existence for some 52 years, was virtually created in 1857 by Dr. (now the Baron Sir Ferdinand von) Mueller, the present Government Botanist of Victoria, who was for sixteen years its director, but retired from that post in 1873. It was early extremely rich in rare plants, these being in very many instances at the time new to the colony. The garden under the present director, Mr. W. R. Guilfoyle, F.L.S., still maintains its beauty. An interesting description of it from his pen appears in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888–9.*

*Vol. II., paragraph 891.

Zoological and Acclimatisation Gardens.

1700. The gardens of the Zoological and Acclimatisation Society of Victoria are situated in the centre of the Royal Park, on the northern side of the city, and distant nearly two miles from the Post Office, and can be reached by the tramcars starting every few minutes, or by rail. The ground enclosed contains 50 acres, rather more than half of which is laid out as a zoological garden and the rest in deer paddocks. An interesting account of the operations of this Society, contributed for this work by the director of the gardens, Mr. A. A. C. Le Souef, was published in the edition of this work for 1889–90.*

Accommodation of charities

1701. The following is a list of the principal Charitable Institutions in Victoria,† and a statement of the accommodation which, according to the returns of the year ended 30th June, 1893, was available for indoor patients :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.‡—AMOUNT OF ACCOMMODATION, 1892–3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Institutions.	Dormitories.		Number of Beds for Inmates.	Number of Cubic Feet to each Bed.
		Number.	Capacity in Cubic feet.		
General Hospitals § ...	42	335	3,382,891	2,563	1,320
Women's Hospital ...	1	20	118,000	70	1,686
Children's Hospital ...	1	9	59,176	72	822
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	1	6	33,322	43	775
Hospitals for the Insane ...	6	1,049	2,423,232	3,706	654
Idiot Asylum ‖	1	13	54,218	144	377
Benevolent Asylums ...	5	139	1,027,841	1,448	710
Immigrants' Home ¶ ...	1	24	390,256	738	529
Blind Asylum	1	5	91,318	123	742
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1	4	73,765	74	997
Orphan Asylums ...	7	58	544,108	976	557
Infant Asylum	1	9	34,482	56	616
Female Refuges... ...	7	126	324,478	496	654
Total	75	1,797	8,557,087	10,509	814

NOTE. Besides the hospitals above referred to, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates, and a Consumptive Sanatorium, at Echuca, with accommodation for 14 inmates. There were also Industrial and Reformatory schools. Particulars of some of these institutions will be found in subsequent paragraphs.

Cubic space in wards.

1702. According to regulations issued by the Central Board of Health in Melbourne, not less than 1,200 cubic feet in the wards of a hospital, or other institution of a like nature, should be allowed for each individual. It will be observed by the figures in the last column of the foregoing table that this amount of space for inmates is not

* Vol. II., paragraph 764.

† For particulars relating to the Report of the last Royal Commission on Charities, see issue of this work for 1890-91, Vol. II., paragraph 766.

Only two of the kinds treated of are Government institutions, viz., the Hospitals for the Insane and the Idiot Asylum.

§ A list of the General Hospitals is given in the table following paragraph 706 *ante*.

‖ The Idiot Asylum is under the same control as the Hospitals for the Insane.

¶ The name of this institution is misleading; it is really a benevolent asylum.

attained in the case of any of the institutions except the General Hospitals and the Women's Hospital. It may be remarked that one important authority considers so large an amount of space unnecessary. The late Dr. Paley, in his Report on the Hospitals for the Insane for 1878,* mentioned 500 feet for each patient in ordinary wards, and 1,000 feet in hospital wards, as a sufficient allowance; but, on the other hand, Dr. McCrea, the late Chief Medical Officer, in a paper contributed by him to a "Précis of Information concerning the Colony of Victoria," prepared some years since for the Intelligence Department of the Imperial War Office, gave it as his opinion that, whilst 600 feet of cubic space is sufficient for each person in a well-ventilated sleeping-room, as much as from 1,500 to 2,000 cubic feet ought to be allowed in hospital wards.

Inmates and deaths in charities.

1703. The following table shows the total and average number of inmates in the same institutions together with Industrial and Reformatory Schools during the year ended 30th June, 1893, also the number of deaths and the proportion of deaths to inmates:—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—INMATES AND DEATHS, 1892-3.

Description of Institution.	Number of Inmates.		Number of Deaths.	Proportion of Deaths to Total Number of Inmates.
	Total during the Year.	Daily Average.		
				Per cent.
General Hospitals	17,332	1,825·2	1,847	10·66
Women's Hospital †	1,276	50·4	26	2·03
Children's Hospital	807	82·0	64	7·93
Eye and Ear Hospital	390	34·6	3	·77
Hospitals for the Insane	4,725	3,855·0	259	5·48
Idiot Asylum	163	141·0	12	7·36
Benevolent Asylums	1,924	1,391·8	200	10·40
Immigrants' Home	1,457	744·0	87	5·97
Blind Asylum	108	93·8	1	·93
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	65	59·5	...	...
Orphan Asylums	1,502	1,176·1	7	·47
Industrial and Reformatory Schools‡	4,139	3,613·5	54	1·31
Infant Asylum §	81	41·5	5	6·17
Female Refuges †	879	476·0	6	·68
Total	34,848	13,584·4	2,571	7·38

Inmates in excess of beds.

1704. With reference to the overcrowding of some of the institutions, a comparison of the last two tables will show that the daily average of inmates in the year under review was greater than the number of beds in the Children's Hospital, the Hospitals for the Insane, the Immigrants' Home, and the Orphan Asylums.

* Parliamentary Paper No 36, Session 1879.
† Exclusive of infants.
‡ Including those boarded out and sent to service as well as the inmates of the institutions.
§ Exclusive of mothers, of whom 34 were admitted during the year, and 8 remained at its end.

1705. Nearly all the institutions give returns of the birthplaces of their inmates. These are summarized in the following table, and the totals are compared with the estimated numbers of the same birthplaces in the mean population :— Birthplaces of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—BIRTHPLACES OF INMATES, 1892–3.*

Description of Institution.	Australasian Colonies.	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	China.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	7,495	4,128	1,148	2,773	451	1,337	17,332
Women's Hospital ...	993	135	38	78	...	32	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	219	78	17	55	2	19	390
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum ...	1,200	982	402	1,210	89	1,005	4,888
Benevolent Asylums ...	206	799	237	509	60	113	1,924
Immigrants' Home ...	228	557	138	432	...	102	1,457
Blind Asylum	97	7	...	2	...	2	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	58	4	1	...	...	2	65
Orphan Asylums ...	1,409	25	11	24	...	33	1,502
Total ...	11,905	6,715	1,992	5,083	602	2,645	28,942
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population†	13·99	44·84	42·68	64·41	79·75	...	24·73

1706. The same institutions which furnish returns of the birthplaces furnish also returns of the religions of their inmates, and the result is given in the following table. The figures in the lower line express the proportions to the estimated living population of each denomination :— Religions of inmates.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RELIGIONS OF INMATES, 1892-3.*

Description of Institution.	Protestants.	Roman Catholics.	Jews.	Buddhists, Confucians, &c.	Residue.	Total.
General Hospitals ...	11,481	5,117	61	425	248	17,332
Women's Hospital ...	844	431	1	...	...	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital ...	248	136	4	2	...	390
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum ...	2,762	1,547	26	79	474	4,888
Benevolent Asylums ...	1,274	514	1	46	89	1,924
Immigrants' Home ...	969	485	1	2	...	1,457
Blind Asylum	88	19	1	...	...	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	57	7	1	...	...	65
Orphan Asylums ...	795	707	...	...	...	1,502
Total ...	18,518	8,963	96	554	811	28,942
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population‡	21·38	34·84	14·37	80·13	...	24·73

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital, Infant Asylum, Industrial and Reformatory Schools, and Female Refuges are not given in this table.

† For numbers of each birthplace, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 75 and 76 *ante*.

‡ For numbers of each religion, on which these proportions are based, see paragraphs 80 and 81 *ante*.

Ages of inmates of charities.

1707. The ages of the inmates of most of the institutions are given as follow ; also the proportion of the numbers at each age period to the numbers at the same age in the population :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AGES OF INMATES, 1892-3.*

Description of Institution.	Ages.										Total.
	Under 5.	5 to 10.	10 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 35.	35 to 45.	45 to 55.	55 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Unknown	
General Hospitals ..	238	511	861	3,397	3,320	2,073	2,074	2,445	2,404	9	17,332
Women's Hospital ..	..	..	..	732	417	110	14	3	..	..	1,276
Eye and Ear Hospital	..	48	38	72	50	50	50	38	44	..	390
Hospitals for the Insane	..	18	25	432	1,003	818	950	685	403	391	4,725
Idiot Asylum ..	..	34	42	73	8	1	..	..	..	5	163
Benevolent Asylums ..	78	..	..	67	28	45	89	311	1,306	..	1,924
Immigrants' Home ..	54	7	1	32	85	152	253	362	511	..	1,457
Blind Asylum ..	..	6	23	39	28	8	2	1	1	..	108
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	..	16	34	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Orphan Asylums ..	128	648	697	27	..	2	..	..	..	..	1,502
Infant Asylum ..	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Female Refuges ..	..	..	7	335	199	155	110	67	1	5	879
Total ..	579	1,288	1,728	5,221	5,138	3,414	3,542	3,912	4,670	410	29,902
Proportions per 1,000 of mean population	3·74	9·50	14·53	23·03	23·24	29·70	43·34	54·04	105·39	..	25·55

Receipts and expenditure.

1708. The total receipts of all the institutions in 1892–3 amounted to £359,469, of which £222,377, or about three-fifths, was contributed by Government ; and the expenditure amounted to £359,511. Of the Government contribution, £114,870 was expended on the Hospitals for the Insane, the Idiot Asylum, and the Industrial and Reformatory Schools, which are Government institutions ; and the balance (£107,507) was distributed as grants in aid to the other institutions. The receipts were less than in the previous year by about £27,100. A statement of the receipts and expenditure for the year of the Charitable Institutions is given in the following table :—

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1891-2.

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
General Hospitals	62,229	55,105	117,334	117,456
Women's Hospital	2,500	3,580	6,080	6,056
Children's Hospital	...	4,346	4,346	5,213
Eye and Ear Hospital	700	1,616	2,316	2,160
Hospitals for the Insane Idiot Asylum	76,371	29,517†	105,888	105,888

* Particulars relating to the Children's Hospital and Industrial and Reformatory Schools are not given in this table.

† This represents the amount collected and appropriated in 1893 by the Master-in-Lunacy on account of the maintenance of lunatic patients ; and it is entered in this table as being a set-off against the tota cost to Government of these institutions.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE, 1892–3 —*continued.*

Description of Institution.	Receipts.			Expenditure.
	From Government.	From other Sources.	Total.	
	£	£	£	£
Benevolent Asylums	20,151	11,020	31,171	31,244
Immigrants' Home	7,300	1,129	8,429	8,126
Blind Asylum	2,400	4,238	6,638	6,807
Deaf and Dumb Asylum ...	1,600	1,857	3,457	2,932
Orphan Asylums	8,437	11,098	19,535	19,945
Industrial and Reformatory Schools	38,499	1,218*	39,717	39,717
Infant Asylum	250	898	1,148	993
Female Refuges	1,940	11,470	13,410	12,974
Total	222,377	137,092	359,469	359,511

1709. The following table gives a statement of the average number of inmates of the respective institutions during the year ended with June, 1893, the total cost of their maintenance, and the average cost per annum of each inmate:— Average cost per inmate.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.—AVERAGE COST OF EACH INMATE, 1892–3.

Description of Institution.	Daily Average Number of Inmates.	Total Cost of Maintenance. †	Average Cost of each Inmate per annum.
		£	£ s. d.
General Hospitals	1,825·2	98,650	54 1 0
Women's Hospital	50·4	5,581	110 14 8
Children's Hospital	82·0	5,053	61 12 5
Eye and Ear Hospital	34·6	1,998	57 14 11
Hospitals for the Insane	3,855·0	105,888	26 10 0
Idiot Asylum	141·0		
Benevolent Asylums	1,391·8	22,421	16 2 2
Immigrants' Home	744·0	7,880	10 11 10
Blind Asylum	93·8	4,993	53 4 7
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	59·5	2,724	45 15 8
Orphan Asylums	1,176·1	18,258	15 10 6
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	3,613·5	38,499‡	10 13 1‡
Infant Asylum	41·5	947	22 16 5§
Female Refuges	476·0	12,463	26 3 8
Total	13,584·4	325,355	23 19 0

* Of this amount, £1,139 was received and paid into the Treasury during the year from parents and others for the maintenance of Industrial and Reformatory School children, £69 was derived from the sale of articles produced, and £10 from other receipts, making a total of £1,218. No information is furnished of the amounts received from private sources by the assisted Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

† The amounts in this column represent the expenditure of the institutions less interest paid, cost of buildings and repairs, and cost of out-door relief.

‡ Cost to the State only of all children, including those licensed and boarded out. The assisted schools, which received about £2,000 out of the Government grant, are also partly supported by private contributions. See also paragraph 1732 *post*.

§ If, however, allowance be made for an average of thirteen mothers who accompanied their children, the cost per head would be reduced to £17 7s. 6d.

Expenditure per inmate.

1710. In 1892–3, the average cost per inmate was greatest in the Women's Hospital (£111), the next in the Children's Hospital (£62), the next in the Eye and Ear Hospital (£58), and the next in the General Hospitals (£54). The Blind Asylum followed with an average per inmate of £53; then the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, with £46. The institutions in which the relative cost was least were the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and the Immigrants' Home, with averages of about 10 guineas each; the Orphan Asylums, with an average of about £15; and the Benevolent Asylums, with an average of a little over £16 per inmate. Many of the children of the Industrial and Reformatory Schools and Orphan Asylums are, however, not a tax on the institutions, being boarded out or licensed.*

Hospital Saturday and Sunday.

1711. In Melbourne and suburbs, during the month of October of each year, the last Saturday and Sunday are set apart for making collections in aid of the charitable institutions. The movement is taken up warmly by the clergy of all denominations, who on Hospital Sunday preach sermons in aid thereof and devote thereto all the offerings collected in their churches. Superintendents of Sunday schools, head masters of State schools, and the proprietors of many places of business also render important assistance in the collection of funds. In consequence of the prevailing depression the amount collected has fallen off by half as compared with the years 1889 and 1890, and by three-fifths as compared with 1888, and was lower than in any year since 1879. The following are the amounts collected in each year since the movement was inaugurated :—

HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, AMOUNTS COLLECTED, 1873 TO 1893.

	£		£
1873	4,219	1885	9,516
1874	5,542	1886	9,222
1875	5,493	1887	10,289
1876	5,171	1888	14,416
1877	6,195	1889	11,459
1878	6,203	1890	11,248
1879	5,583	1891	9,407
1880	6,053	1892	7,240
1881	6,984	1893	5,794
1882	7,022		
1883	7,091	Total ...	£162,400
1884	8,253		

* See paragraph 1732 *post.*

1712. The following table shows the distribution of the amounts collected and the extent to which the respective charitable institutions have profited thereby :— Distribution of moneys collected.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOSPITAL SATURDAY AND SUNDAY FUND, 1873 TO 1893.

Institution.	Amount Distributed.		
	1873 to 1892.	1893.	Total.
	£	£	£
Melbourne Hospital	50,617	1,336	51,953
Alfred Hospital	21,762	657	22,419
Benevolent Asylum	15,295	530	15,825
Women's Hospital	13,882	551	14,433
Hospital for Sick Children	16,094	680	16,774
Eye and Ear Hospital	7,767	295	8,062
Homœopathic Hospital	7,304	375	7,679
Immigrants' Aid Society	5,846	140	5,986
Richmond Dispensary	1,000	50	1,050
Collingwood Dispensary	1,485	100	1,585
Austin Hospital for Incurables	6,110	437	6,547
Convalescent Home for Women	640	150	790
„ „ Men	475	100	575
Melbourne District Nursing Society	20	51	71
Total distributed	148,297	5,452	153,749
Total collected	156,606	5,794	162,400

1713. The Lunacy Act authorizes the removal of patients from the Asylums under approved guardianship, or for boarding them out with paid guardians. In 1893 there were in all 515 patients out on probation, and of these 131 were discharged during the year, 16 died, 64 were written off the books, 142 were returned to the Asylums, and 162, viz., 61 males and 101 females, were still on probation on the 31st December. The number boarded out during the year was 35, of whom 9 returned to the Asylums, whilst 26—10 males and 16 females—remained out at the close of the year. Of 15 boarded out for the first time, 5 had to be brought back to the Asylum.* Lunatics out on probation, and boarded out.

1714. The average numbers of patients employed during the year in the workshops was 542, viz., 110 males and 432 females, the former being engaged chiefly as shoemakers, tailors, painters, carpenters, and in mat and mattress making; the latter being nearly all engaged in sewing, fancy work, or mattress making. At the same time 956 male and 733 female patients were occupied with miscellaneous occupations, 162 males being on the farm, 101 in the garden, 45 in the kitchen, 434 Employment of lunatics in asylums.

* For particulars relating to the Inebriate Asylums—closed in 1892—see issue of this work for 1893, Vol. II., paragraph 822; also previous issues.

in the wards and airing court, and 62 on roads and ornamental grounds; 246 females were in the laundry, and 383 in the wards and airing grounds. Active employment is especially encouraged amongst the inmates; the greater part of the male and female clothing used in the institutions is made by them under the supervision of skilled attendants

Lunatics in Australasia and England compared.

1715. In his Report for 1894, the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums, Dr. McCreery, states that in that year the registered insane as compared with the entire population bore the proportion of 1 to 286, or rather more than in the previous year, when it was 1 to 290. He adds that in England, in the same year, there was 1 insane person in every 326 of the general population; and in New South Wales 1 in every 348.

Percentage of recoveries and deaths, and duration of residence in asylums.

1716. Since the opening of the first Asylum in 1848, 23,390 persons have been admitted, viz., 13,700 males and 9,690 females. The proportion who recovered was $29\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of males and 35 per cent. of females, whilst $3\frac{3}{4}$ and nearly $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. respectively were relieved, 21 per cent. of both sexes were not improved, 30 and 19 per cent. died, and $15\frac{3}{4}$ and $19\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. still remain under the care of the Institution. Of those discharged recovered in 1893, as many as 76 per cent. had been in the Asylum for less than 12 months, 16 per cent. from 1 to 2 years, and 6 per cent. from 2 to 5 years; whilst of those who died 44 per cent. had not been resident 12 months, 26 per cent. had been resident between 1 and 5 years, 9 per cent. between 5 and 10 years, 6 per cent. between 10 and 15 years, $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between 15 and 20 years, $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. between 20 and 25 years, and about 5 per cent. were in longer than 25 years. About two-fifths of those who died were between the ages of 60 and 90 years.

Recoveries of lunatics, Australia and England.

1717. The proportion of recoveries of patients in the Victorian Lunatic Asylums (Hospitals for the Insane) was lower in 1893 than in 1892, and considerably below the average—the proportion having been 3,750* per 10,000 admitted as against a proportion of 4,051 in 1892, and an average during the ten years ended with 1891 of 4,542. The proportion of recoveries is lower than in two of the other Australasian Colonies, and slightly lower than in England, as is shown by the following figures :—

RECOVERIES OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.†

	Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.		Recoveries per 10,000 Admissions.
1. New South Wales (1890) ...	4,206	4. Victoria (1891-3) ...	3,974
2. Queensland	4,163	5. New Zealand	3,766
3. England and Wales (1891) ...	4,104	6. South Australia (1890) ...	3,340

* Males 3,984, females 3,446, per 10,000 admissions of respective sexes.
† Figures taken from the Reports of the Inspector of Lunatic Asylums.

1718. It has been noticed that in South Australia, England and Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand the proportion of recoveries of female patients is greater than that of male patients; but in Queensland and New South Wales the reverse has been the case, the proportion of recoveries of males in these colonies having been greater than that of females. Recoveries of male and female lunatics.

1719. In proportion to the numbers resident, the mortality in the Victorian asylums during 1893 was 702 per 10,000, as compared with 759 in 1892, and 711 for the past eleven years. The proportion for both sexes was higher than that during the years 1886 or 1890 in the asylums of the other countries named, except England and Wales and South Australia, as is thus shown :— Deaths of lunatics, Australasia and England.

MORTALITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS IN AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES AND ENGLAND.

Country.	Deaths per 10,000 Patients Resident.
1. England and Wales (1890)	1,033
2. South Australia (1890)	790
3. Victoria (1882–92)	711
4. Queensland (1886)	657
5. New South Wales (1890)	652
6. New Zealand (1886)	636

1720. The following are stated to have been the probable or predisposing causes of insanity in the male and female patients admitted into the Lunatic Asylums of Victoria in 1892 and 1893, and in the seven years ended with the latter :— Causes of insanity.

CAUSES OF INSANITY OF LUNATIC ASYLUM PATIENTS, 1887 TO 1893.

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Females.		
	1892.	1893.	Total 1887–93.	1892.	1893.	Total 1887–93.
MORAL.						
Domestic trouble (including loss of relatives and friends)	4	13	47	11	16	114
Adverse circumstances (including business anxieties and pecuniary difficulties) ...	20	22	118	4	8	29
Mental excitement and worry (not included under the above two heads), and overwork	12	5	84	7	14	73
Religious excitement	8	3	52	13	6	65
Love affairs (including seduction)	...	3	11	6	3	36
Fright and nervous shock	3	...	10	6	3	41
Paresis	...	...	...	...	...	1

* For causes of insanity during each of the five years ended with 1891 see *Victorian Year-Book*, 1892, Vol. II., page 428.

Causes of Insanity of Lunatic Asylum Patients, 1887 to 1893 —*continued.*

Probable Causes.*	Number of Admissions.					
	Males.			Fema'es.		
	1892.	1893.	Total 1887–93.	1892.	1893.	Total 1887–93.
Physical.						
Intemperance in drink	35	32	372	19	12	120
„ sexual	5	3	14	1	...	6
Venereal disease	1	3	11	3	...	7
Self-abuse	25	13	135	2	...	5
Sunstroke	15	12	100	4	...	22
Accident or injury (including surgical operations)	10	8	81	1	...	19
Phthisis	...	...	2	...	...	...
Pregnancy	...	...	...	2	4	9
Parturition and the puerperal state... ...	...	...	...	20	11	121
Puberty	2	...	5	3	9	17
Lactation	...	...	...	3	7	21
Uterine and ovarian disorders	...	...	...	5	...	36
Typhoid fever	...	...	1	...	...	...
Change of life	...	1	1	6	8	41
Fevers	2	1	27	2	2	21
Privation and starvation	...	7	24	5	15	26
Old age	18	17	139	10	21	94
Epilepsy...	1	2	8	1	2	6
Convulsions	...	...	...	...	...	1
Influenza	...	...	8	...	...	5
Other bodily diseases or disorders	28	33	154	15	19	91
Previous attacks	33	17	288	12	31	205
Hereditary influences ascertained (direct and collateral)	13	9	70	8	26	94
Brain disease	...	...	7	...	...	...
Congenital defect ascertained	5	5	58	13	3	57
Habitual use of opium	...	...	1	...	...	...
Other ascertained causes	4	7	33	7	2	51
Unknown	153	161	921	116	67	606
Not Insane	...	...	1	...	1	1
Over-exertion	2	7	9	2	6	8
Total	399	384	2,792	307	296	2,049

Institute for Blind.

1721. The Royal Victorian Institute for the Blind occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, Melbourne, which was valued by the late Royal Commission on Charitable Institutions at £13,325. The Commission gave it as their opinion that the purposes of the institution would be better served if it were removed into the country. The following information respecting this institution for the year ending 30th June, 1894, has been furnished by the superintendent and secretary:—

The institution is strictly undenominational in its character, and its objects are to give a suitable scholastic and religious education to the young blind of the

* See footnote (*) previous page.

colony, and to teach them trades or professions by means of which, on completion of their term of training, they may earn an independent livelihood. It is further intended, as far as the exigencies of trade will permit, to give employment in its industrial department to blind work-people who may be unable to get work elsewhere, such being required to live outside the institution, which is, however, neither intended nor suitable for being a home for such blind people as from age, sickness, or other causes are unsuitable for such training as is described above.

The past year has been marked by increasing financial difficulty, due to the falling-off in several sources of income, notably in the Government grant, and the heavy interest charge of £400 necessitated by the overdraft, which at this date amounts to considerably over £5,000.

At the commencement of the year the number of pupils and journeymen, &c., was 92, and 10 were received during the year, 15 discharged, and 1 died, leaving at its close 73 resident and 3 non-resident pupils, 9 journeymen, and 1 journeywoman, making a total of 86. The total number received since its inception has been 375.

In the musical department all pupils who display any talent for music are trained in that art. The number of pupils under tuition was 50, who are taught to play the organ, piano, wind or stringed instruments, piano-tuning, &c. Special vocal training is given to the more prominent members of the senior and junior choirs, the former of which comprises 18 members and the latter 31. A new system of tonic sol-fa notation adapted to Braille type for the use of the blind has been taught the pupils by the inventor, Dr. S. H. McBurney, of Melbourne. During the year 49 concerts were given by the blind choir in different parts of the colony, realizing a net profit of £468.

In the educational department the tuition given is similar in every way to that in the State schools, differing only in the means employed to overcome the difficulty of the absence of sight. The inspector's report on the annual examination was of a most satisfactory nature.

In the industrial department 9 of the pupils are being taught basket-making, 15 brush-making, 6 mat-making, all the female pupils knitting, woolwork, &c., and the males netting; 9 journeymen and 1 journeywoman who reside outside are also employed. The industrial department is by far the most important, since in it so many of the blind must earn a living. Great difficulty is experienced in finding an outlet for the goods made owing to the depressed condition of trade; the board have therefore determined to open a depôt for the sale of their manufactures in a central position in the city as soon as suitable premises can be obtained. The total amount of sales during the year was £1,613.

Deaf and Dumb Institution

1722. The Deaf and Dumb Institution also occupies a site on the St. Kilda-road, which was valued by the late Commission on Charities at £22,000, and that commission considers that it might be advantageously removed to the country, where the deaf mutes might and should be taught garden and farm work. The following information has been supplied by the superintendent for the year 1893–4:—

At the commencement of the year there were 58 pupils on the roll. During the year 11 new pupils have been admitted and 11 have been discharged, thus leaving the number of pupils on the 30th June, 1894, the same as at the beginning of the year, viz., 58 (31 boys and 27 girls). Since the commencement of the institution, nearly 34 years ago, there have been received into it 331 children. During the year the Education Department, at the instance of the board, sent out circulars to the head teachers of the State schools asking for a return of deaf and dumb children of whom they might have personal knowledge. A return has recently been received from the Department showing that there are between 40 and 50 children of school age who are receiving no suitable instruction. The whole matter is receiving consideration, and it is probable that some steps will be taken to have the compulsory clause of the Education Act made applicable to the deaf and dumb.

The work in the school has been carried on with unabated energy, and with very gratifying results. There are 28 pupils in the oral class, and good progress has been made in both articulation and lip-reading.

The health of the pupils has been remarkably good throughout the year. The fine play-grounds and well-appointed gymnasium give ample exercise and recreation, and the regular habits, liberal dietary of good wholesome food, and the excellent sanitary condition of the establishment, all combine to build up a strong and healthy constitution.

The class in carpentry, commenced last year, is still being carried on, 14 of the boys being under the instruction of a competent teacher. A new workshop has just been erected, and the class will now be carried on with much greater comfort and efficiency. The boys also learn gardening. The girls learn laundry work, sewing, and knitting, and assist in the ordinary household duties.

There are four of the former pupils employed by the institution, namely, collector, wardsman, assistant laundress, and assistant gardener, all of whom are paid for their services.

The appointment of one of the old pupils as collector has proved advantageous, as during the year he visited nearly all the principal cities and towns in the colony, and his collections amounted to £637 10s. 6d. The Government grant was reduced by £300, and the income from school fees shows a decrease of over £100. The utmost economy, consistent with the effectual carrying on of the work, has been practised, with the result that the expenditure has been less than for many years past, and the financial statement shows that the institution is free from debt, and a credit balance is carried forward to the new year.

The endowment account, which was not added to during the year, now amounts to £9,593, which is invested, and a sum of £391 has been received as interest and placed to the credit of the maintenance fund. Very satisfactory reports were received from the Government Inspector and the Inspector of Charities.

Eye and Ear Hospital.

1723. The Victorian Eye and Ear Hospital was established with the object of treating a class of diseases which not only are the cause of extreme suffering, but also, where unchecked, produce much helplessness and poverty, arising from deafness and blindness, thus entailing a heavy burden on the community. It places within the reach of all persons, without distinction of creed or country, every attainable means for the relief or cure of diseases of the eye and ear. It received 348 in-patients during the year ended 30th June, 1893, making, with 42 in the institution at its commencement, a total of 390 treated. The patients discharged numbered 358, of whom 329 were stated to be cured or relieved, and 21 to be incurable. The number of out-patients during the year was 3,412.

Children's Hospital.

1724. The Melbourne Free Hospital for Sick Children had 79 in-door patients at the beginning of the financial year. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, 728 patients were admitted; and 658 were discharged, 64 died, and 85 remained at its close.

Victorian Infant Asylum.

1725. The objects of the Victorian Infant Asylum are the prevention of infanticide, the saving of infant life from the many evils arising from baby-farming, and the rescuing of mothers of illegitimate children from further degradation. Every child admitted must be brought by the mother or some authorized person, who must enter the child's name and the date of birth in a register kept for the purpose, and must undertake to contribute something towards its support. During the year ended 30th June, 1893, the number of infants

admitted was 36, besides which 45 were under the care of the institution at the commencement of the year. The number who died during the year was 5, and 38 were discharged; thus the number remaining under the control of the institution at the end of the year was 38, of whom 13 were boarded out. Besides the infants, there were 53 mothers under the care of the institution during the year, of whom 45 were discharged, and 8 remained at the close of the year. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,148, of which £250 was from Government, and £898 from private sources; and the expenditure was £993.

Humane Society.

1726. The Royal Humane Society of Australasia was established in 1874 under the name of "The Victorian Humane Society." Its objects are as follow:—(1) To bestow rewards on all who promptly risk their own lives to save those of their fellow-creatures. (2) To provide assistance, as far as it is in the power of the society, in all cases of apparent death occurring in any part of Australasia. (3) To restore the apparently drowned or dead, and to distinguish by rewards all who, through skill and perseverance, are, under Providence, successful. (4) To collect information regarding the most approved methods and the best apparatus to be used for such purposes. The following information respecting the operations of this society has been supplied by its secretary, Mr. William Hamilton:—

"In 1881, the Hon. Sir W. J. Clarke, Bart., generously presented to the society the sum of £250 for the purpose of founding a gold or silver medal, to be awarded annually to the best case that comes before the society. Since its establishment, it has dealt with 1,355 cases, and made 1,117 awards. During the year ended 30th June, 1894, 123 applications for awards were investigated, with the result that 45 certificates, 27 bronze medals, and 7 silver medals were granted. The receipts during the year amounted to £1,149 4s. 2d., and the expenditure to £472 0s. 9d. The institution has placed and maintains 389 life-buoys at various places on the coast, rivers, lakes, and reservoirs throughout all the Australasian Colonies and Fiji. Of the honorary awards distributed in 1893, 22 were for deeds of bravery performed in Victoria, 17 for similar acts in New South Wales, 20 in Queensland, 14 in New Zealand, 3 in South Australia, and 3 in Tasmania. The society has 208 honorary correspondents, residing as follow, viz.:—75 in Victoria, 44 in New South Wales, 36 in New Zealand, 34 in Queensland, 10 in Tasmania, 4 in South Australia, and 5 in Western Australia. Owing to the appointment of these gentlemen and to the awards made by the society appearing to give complete satisfaction throughout the colonies, there is no urgency for forming local branches of the society in the other colonies. The exertions of the society to induce both the Imperial and Australasian Governments to amend the law for the protection of life and property at sea induced the Board of Trade to appoint a Special Committee to consider the subject. On the 22nd March, 1888, Lord Onslow, the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, introduced a Bill entitled the Merchant Shipping (Life-saving Appliances) Bill into the House of Lords, which was subsequently passed and sent to the House of Commons."

Health Society.

1727. An Australian Health Society was established in Melbourne in 1875. It consists of about 300 members, and is managed by a president, two vice-presidents, a treasurer, two secretaries (one being

a lady), and fifteen members of council. Its objects are—(1) To create and educate public opinion with regard to sanitary matters in general, by the aid of the platform, the press, and other suitable means; (2) to induce and assist people, by personal influence, example, and encouragement, to live in accordance with the recognised laws whereby health is maintained and disease is prevented; (3) to seek removal of all noxious influences deleterious to public health, and to influence and facilitate legislation in that direction. To effect these objects, the society issues (*gratis*) pamphlets, tracts, and wall sheets, bearing upon the subject of health and disease; maintains a lending library of specially selected works for the use of members; and arranges for the delivery of public lectures annually. During the year 1894, a comprehensive course of health lectures to ladies was given in East Melbourne by Dr. Herman Laurence. At the subsequent examination, five candidates won the society's certificate. The ladies' committee also co-operated with the committee of the Girls' Leisure Hour Club in arranging for a course of health lectures. The lecturers were Dr. Constance Stone, Dr. Mary Page Stone, and Mrs. Sadlier-Forster. At the examination, four passed, two with credit. No pecuniary aid is received from the Government, the work of the society being carried on by subscriptions ranging from 5s. per annum upwards.

Charity Organization Society.

1728. A Charity Organization Society has been established in Melbourne, its objects being—(1) Promotion of co-operation in charitable work; (2) direction of the stream of charity to the deserving; (3) discouragement of indiscriminate giving; (4) exposure of sturdy beggars and professional impostors; (5) adequate inquiry before relief and compilation of records; (6) distribution of immediate relief *in kind* pending arrangements with existing charities; (7) inquiry upon the request of any charitable institution; (8) fostering the establishment of provident dispensaries; (9) encouragement of charitable effort in localities where no suitable societies are in existence. The business of the society is managed by an executive committee elected by a council empowered to make rules and regulations for the management of the business of the society and for their own government. This council consists of a representative of each of the charities, and of twenty members elected at an annual meeting of subscribers of the society. The income of the year ended 30th June, 1894, was £624, the expenditure £613, and the balance carried forward was £11. The new cases investigated by the society during the year numbered 1,074, the result of the inquiry being that 628 were set down as satisfactory, 195 as unsatisfactory, and 251 as doubtful. The society claims to

have prevented a large amount of imposture, to have relieved subscribers of the annoying feeling that their benevolence was being wasted on unworthy objects, and to have stimulated and directed the flow of charity. Especially good work has been done in cases where employment has been found for those who, without the society's aid, might have degenerated into permanent burdens on public or private charity, and in the large number of cases in which relatives of indigent persons have been induced to recognise natural claims in a community where no legal obligation is entailed by relationship other than that of husband to wife and of parent to infant. The society, in 1890 and 1891, rendered important services by organizing intercolonial conferences on charity, which have proved highly successful, both in point of number of delegates attending, in the merit of the papers contributed, and in the value of the suggestions made to the Colonial Legislatures. It also last year organized a conference of Victorian charities, with the object of urging upon the Government the necessity for early legislation regarding the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to charitable institutions. The society is always prominent in assisting the Government or any organization that may be brought into existence during the winter months in connexion with the "unemployed" difficulty. The Leongatha Labour Colony, to which reference has been already made,* has now been taken over by the Government, and appears to be established on a permanent basis. The advisability of establishing such a colony was first brought under notice by this society. The motto of the Charity Organization is "work rather than alms," and its principles are being gradually appreciated and understood by all classes in the community.

Victorian Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.

1729. Since 1872 a society has been in existence in Melbourne for the purpose of affording assistance to discharged prisoners, and offering them inducements to return to the paths of honesty and industry. Relief is afforded by gifts of money, clothes, blankets, and other necessaries, and those who desire it are supplied for a time with board and lodging in Melbourne, or are provided with means to go into the interior, or to leave the colony. The society also takes charge of and distributes the sums earned by the prisoners whilst under detention. The number of individuals relieved in 1893–4 was 596. The receipts in the same year amounted to £1,215, including grant from Government, the Penal Department, and private sources; and the expenditure to £1,276.

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* See paragraph 1194 *ante*; also issue of this work for 1892, Vol. II., paragraph 805.

Industrial and Reformatory Schools.

1730. There are 6 Industrial (including 1 Probationary School) and 10 Reformatory Schools in the colony, of which 3 in each case are wholly, and the others partly, maintained by the State. Two of the assisted Industrial Schools, and one of the assisted Reformatories are in connexion with the Roman Catholic denomination; and 1 of the former and 4 of the latter are Protestant institutions, whilst one of the former is a Servants' Training School. The Government Industrial Schools are merely Receiving depôts, it being the long-established policy of the Department to send the children, as soon as possible after they are committed, to foster homes; and as many of the inmates of reformatories as possible are placed with friends or licensed out. The wards of the Department at the end of 1893 numbered 3,613. Of these, 128 were in Industrial Schools, viz., 47 in the Government Receiving Depôts, 9 in the Probationary School, and 72 in assisted schools; and 143 in Reformatories, viz., 5 in Government schools, and 138 in assisted schools;* of the remainder, 1,825 were boarded out or adopted, 602 were placed with relatives on probation, and 915 were at service. Of 525 new admissions in 1893, 303 had both parents, and 167 one parent, living; whilst the parents of 25 were both dead, and of 30 both unknown. Of the same number, 61 had been entirely deserted by the parents or surviving parent; whilst 119 had been deserted by one parent (the father in all but 3 cases). The children committed to the Reformatory Schools in 1893 numbered 88, whilst those committed to Industrial Schools numbered 437, viz., 257 boys and 180 girls. The latter were placed in the schools for the following reasons :—

	Boys.	Girls.
Neglected	250	178
Having committed a punishable offence ...	6	2
Uncontrollable	1	...
Total	257	180

Children boarded out, &c.

1731. Children, however young, are boarded out from the Receiving Depôts after a detention of only a few days, the welfare of the boarded-out children being cared for by honorary committees, who send in reports to the Department. The rate paid by the Government to persons accepting charge of the boarded-out children is five shillings per week for each child; besides children from either Industrial or Reformatory Schools may be placed with friends on probation without wages or at service. The number of children boarded out at the end of 1893 was 1,825, or 84 more than at the end of the previous

* The following were the numbers in each of the assisted schools:—*Industrial* (for girls only).—Abbotsford Convent (R.C.), 62; Geelong Convent (R.C.), 2; Training School, Yarra Park, 8. *Reformatory.*—Girls—Brookside (Prot.), 43; Oakleigh Convent (R.C.), 41; Albion, at Brunswick (Prot.), 13. Boys—Heidelberg (Prot.), 14; Excelsior, 12; Wandin Yallock, 11; Kingsbury (Prot.), 4.

year; the number placed with friends on probation was 602 in 1893, as against 632 in 1892, and the number at service or apprenticed, 915 children at the end of 1893, as against 959 at the end of 1892.

Cost of maintenance of industrial and reformatory children.

1732. The Government expenditure for the maintenance of neglected and offending children amounted in 1893 to £39,717, as against which £1,139 was received for maintenance from parents, and £79* was derived from the sale of farm produce, &c., or £1,218 in all, which leaves £38,499 as the net amount expended by Government. The average number of children under supervision during the year was 3,614, who were being maintained, either in the Government or assisted schools or at foster homes, at an average annual net cost per head to the State of £10 13s. Of the total number referred to, 109 were being maintained in Government schools, at a net annual cost to the State of £27 4s. 4d.† per head, and 209 in private schools at £23 12s. 5d. per head; whilst 1,783 were boarded out at an average cost of £16 6s. 4d. per head, and 1,513 licensed at a cost of 18s. per head.

Refuges for fallen women.

1733. Of the 879 females who were inmates of Refuges during the year ended 30th June, 1893, 137 were at the Temporary Home at Collingwood; 440 were at the Magdalen Asylum, Abbotsford; 83 at the Melbourne Refuge; 33 at the Ballarat Home; 25 at the Geelong Refuge; 82 at the South Yarra Home; and 79 at the Elizabeth Fry Retreat. Moreover, 60 children were allowed to accompany their mothers to the Melbourne Refuge, 18 to the Temporary Home for Friendless and Fallen Women, Collingwood, 27 to the Ballarat Home, and 12 to the Geelong Refuge; but of the total number 8 died during the year. Eight women from the Magdalen Asylum, 4 from the South Yarra Home, 3 from the Ballarat Home, and 10 from the Elizabeth Fry Retreat were discharged for misconduct; and 6 in the Magdalen Asylum died. Besides these numbers, 140 from all the institutions were placed in service or restored to friends; 93 left voluntarily; 72 were sent to other institutions; 1 from the Melbourne Refuge was married; and 74 were otherwise discharged. At the end of the year the number remaining in the institutions was 468, of whom 326 were in the Magdalen Asylum. The objects of these institutions are—(1)To provide a refuge for women who have fallen into vice, and who are desirous to return to the paths of virtue; (2) To reclaim such women from evil courses, and fit them to become useful members of society; (3) To assist in procuring situations for such women, or in otherwise providing for them on leaving the institution. The late Commission on Charities, in their final report, drew attention to the

* No allowance is made for the value of labour performed by inmates, viz., £146.
† In Government schools, the gross average cost per head was £29 16s. 4d.

waste of energy and funds, by the existence of sister institutions of this class, as various refuges might readily be worked together with economy and efficiency. The Commission also considered that the site of the Melbourne Refuge, valued at £10,400, was too prominent and valuable for such a purpose, and that the inmates ought to be removed to the country, where there would be no necessity to place them within prison-like walls, and where an institution might be conducted on home principles, which would tend more to the reformation of the inmates than the present system.

Convalescent Homes.

1734. In addition to the hospitals referred to in previous paragraphs, there were two Convalescent Homes, with accommodation for 60 inmates. The number of inmates at the beginning of the year 1893 was 35 ; 770 were admitted, and 774 were discharged, during the year; and 31 remained at its close. The receipts in 1893 amounted to £1,419, of which £300 was from Government ; and the expenditure to £1,391, of which £1,195 was for maintenance, and £188 for buildings and repairs.

Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home.

1735. The Governesses' Institute and Melbourne Home contains 12 sleeping-rooms, having 27,354 cubic feet of space, and makes up 35 beds. The inmates in 1893 numbered 68, of whom 36 were needle women and servants, and 32 were governesses. The receipts during the year, all from private sources, amounted to £651, and the expenditure to £552.

Free Dispensaries.

1736. Three free dispensaries furnished returns for 1893. One of these was a homœopathic institution. The individuals treated during the year ended 30th June, 1893, numbered 6,659. The visits to or by these persons numbered 23,421. The total receipts amounted to £790, of which £250 was from Government and £540 from private sources. The total expenditure was £771.

Benevolent Societies.

1737. Fifty-five benevolent or philanthropic societies furnished returns for the year ended 30th June, 1893. These associations are for the relief of distressed or indigent persons, and are generally managed by ladies. The names of two of the societies indicate their connexion with the Jewish body, but no distinctive denomination is perceptible in the titles of the others. The persons relieved during the year numbered about 45,553 ; the receipts amounted to £26,087, of which £5,984 was from Government and £20,103 from private sources ; and the expenditure to £22,123.

Night Shelters.

1738. At Dr. Singleton's Night Shelters, Collingwood, 26,689 cases were accommodated during the year 1893–4, viz., 14,541 of men, 11,552 of women, and 596 of children. The expenses were £100, which were defrayed out of the "General Charity Fund," but there were also numerous contributions in the shape of food.

Society for the Protection of Animals.

1739. The Victorian Society for the Protection of Animals has been established for about 21 years, its object being to prevent cruelty to animals by enforcing the existing laws, by procuring such further legislation as may be found expedient, and by exciting and sustaining an intelligent public opinion regarding man's duty to the lower animals. In 1893 the cases dealt with by the society numbered 676, of which 418 were for cruelty to horses; in connexion with these, there were 133 prosecutions, which resulted in 126 persons being fined, and 7 dismissals. The receipts during the year amounted to £536, and the expenditure to £460.

Pauperism in England and Wales.

1740. There is no poor law in Victoria, nor has one been required, as happily pauperism has not existed here in the same sense as in the countries of the old world. The official returns of paupers in England and Wales are stated to be those showing the number of persons (exclusive of vagrants) in receipt of relief in unions and parishes under Boards of Guardians. The total amount of poor rates, together with receipts in aid, in 1892–3 was £18,971,121; and the amount expended was £19,411,887, of which £9,217,500 was in "relief of the poor," and the balance for "other purposes." The total expenditure is equivalent to 13s. 1d. per head of population, or of £23 18s. to each pauper in receipt of relief. Of the total number of paupers at end of 1893, a little over a fourth were in-door, and the remainder out-door paupers; whilst one-seventh of the whole were able-bodied adults. By the following figures, taken from a return ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, it would appear that, although the proportion of paupers to the population is still large in England and Wales, it has materially diminished of late years :—

PAUPERISM IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1857 TO 1893.

Year.	Estimated Population.	Paupers in Receipt of Relief at end of each Year.	
		Total Number.	Number per 1,000 of the Population.
1857	19,256,516	936,815	48·6
1862	20,371,013	1,105,234	54·3
1867	21,677,525	980,421	45·2
1872	23,096,495	838,636	36·3
1877	24,699,539	742,703	30·0
1882	26,413,861	799,167	30·3
1887	28,247,151	825,509	29·2
1891	28,999,107	754,485	26·0
1892	29,403,346	776,458	26·4
1893	29,729,506	812,441	27·3

NOTE.—At the end of 1893 the number of poor of all classes (including vagrants) in Scotland was 95,196, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population; and in Ireland (inclusive of inmates of blind, and deaf and dumb asylums, and extern hospitals), 104,031, or 23 to every 1,000 of the population.

Friendly Societies.

1741. Friendly Societies are associations chiefly of working men, whose object is to provide, by means of small periodical payments, for medical and monetary relief during sickness, and for defraying the funeral expenses of themselves or their wives. The following is an abstract of the particulars furnished respecting the Victorian societies for 1878, 1888, and the last two years:—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES.

——	1878.	1888.	1892.	1893.
Number of Societies	34	33	33	33
„ Branches	756	930	1,061	1,064
Average number of members ...	45,552	75,586	88,703	84,504
Number of members sick ...	8,207	11,227	13,968	16,611
Weeks for which aliment was allowed	55,289	89,602	124,668	138,706
Deaths of members	467	790	915	838
„ of registered wives ...	291	383	417	359
Income of sick and funeral fund ...	£78,863	£149,838	£173,513	£166,768
„ incidental fund* ...	£83,016	£132,090	£146,036	£138,383
Total income	£161,879	£281,928	£319,549	£305,151
Expenditure of sick and funeral fund	£59,325	£96,027	£119,841	£128,343
„ incidental fund ...	£80,725	£131,715	£151,103	£141,387
Total expenditure ...	£140,050	£227,742	£270,944	£269,730
Amount to credit of sick and funeral fund	£372,598	£727,918	£943,966	£982,391
„ „ incidental fund	£16,310	£40,329	£34,963	£31,959
Amount invested—Sick and funeral fund	...	£675,220	£889,409	£933,195
„ „ incidental fund	...	£29,662	£30,542	£30,949
Total invested	£348,703	£704,882	£919,951	£964,144

Growth of Friendly Societies.

1742. From the figures in this table it may be ascertained that, whilst during the sixteen years ended with 1893 the number of members increased by 86 per cent., and the total annual expenditure by 93 per cent., the total annual income of the sick and funeral fund increased by as much as 111 per cent.; also that no less a sum than £609,793 was added to the sick and funeral fund in the same period, or an increase of 164 per cent. on the amount (£372,598) standing to its credit at the end of 1878.

Sickness and death rates.

1743. In proportion to the number of effective members of Friendly Societies, the amount of sickness experienced in 1893 was somewhat above the average. The days per effective member for which aliment was allowed numbered 11·8 in that year, as compared with 10·2 in 1892, and an average of 9·5 during the eleven years ended with 1893. The death rate in 1893 was below the average, the deaths per 1,000

* This fund is applied to the payment of medical attendance and medicine, and expenses of general management.

members having numbered 9·92 in 1893, as compared with 10·32 in 1892, and 10·64 on an average during the sixteen years ended with 1893.

Valuations of Friendly Societies.

1744. Friendly Societies are regulated under the *Friendly Societies Act* 1890 (54 Vict. No. 1094), as amended by the Act of 1891 (55 Vict. No. 1232), which, amongst other provisions, prescribes that each society shall furnish returns annually to the Government Statist, and once in every five years shall cause its assets and liabilities to be valued to the satisfaction of the same officer. As in the event of the valuations being made outside the department of the Government Statist, which was originally contemplated under the Statute, it would probably have been necessary to reject some of them, which would have occasioned delay and caused trouble and expense to the societies, a qualified actuary was, some years since, appointed to that department, and the valuations are effected by him. The fees for valuation have purposely been fixed low, and average no more than threepence per member, the result being that, although it is competent for the societies to employ outside valuers if they desire it, as a matter of fact they very rarely do so, and all the valuations are now made by the departmental actuary, an arrangement which has worked in a most satisfactory manner.*

Liability to disablement annually.

1745. The following important facts, elicited from the returns of the Census of 1891, should be taken special note of by those who guide the operations of Friendly Societies, who, in view of them, will at once recognise the desirability of encouraging young men to join their ranks, and the absolute necessity, if they are to remain solvent, of accumulating funds before the members advance in life. The census day being accepted as a normal one in point of the illness prevailing, the figures show that in this colony men between 20 and 30 years are liable to be laid up by reason of sickness or accident for something less than 3, and men between 30 and 40 for about $3\frac{3}{4}$ working days in the year; whereas men between 40 and 50 would probably be laid up for $5\frac{1}{4}$ working days in the year, men between 50 and 60 for $9\frac{1}{4}$ such days, men between 60 and 70 for $17\frac{1}{4}$ such days, and men of 70 and upwards for $42\frac{3}{4}$ such days.

Sickness higher in Friendly Societies than in other adults.

1746. The average number of working days for which members of Friendly Societies received sick pay in 1891 was 10·45. Assuming the census day to have been a normal one in point of the prevalence of illness, the average number of such days during which men of 20 years and upwards might expect to be laid up in twelve months would be

* For full particulars relating to the valuation and operation of Friendly Societies in Victoria, see Annual Reports of the Government Statist of the Proceedings in connexion with Friendly Societies, published by the Government Printer, Melbourne.

7·05. The period of sickness for which payment was claimed by members of Friendly Societies was thus considerably higher than that experienced by the male portion of the general population living at the period of life named, although the average age of members of Friendly Societies was almost identical with that of the men living at that period; whence it follows that members of Friendly Societies were disabled for a longer time than might have been expected from the results of the census. The result, however, is the reverse of that experienced in 1881, when the census gave 9·3 working days as the period of disablement which might be expected during the year for men of 20 and upwards, or a day and a half more than the time for which sick pay was claimed by members of Friendly Societies in that year.

Paralysis included with sickness.

1747. It is probable that sick pay is in many cases allowed by Friendly Societies to paralyzed persons, as well as to those suffering from ordinary illness, but even if such persons (returned separately at the census) be added to the sick and injured, the number of working days' disablement experienced according to the census by men aged 20 and upwards (7·58) would be found to be much less than the average number of days' sick pay disbursed by Friendly Societies in 1891.

Friendly Societies in Australasia.

1748. In all the Australasian Colonies the number of members of Friendly Societies is about 250,000, and they possess funds to the value of about $2\frac{3}{4}$ millions sterling, or about £11 per head. The following is a statement of the number of societies, branches, and members, also the total amount of funds to the credit of such societies, in the several colonies, at the latest date for which particulars have been supplied :—

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

Colony.	Year.	Number of separate Societies.	Number of Branches.	Number of Members.	Amount of Funds.	Capital per Member.
					£	£ s. d.
Victoria	1893	33	1,064	82,004	1,048,744	12 15 10
New South Wales ...	1892	19	787	71,218	499,637	7 0 4
Queensland ...	1893	18	231	16,198	139,380	8 12 1
South Australia ...	1892	14	469	40,316	440,962	10 18 9
Western Australia ...	1893	10	22	2,025	27,041	13 7 1
Tasmania	1893	16	113	10,139	77,294	7 12 6
New Zealand ...	1893	31*	372	29,763	530,557	17 16 6
Total ...	...	...	3,058	251,663	2,763,615	10 19 8

* Not including lodges separately registered.

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APPENDIX A.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF VICTORIA, 1892–3 TO 1894–5.

The figures of revenue and expenditure for 1893–4 are final so far as the Treasury is concerned, but are subject to audit. The Estimates for 1894–5 are those submitted to Parliament on the 7th November, 1894.

I.—REVENUE.

REVENUE RECEIVED 1892–3 AND 1893–4, AND ESTIMATED REVENUE 1894–5.

	Net Revenue.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
CUSTOMS.	£	£	£
Spirits	376,225	397,458	375,000
Wine	23,410	17,402	13,000
Beer and Cider	38,357	35,215	30,000
Tobacco and Snuff	222,683	200,811	196,000
Cigars	38,654	26,077	26,000
Tea	68,458	106,794	107,000
Sugar and Molasses	113,032	191,284	204,000
Coffee, Chicory, Cocoa, and Chocolate	4,404	3,902	3,000
Opium	11,294	9,714	10,000
Rice	18,817	18,972	19,000
Hops	2,801	2,735	2,000
Malt	70	83	...
Dried and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables	48,586	56,027	51,000
Import Duty on Live Stock	79,755	80,505	80,000
Articles subject to Ad Valorem Duties	421,503	301,821	380,000
All other Articles	248,208	173,881	185,000
Wharfage	23,028	28,247	30,000
Primage Duties	...	65,775	28,000
Total Customs	1,739,285	1,716,703	1,739,000
EXCISE AND INLAND REVENUE.			
Spirits Distilled in Victoria	96,580	125,963	126,000
Auctioneers' Licences	12,722	11,440	11,500
Licences—Tobacco and Cigars	1,475	1,391	2,000
All other Licences	4,457	4,150	3,980
Duties on Estates of Deceased Persons	183,928	144,771	135,000
Duties on Bank Notes	23,720	24,694	25,000
Land Tax	119,216	123,442	123,000
Stamp Duty	*	*	*
Tobacco Duties	29,287	29,088	28,000
Beer Duty	125,386	153,876	150,000
Total Excise and Inland Revenue	596,771	618,815	604,480

* Included under "Fees." The amount derived from this duty has been roughly estimated at £170,000 for 1892–3. It is not possible, however, to state the amount with any certainty.

Revenue Received 1892–3 and 1893–4, and Estimated Revenue 1894–5—*continued.*

	Net Revenue.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
Territorial.	£	£	£
Sales by Auction (including interest) ...	57,341	40,305	50,000
Alienation otherwise than by Auction ...	307,365	342,829	305,500
Licences and Leases other than Agricultural ...	31,731	27,168	30,000
Pastoral Occupation, &c.	62,663	62,271	70,000
Harbor Trust Contributions — Rents and Licences	3,320	3,522	3,000
Miners' Rights	6,556	9,502	8,020
Business Licences	143	115	135
Leases, Auriferous and Mineral Lands ...	9,734	10,871	10,490
Water-right and Searching Licences, &c. ...	1,052	1,595	2,230
Rents under Mining on Private Property Act	2,005	1,889	1,910
Total Territorial	481,910	500,067	481,285
Public Works.			
Railway Income	2,912,788	2,709,575	2,600,000
Water Supply—On the Gold-fields	22,356	23,112	22,500
„ Geelong	10,946	10,667	10,250
Alfred Graving Dock and Patent Slip ...	1,131	1,630	1,600
Ferry Fares and Crane	646	533	825
Total Public Works	2,947,867	2,745,517	2,635,175
Ports and Harbors.			
Tonnage and Pilotage at Outports	15,507	15,993	15,100
Post and Telegraph Offices.			
Postage	*	*	*
Post Office—Private Boxes, &c.	10,564	10,289	10,500
Commission on Money Orders	15,882	16,700	18,000
Electric Telegraph	40,308	36,837	37,000
Total Post and Telegraph Offices ...	66,754	63,826	65,500
Stamp Revenue †	714,158	673,038	671,800
Fees	48,453	45,131	45,840
Fines	8,522	6,807	8,144

* The revenues from postage and telegraph stamps are included under the heading "Stamp Revenue." The revenue from postages is not known, but it has been estimated roughly at £370,488 for 1892–3; whilst the actual revenue from telegrams was £109,154 in 1892–3.

† Including postage, telegraph, duty, and fee stamps; cash collections, formerly paid in stamps, are also included.

Revenue Received 1892–3 and 1893–4, and Estimated Revenue 1894–5—*continued.*

	Net Revenue.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Miscellaneous.			
Rents, exclusive of Lands	1,996	2,063	2,792
Government Printer	27,978	21,332	16,620
Penal Establishments	7,451	4,521	5,500
Education	264	652	744
„ Sale of Books	450	556	
Defence Department	1,708	2,413	1,500
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	1,514	1,039	900
Sale of Produce, Aboriginal Stations ...	467	395	500
Sale of Government Property	3,159	3,171	3,500
Master-in-Lunacy	12,759	12,890	12,000
Mint Charges	13,305	13,746	13,500
Interest on Public Account, &c.	69,782	55,080	30,000
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies	10,897	17,473	18,000
„ „ Water Trusts	20 882	26,658	23,000
„ „ Irrigation, &c., Trusts ...	5,820	5,497	6,000
„ from Bungaree Loan Liquidation A/c.	75	54	...
„ from Municipalities—Prince's Bridge	1,546	1,518	1,490
Surplus Mint Subsidy	5,136	...	10,226
Contribution towards Queen-street Bridge ...	941	928	350
Contributions, Marine Board Act, No. 1165 ...	2,033	1,955	1,750
All other Receipts	46,473	49,896	35,655
Repayments of Loans—Vermin Act ...	7,684	13,751	15,000
Metropolitan Board of Works—Interest ...	97,682	95,329	94,250
Total Miscellaneous	340,002	330,917	293,277
Total	6,959,229	6,716,814	6,559,601

II.—EXPENDITURE.

Expenditure 1892–3 and 1893–4, and Estimated Expenditure 1894–5.

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
His Excellency the Governor	10,000	10,000	10,000
The Ministers of the Crown	13,946	12,240	10,884
Clerk and Expenses of the Executive Council	1,401	428	500

Expenditure 1892–3 and 1893–4, and Estimated Expenditure 1894–5—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. 1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5. (Estimated.)
Legislature—	£	£	£
Legislative Council	7,165	6,119	5,286
Legislative Assembly	11,957	9,869	9,634
Parliament Library	2,462	2,227	2,337
Refreshment Rooms	1,440	1,443	950
Victorian Parliamentary Debates ...	2,937	2,004	2,064
Expenses of Members, Legislative Assembly	24,048	22,402	17,000
Electoral Expenses	31,610	18,478	25,000
Standing Committee on Railways ...	...	...	350
	81,619	62,542	62,621
Civil Establishments—			
Chief Secretary's Office	8,500	8,163	10,498
Premier	5,101	4,485	
Government Statist ... ... Registrars of Births, Deaths, &c.	15,484	13,768	14,351
Shorthand Writer	1,895	1,961	1,989
Inspection of Officers in Charge of Stores	802	779	808
Inspection of Factories and Shops ...	2,214	1,445	1,616
Medical	1,760	1,739	10,742
Quarantine, &c.	11,287	8,964	
Vaccination	6,000	5,504	5,700
Commissioners of Audit and Office ...	11,169	12,840	12,987
Public Service Board	6,424	1,193	
Treasury	26,073	25,649	26,311
Agent-General and Office	4,782	4,246	4,680
Government Printer	60,562	50,379	50,626
Scab Prevention and Diseases in Stock ...	6,553	5,056	5,300
	168,606	146,171	145,608
Judicial and Legal—			
Their Honours the Judges	23,449	24,233	24,009
Law Officers of the Crown	20,148	17,236	15,685
Crown Solicitor	5,079	4,574	4,900
Prothonotary	1,969	1,757	1,855
Master in Equity and Lunacy	4,398	3,815	4,350
Registrar-General and Registrar of Titles	32,384	29,409	26,790
Patents	2,876	2,381	2,625
Sheriffs	23,506	20,693	20,196
Courts—County, Insolvency, Mines, and General Sessions	24,001	20,568	20,754
Police Magistrates and Wardens ...	17,196	15,918	15,575
Clerks of Courts and Interpreters ...	21,835	20,009	20,361
Coroners	6,105	6,183	6,198
Curator of Estates of Deceased Persons ...	1,701	1,584	1,654
Expenses of Land Tax Act	761	800	855
Miscellaneous	524	473	752
	185,932	169,633	166,559

EXPENDITURE 1892–3 AND 1893–4, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1894–5—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
Public Instruction, Science, &c.—	£	£	£
Education	686,186	600,544	560,185
University of Melbourne	15,750	13,750	13,750
Schools of Mines and Technical Schools ...	17,065	10,843	10,000
The Observatory	3,657	3,215	3,110
Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery	21,044	15,530	16,057
Free Libraries, &c.	12,000	5,000	2,500
Government Botanist	1,454	1,603	1,453
Miscellaneous	1,354	—	—
	758,510	650,485	607,055
Charitable Institutions—			
Hospitals for the Insane	112,771	104,827	105,034
Industrial and Reformatory Schools ...	40,761	41,167	42,801
Inspection of ditto	1,708	1,654	953
Charitable Institutions...	115,623	99,684	100,000
Inebriate Asylum	421	—	—
	271,284	247,332	248,788
Mining—			
Mining Department	25,812	19,288	20,244
Mining Boards	3,500	3,500	3,500
Prospecting	67,652	31,651	34,000
Miscellaneous	7,503	15,250	15,800
	104,467	69,689	73,544
Police	271,162	254,864	258,240
Gaols and Penal	59,336	54,472	61,005
Crown Lands and Survey—			
Survey, Sale, and Management	58,854	58,387	56,893
Extirpation of Rabbits, &c.	30,595	12,514	9,001
Botanic and Domain Gardens	7,509	6,298	6,202
Parliament Gardens	653	629	564
Experimental Cultivation	290	112	200
Agriculture	3,633	3,967	4,063
Vine Diseases	365	812	5,000
Forests and Industries	7,307	10,090	10,809
Agricultural Societies, &c.	62,644	22,784	23,705
Public Parks, &c.	3,129	3,059	3,046
Miscellaneous	1,898	4,794	2,000
Agriculture and Wine Industries ...	60,253	16,854	18,114
Village Settlements	—	11,027	24,000
Labour Colonies	—	8,577	
Resumption of Mallee Blocks	—	18,000	—
	237,130	177,904	163,597

Expenditure 1892–3 and 1893–4, and Estimated Expenditure 1894–5—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure. 1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Railways—			
Railways	1,761,438	1,537,028	1,540,500
Commissioners' Salaries	3,808	2,550	—
Miscellaneous*	35,249	12,507	9,783
	1,800,495	1,552,085	1,550,283
Water Supply—Country	31,709	29,539	28,866
Public Works—			
Department	42,278	33,421	32,647
Works and Buildings	247,523	173,048	148,000
Defence Works	—	7,915	5,700
Telegraph Lines	27,718	14,278	15,321
Road Works and Bridges	28,498	15,146	15,456
Endowment to Municipalities	427,500	310,000	200,000
Miscellaneous	5,430	2,438	—
	778,947	556,246	417,124
Customs—			
Department	64,539	62,660	60,367
Distilleries, Immigration, Mercantile Marine, Licensing Act, &c.	13,934	11,721	10,431
Marine Board	5,440	3,321	3,948
Miscellaneous	4,837	8,940	2,710
	88,750	86,642	77,456
Harbors and Lights, and Marine Survey ...	31,126	27,327	33,780
Defences	220,785	198,756	202,965
Post and Telegraphs—			
Gratuities to Masters of Vessels ...	3,257	3,166	3,500
Post and Telegraph Offices	426,259	396,580	395,649
Mail Service—Inland	126,554	110,254	111,000
„ Foreign	38,790	35,593	37,000
Duplicate Telegraph Cable	14,092	11,852	13,500
Miscellaneous	947	43	65
	609,899	557,488	560,714
Aborigines	5,579	5,596	5,630

* Including Pensions, &c., voted by Parliament. See also Pensions, &c., next page.

EXPENDITURE 1892–3 AND 1893–4, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE 1894–5—*continued.*

Heads of Expenditure.	Net Expenditure.		
	1892–3.	1893–4.	1894–5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
Pensions, Compensations, Gratuities, &c.—			
Under Constitution Act	6,667	6,667	6,667
„ Civil Service Act	75,631	87,209	90,000
„ Public Service Act	44,650	64,232	65,000
„ Victorian Railways	42,501	83,983	65,000
„ Other Acts	9,807	12,627	13,145
Contribution to Police Superannuation Fund	23,500	26,000	30,500
Voted Annually (exclusive of Railways)...	14,814	10,594	8,151
	217,570	291,312	278,463
Expenses—Floating and Redeeming of Loans	...	14,642	...
Interest—			
On Loans (and expenses of paying) ...	1,827,696	1,898,171	1,877,552
On Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway Debentures	8,489	7,757	7,800
On Post Office Savings Banks Deposits ...	78,522	94,037	88,000
On Deposits of Commissioners of Savings Banks	...	21,573	15,269
Public Buildings Protection Act ...	3,003	3,003	3,000
	1,917,710	2,024,541	1,991,621
The Royal Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Land Sales by Auction Fund	53,818	37,207	50,000
Miscellaneous Services—			
Assistance to Fire Brigades	13,488	12,839	13,000
Transport	2,314	1,879	3,000
Advertising	6,613	4,898	5,500
Exhibitions	3,099	1,125	4,000
Contribution towards New Guinea ...	5,000	5,000	5,000
Contribution towards Imperial Institute ...	2,500	374	500
Imperial Pensions	440	436	448
Commissions of Inquiry	497	1,734	1,500
Friendly Societies	386	374	382
Powder Magazines	2,840	2,273	2,540
Unforeseen Expenditure	1,541	1,797	5,000
All Other	11,258	8,289	7,501
Allowance to Railway Department for Carriage of Victorian Coal	...	12,087	14,000
	49,976	53,105	62,371
Total	7,989,757	7,310,246	7,087,674

III.—Revenue and Expenditure under the Heads of and Reproductive Public Works

REVENUE.

——	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation—			
Customs	1,739,285	1,716,703	1,739,000
Excise and Inland Revenue (including Land Tax)	596,771	618,815	604,480
Ports and Harbors	15,507	15,993	15,100
Fees (exclusive of Lands and Mining Departments)*	739,385	694,292	693,870
Fines	8,522	6,807	8,144
Miscellaneous Receipts	186,280	172,214	128,301
Total	3,285,750	3,224,824	3,188,895
2. Public Estate			
Territorial	481,910	500,067	481,285
Fees, Lands Department	22,310	22,726	22,000
„ Mines „	916	1,151	1,770
Total	505,136	523,944	505,055
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works—			
Railways	2,912,788	2,709,575	2,600,000
Waterworks	33,302	33,779	32,750
Post and Telegraphs...	66,754	63,826	65,500
Interest on Loans to Local Bodies ...	10,897	17,473	18,000
Interest, Metropolitan Board of Works	97,682	95,329	94,250
Interest on Loans to Water Trusts and Irrigation and Water Supply Trusts	26,702	32,155	29,000
Alfred Graving Dock, Patent Slip, Fifty-ton Crane, and Ferry Fares	1,777	2,163	2,425
Mint, Returned Subsidy	5,136	...	10,226
„ Earnings	13,305	13,746	13,500
Total	3,168,343	2,968,046	2,865,651
Grand Total ...	6,959,229	6,716,814	6,559,601

* Owing to the amalgamation of all stamps, the revenue from postage stamps is included under "Fees." It is estimated by the Government Statist that, of the amount received in 1892-3 for "Fees &c.," as above stated (viz., £739,386), £170,000 was for stamp duty, £370,500 for postage, &c., £109,154 for telegraph duty, and the remainder for fee stamps.

Taxation, Public Estate, and Commercial Services, for the Years 1892–3, 1893–4, and 1894–5.

EXPENDITURE.

—	1892-3.	1893-4.	1894-5. (Estimated.)
	£	£	£
1. Taxation—			
Public Instruction, &c.	758,510	650,485	607,055
Judicial and Legal	185,932	169,633	166,559
Treasury	26,073	25,649	26,311
Defences, except Works	220,785	198,756	202,965
Public Works—			
Establishments	42,278	33,421	32,647
Works and Buildings	275,241	189,764	163,321
Defence Works	...	7,915	5,700
Roads and Bridges	28,498	15,146	15,456
Trade and Customs	119,876	113,969	111,236
All others not enumerated	1,129,836	1,127,055	1,117,809
Total	2,787,029	2,531,793	2,449,059
2. Public Estate—			
Land Sales by Auction Fund	53,818	37,207	50,000
Subsidies to Municipalities	427,500	310,000	200,000
Lands and Agriculture	237,130	177,904	163,597
Mining	104,467	69,689	73,544
Total	822,915	594,800	487,141
3. Commercial Services and Reproductive Public Works—			
Interest on Loans, &c.*	1,917,710	2,024,541	1,991,621
Railway Department	1,800,495	1,552,085	1,550,283
Waterworks	31,709	29,539	28,866
Post and Telegraphs	609,899	557,488	560,704
Mint	20,000	20,000	20,000
Total	4,379,813	4,183,653	4,151,474
Grand Total	7,989,757	7,310,246	7,087,674

* Mostly for Railways, but in a smaller degree for Waterworks, Public Buildings, &c.; also for Savings Banks deposits.

APPENDIX B.

AUSTRALASIAN STATISTICS, 1893.

TABLE I.—POPULATION 1893.

Name of Colony.	Area in Square Miles.[1]	Estimated Population on the 31st December.[2]			Females to 100 Males.	Persons to the Square Mile.
		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Victoria	87,884	608,049	565,957	1,174,006	93·08	13·359
New South Wales ..	309,175	658,990	564,380	1,223,370	85·64	3·957
Queensland ..	668,224	243,793	188,506	432,299	77·32	·647
S. Australia Proper	379,805	177,219	164,759	341,978	92·97	·900
,, North. Territory	523,620	4,533	363	4,896	8·01	·009
Western Australia ..	975,920	41,014	24,050	65,064	58·64	·067
Total ..	2,944,628	1,733,598	1,508,015	3,241,613	86·99	1·101
Tasmania	26,375	81,978	72,446	154,424	88·37	5·855
New Zealand ..	104,471	357,635	314,630	672,265	87·97	6·435
Grand Total ..	3,075,474	2,173,211	1,895,091	4,068,302	87·20	1·323

NOTE.—Aborigines are not included, except in the case of Victoria, New South Wales, and Tasmania.

[1] The areas here given, except in the case of New Zealand, are the results of planimetrical calculations made in the office of the Surveyor-General, Melbourne, and the results agree closely with the figures furnished officially by the various colonies. Formerly the official estimate for Western Australia differed by as much as 84,000 square miles from the above estimate, but in April, 1892, the area was recalculated officially, and the result was so close to the Melbourne Surveyor-General's estimate that the latter was adopted.

[2] On the 31st December, 1894, the estimated population of Victoria was 1,179,122, viz., 607,271 males and 571,851 females; that of New South Wales, 1,251,450, viz., 672,950 males and 578,500 females; that of Western Australia, 82,072; and that of Tasmania was 157,457. On the 30th June, 1894, the population of Queensland was 439,799, viz., 247,802 males and 191,997 females; that of South Australia Proper, 343,408; and that of New Zealand, 678,586.

TABLE II.—BIRTHS, DEATHS, AND MARRIAGES, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Births of—			Deaths of—			Marriages.	Per 1,000 of Mean Population.—Number of—			Excess of Births over Deaths.	
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Numerical.	Per Cent.
Victoria	18,823	17,729	36,552	9,551	6,957	16,508	7,004	31·23	14·11	5·98	20,044	121·42
New South Wales	20,822	19,520	40,342	9,289	6,733	16,022	7,749	33·33	13·24	6·40	24,320	151·79
Queensland ..	7,356	7,038	14,394	3,583	2,112	5,695	2,524	33·73	13·34	5·91	8,699	152·75
South Australia—												
Proper ..	5,444	5,239	10,683	2,467	2,053	4,520	2,110	31·76	13·44	6·27	6,163	136·35
Northern Territory ..	11	12	23	36	3	39	4	4·64	7·87	·81	[1]—16	[1]—41·03
Western Australia	1,042	1,070	2,112	647	298	945	392	33·79	15·12	6·27	1,167	123·49
Total ..	53,498	50,608	104,106	25,573	18,156	43,729	19,783	32·42	13·62	6·16	60,377	138·07
Tasmania ..	2,699	2,517	5,216	1,159	912	2,071	848	33·92	13·47	5·51	3,145	151·86
New Zealand ..	9,310	8,877	18,187	3,943	2,824	6,767	4,115	27·50	10·23	6·22	11,420	168·76
Grand Total	65,507	62,002	127,509	30,675	21,892	52,567	24,746	31·67	13·06	6·14	74,942	142·56

[1] Excess of deaths over births.

TABLE III.—IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION BY SEA, 1893.

(*As Recorded.*)

Name of Colony.	Number of Immigrants.			Number of Emigrants.[1]			Excess of Immigrants over Emigrants.[2]		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	50,674	23,373	74,047	54,271	26,189	80,460	−3,597	−2,816	−6,413
New South Wales	44,908	22,001	66,909	39,970	18,880	58,850	4,938	3,121	8,059
Queensland ..	11,271	4,080	15,351	9,586	4,042	13,628	1,685	38	1,723
S. Australia Proper	13,658	5,000	18,658	14,297	4,587	18,884	−639	413	−226
,, Northern Ter.	245	63	308	312	65	377	−67	−2	−69
Western Australia	7,546	1,382	8,928	3,022	683	3,705	4,524	699	5,223
Total ..	128,302	55,899	184,201	121,458	54,446	175,904	6,844 [3]	1,453 [3]	8,297 [3]
Tasmania ..	11,124	6,965	18,089	11,865	6,784	18,649	−741	181	−560
New Zealand ..	17,385	8,750	26,135	10,263	5,460	15,723	7,122	3,290	10,412
Grand Total	156,811	71,614	228,425	143,586	66,690	210,276	13,225 [3]	4,924 [3]	18,149 [3]

NOTE.—The numbers of assisted and free immigrants were as follow:—New South Wales, 42 males, 78 females, total 120; Western Australia, 54 males, 132 females, total 186; total Australasia, 96 males, 210 females, total 306.

[1] The figures in these columns generally understate the truth. Many persons leave all the colonies by sea without their departure being noted. The following is the estimated *unrecorded emigration* by sea during the year in the colonies named:—Victoria, 6,998; New South Wales, 2,627; South Australia, 646; Tasmania, 1,305. In three of the colonies the *overland migration* was also estimated, the net results being as follow:—New South Wales, net emigration, 4,032; Queensland, net immigration, 580; South Australia, net immigration, 4,966. Such information has not been estimated for Victoria, as the returns available have been considered as only misleading.

[2] In consequence of the emigration returns being defective, as stated in the last footnote, the figures in these columns are too high, except where the minus sign (—) appears indicating that the emigrants exceeded the immigrants by the number against which it is placed, when the figures are too low.

[3] Net figures. According to Imperial returns, the number of persons who left the United Kingdom for the Australasian Colonies in 1893 was 11,412, and the number who returned to the United Kingdom from these colonies was 10,390. The excess in favour of departures, was thus 1,022 or about one-eighteenth of the excess of immigrants over emigrants shown in the table.

TABLE IV.—PUBLIC REVENUE, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Public Revenue derived from—					Total Revenue.
	Taxation.[1]	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,522,779	482,466	2,912,788	546,404 [2]	494,792	6,959,229
New South Wales ..	2,782,264	2,115,151	3,226,218 [3]	643,849	732,332	9,499,814 [4]
Queensland ..	1,335,554	624,332	947,195	210,529	220,175	3,337,785
S. Australia Proper	733,262	221,634	1,091,925	220,767	240,157	2,507,745
,, Northern Ter.	36,444	11,642	16,834	2,790	1,365	69,075
Western Australia ..	293,336	77,919	120,822	41,142	37,432	570,651
Total ..	7,703,639	3,533,144	8,315,782	1,665,481	1,726,253	22,944,299
Tasmania	399,700	53,824	152,525	59,044	41,879	706,972
New Zealand ..	2,353,250	344,832 [5]	1,169,987	322,906 [2]	216,988	4,407,963
Grand Total ..	10,456,589	3,931,800	9,638,294	2,047,431	1,985,120	28,059,234

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Revenue derived from—					Amount per head.	
	Taxation.	Crown Lands.	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Other Sources.	Total Revenue.	Taxation.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Victoria	36·25	6·93	41·86	7·85	7·11	5 19 3	2 3 3
New South Wales ..	29·29	22·26	33·96	6·78	7·71	7 17 0	2 6 0
Queensland ..	40·02	18·70	28·38	6·31	6·59	7 16 5	3 2 7
S. Australia Proper	29·24	8·84	43·54	8·80	9·58	7 9 1	2 3 7
,, Northern Ter.	52·76	16·85	24·37	4·04	1·98	13 18 8	7 7 0
Western Australia	51·40	13·66	21·17	7·21	6·56	9 2 7	4 13 10
Total ..	33·58	15·40	36·24	7·26	7·52	7 3 0	2 8 0
Tasmania	56·54	7·61	21·58	8·35	5·92	4 11 11	2 12 0
New Zealand ..	53·39	7·82	26·54	7·33	4·92	6 13 4	3 11 2
Grand Total ..	37·27	14·01	34·35	7·30	7·07	6 19 6	2 12 0

NOTE.—The figures of revenue and expenditure for Victoria are for the twelve months ended 30th June, but those for the other colonies are for the calendar year. Refunds of revenue, drawbacks, and such similar entries, are excluded from the accounts of revenue and expenditure of Victoria, New South Wales (for the first time), and New Zealand, but are included in those of Queensland, also in those of some of the other colonies. See also Note 4.

[1] The amounts in this column are made up of excise duties, including licences imposed for revenue purposes; duties on bank notes; duty stamps; legacy, succession, and probate duties; property and income taxes; and any other impost, payable to the General Government, levied distinctly as a tax; but excluding fees and charges for special services rendered.

[2] The proportion of the revenue of Victoria and New Zealand derived from "Other Taxes" and "Post and Telegraphs" has been roughly estimated, there being no means of obtaining the exact figures.

[3] Inclusive of tramways, £287,541.

[4] Excluding (for the first time) revenue afterwards returned to the extent of at least £206,920—viz., £52,215, for drawbacks and refunds of duty; £27,054, railway revenue collected for the neighbouring Governments, Steamship Companies, &c; £91,121, land revenue; and £36,530, being other revenue returned, &c.

[5] Inclusive of revenue from gold-fields, £20,028.

Table V.—Public Expenditure, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Public Expenditure on—					Total Expenditure.[1]
	Railways (Working Expenses).	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses of Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	1,769,145	716,138	1,836,185	..	3,668,289	7,989,757
New South Wales ..	1,970,347[2]	774,502	2,426,899[3]	3,106	4,757,248	9,932,102[3]
Queensland	628,683	302,861	1,255,181[4]	2,925	1,332,216	3,521,866
South Australia Proper ..	622,608	197,757	833,283	..	929,833	2,583,481
,, Northern Territory	10,878	2,739	70,160	..	139,671	223,448
Western Australia ..	94,735	57,884	114,368	..	373,814	640,801
Total	5,096,396	2,051,881	6,536,076	6,031	11,201,071	24,891,455
Tasmania	136,420	75,289	323,150	..	301,558	836,417
New Zealand	724,080	282,478	1,601,890[5]	..	1,562,168	4,170,616
Grand Total ..	5,956,896	2,409,648	8,461,116	6,031	13,064,797	29,898,488

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Expenditure expended on—					Total Expenditure per Head.
	Railways.	Post and Telegraphs.	Interest and Expenses on Public Debt.	Immigration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria	22·14	8·97	22·98	..	45·91	6 16 11
New South Wales ..	19·84	7·80	24·43	03	47·90	8 4 1
Queensland	17·85	8·60	35·64	·08	37·83	8 5 0
South Australia Proper ..	24·10	7·66	32·25	..	35·99	7 13 7
,, Northern Territory	4·87	1·23	31·40	..	62·50	45 1 7
Western Australia ..	14·78	9·03	17·85	..	58·34	10 5 0
Total	20·48	8·24	26·26	·02	45·00	7 15 2
Tasmania	16·31	9·00	38·64	..	36·05	5 8 9
New Zealand	17·36	6·77	38·41	..	37·46	6 6 1
Grand Total ..	19·92	8·06	28·31	·02	43·69	7 8 7

NOTE.—For periods to which the figures relate in each colony see Note to last table. In the case of New South Wales, refunds, &c., have as far as possible been deducted, for the first time, from both sides of the account.

[1] Exclusive of amounts paid towards redemption of Treasury Bills, viz., £150,000 in New South Wales.

[2] Inclusive of Tramways, about £193,226; also £75,000, being third instalment towards redemption of loan of £1,000,000 for "Reconstruction and improvement of rolling-stock and permanent way."

[3] Inclusive of arrears of interest on account of the previous year, £288,750.

[4] Interest only.

[5] Exclusive of charges for the Sinking Fund (viz., £284,500) formerly charged to revenue, but now met by debentures raised for the purpose.

TABLE VI.—EXPENDITURE FROM LOANS, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Expenditure from Loans on—						Total Expenditure from Loans.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	Immi-gration.	Other Services.	
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria	373,210	251,205	..	152	..	136,633	761,200
New South Wales	1,143,330[1]	337,931[2]	63,305	147,834	..	237,180	1,929,580[3]
Queensland ..	132,591	9,746	..	13,086	1,986	228,311[4]	385,720
South Australia*..	262,726	225,066[2]	16,239	21,033	..	61,320	586,384
Western Australia	451,775	11,595	3,140	79,303	1,896	106,853	654,562
Total ..	2,363,632	835,543	82,684	261,408	3,882	770,297	4,317,446
Tasmania ..	13,542	..	67,946[5]	..[5]	..	92,539	174,027
New Zealand ..	179,034	6,999	133,304	10,502[6]	283	522,153[7]	852,275
Grand Total ..	2,556,208	842,542	283,934	271,910	4,165	1,384,989	5,343,748

Name of Colony.	Proportion Expended from Loans on—						Expenditure from Loans per Head.
	Railways.	Water Supply.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, &c.	Immi-gration.	Other Services.	
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	£ s. d.
Victoria	49·03	33·00	..	·02	..	17·95	0 13 0
New South Wales	59·25	17·52	3·28	7·66	..	12·29	1 11 11
Queensland ..	34·38	2·53	..	3·39	·51	59·19	0 18 1
South Australia*..	44·80	38·38	2·77	3·59	..	10·46	1 14 4
Western Australia	69·02	1·77	·48	12·12	·29	16·32	10 9 5
Total ..	54·75	19·35	1·92	6·05	·09	17·84	1 6 11
Tasmania ..	7·78	..	39·04	..	..	53·18	1 2 8
New Zealand ..	21·01	·82	15·64	1·23	·03	61·27	1 5 9
Grand Total ..	47·83	15·77	5·31	5·09	·08	25·92	1 6 7

NOTE.—The figures for Victoria relate to the year ended 30th June, and those for the other colonies to that ended 31st December.—* Including the Northern Territory.

[1] Inclusive of Tramways, £155,955.

[2] Including expenditure on Sewerage—£141,223 in New South Wales.

[3] Exclusive of £40,300, loans paid off.

[4] Including £155,928 relief to public depositors; £2,564 for Telegraphs; £11,224 for Defences; £39,100 for Local Public Works; £19,495 for Public Buildings, &c.

[5] In Tasmania, the expenditure on Harbors, &c., is included with that on Roads and Bridges.

[6] Including expenditure on Defences.

[7] Including £116,869, lent to local bodies, repayable by annual instalments, and £334,334 for land purchases.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1893.

(On the 31st December.)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—							
	Railways and Tramways	Electric Tele-graphs.	Water Supply and Sewerage.	Roads and Bridges.	Harbors, Rivers, Light-houses, Docks, &c.	School Build-ings.	Defence Works.	Other Public Works.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
Victoria ..	36,128,995	..	7,228,483	108,043	626,018	1,105,557	100,000	766,908
New South Wales[1]	39,858,697	838,314	6,807,880	913,564	3,496,785	444,060	1,201,146	2,039,953
Queensland ..	18,177,383	840,356	1,783,641[2]	864,293	2,018,997	..[3]	232,198	992,751
South Australia*	12,173,409	848,081	3,272,400	1,289,084	1,160,627	477,800	250,645	223,925
Western Australia	1,565,444	266,116	39,578	85,615	226,540	..	..	86,310
Total ..	107,903,928	2,792,867	19,131,982	3,260,599	7,528,967	2,027,417	1,783,989	4,109,847
Tasmania ..	3,752,792	116,648	..	..[4]	[4]2,128,606	134,128	128,389	815,466
New Zealand [5] ..	14,655,026	679,793	587,041	3,855,455	[6] 906,958	..	[6]429,719	2,266,873
Grand Total	126,311,746	3,589,308	19,719,023	7,116,054	10,564,531	2,161,545	2,342,097	7,192,186

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC DEBT, 1893—*continued.*

(*On the 31st December.*)

Name of Colony.	Public Debt contracted for—			Total Public Debt.			Proportion of Total Debt contracted for Railways and Telegraphs.
	Immigration.	Other Services.[7]	Unapportioned.[8]	Amount.[9]	Average per Head.	Multiple of Revenue.	
	£	£	£	£	£ s. d.	Years.	per cent.
Victoria ..	..	..	..	46,064,004	39 4 9	6·62	78·43
New South Wales[1]	575,750	..	..	56,176,149	45 18 5	5·91	72·45
Queensland ..	2,787,942	531,796	2,410,177	30,639,534	70 17 6	9·18	62·07
South Australia *	..	941,000	1,060,029	21,697,000	62 11 0	8·42	60·02
West'rn Australia	5,960	156,379	441,156	2,873,098	44 3 2	5·03	63·75
Total ..	3,369,652	1,629,175	3,911,362	157,449,785	48 11 5	6·86	70·31
Tasmania ..	235,713	29,062	..	7,340,804	47 10 9	10·38	52·71
New Zealand[5] ..	2,146,552	1,587,924	12,711,074	39,826,415	59 4 10	9·04	38·50
Grand Total	5,751,917	3,246,161	16,622,436	204,617,004	50 5 11	7·29	63·49

NOTE.—The amounts set down are exclusive of Temporary Treasury Bills in aid of revenue—£750,000 in Victoria; £1,902,884 in New South Wales; £849,225 in South Australia, and £304,800 in Tasmania. The figures for New Zealand relate to the 31st March, 1894.

* Including the Northern Territory.

[1] The figures for New South Wales were based on the gross expenditure from the Loan Account to end of year, the loans paid off (£9,240,070) being deducted, and the charges of floating Loans (£2,862,336) being added proportionately.

[2] Including £1,490,726, loans to local bodies, chiefly for waterworks, but also for roads and bridges.

[3] Included with other public works.

[4] The amount for roads and bridges is included with that for harbors, &c.

[5] The figures set down as showing the objects for which the Public Debt of New Zealand was contracted represent the net expenditure out of the "Public Works Fund" since 1870—the date of the first Immigration and Public Works Loan—which is the only existing record of the loan expenditure; it is, however, stated that, besides loan moneys, receipts in aid from stamp duties, &c., contributed somewhat towards the total sum so expended. The balance required to make up the total debt at the end of March, 1894, has been entered as "Unapportioned."

[6] In New Zealand, a portion of the expenditure on "Defences" is included under the head of "Harbors," &c., and a portion is under the head of "Unapportioned."

[7] In South Australia, £491,000 under this head was expended on general public works for the Northern Territory, and £450,000 was paid to lessees for improvements of pastoral leases; in New Zealand, £1,297,517 was devoted to land purchases (chiefly from the Maoris), and £61,072 was paid for rates on native lands, &c. From the amount returned for Tasmania, debentures redeemed, &c., have been deducted, since the purposes are not specified for which the original loans thereby paid off were raised.

[8] Consisting of deficiencies in floating loans and unexpended balances. In Victoria and Queensland—but only periodically in the latter case—deficiencies in floating loans are distributed over the heads for which the loans were raised.

[9] As a set-off against the public debt, New Zealand possessed an accrued sinking fund amounting, on the 31st March, 1894, to £951,924; the net liability of that colony was, therefore, £38,874,491, or £57 16s. 6d. per head of population, nearly equal to nine times the revenue. The sinking funds possessed by the other colonies are comparatively small, consisting of the following amounts:—Victoria, £73,500; Western Australia, £129,099; Tasmania, about £116,000.

Table VIII.—Imports and Exports, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Total Value of—		Value per Head of—		Exports of Home Produce.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.	Value per Head.	Percentage of Total Exports.
	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	18,283,814	13,308,551	11 7 0	11 7 5	8 15 11	77·35
New South Wales	18,107,035	22,921,223	14 19 2	18 18 8	14 2 5	74·58
Queensland ..	4,352,783	9,632,662	10 4 0	22 11 5	21 5 6	94·27
S. Australia Proper	7,934,200	8,463,936	23 11 8	25 3 2	9 15 11	38·94
,, Northern Ter.	116,539	172,059	23 10 2	34 14 2	32 18 3	94·82
Western Australia	1,494,438	918,147	23 18 2	14 13 9	13 18 6	94·80
Total ..	45,288,809	55,416,578	14 2 1	17 5 1	12 14 1	73·62
Tasmania ..	1,057,683	1,352,184	6 17 7	8 15 10	8 13 10	98·85
New Zealand ..	6,911,515	8,985,364	10 9 0	13 11 9	12 18 9	95·24
Grand Total	53,258,007	65,754,126	13 4 6	16 6 7	12 11 9	77·09

Name of Colony.	Proportion of Total Imports from—			Proportion of Total Exports to—		
	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.	The United Kingdom.	The Australasian Colonies.	Other Countries.
	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.	per cent.
Victoria ..	41·49	44·23	14·28	56·29	27·18	16·53
New South Wales	39·86	49·13	11·01	36·08	43·11	20·81
Queensland ..	35·83	57·20	6·97	38·35	60·48	1·17
S. Australia Proper	24·27	65·27	10·46	41·09	42·22	16·69
,, Northern Ter.	2·59	62·20	35·21	6·34	74·87	18·79
Western Australia	49·05	44·50	6·45	38·02	52·21	9·77
Total ..	37·43	51·18	11·39	42·03	42·42	15·55
Tasmania ..	32·56	66·14	1·30	21·03	78·97	..
New Zealand ..	64·85	20·42	14·73	78·31	14·19	7·50
Grand Total	40·89	47·48	11·63	46·56	39·31	14·13

Note.—There is reason to believe that both imports and exports are over-valued in most of the colonies. See Report to *Australasian Statistics*, 1884.

Table IX.—Shipping, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Inwards.		Outwards.		Total.	
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
Victoria	1,889	2,009,187	1,887	2,020,551	3,776	4,029,738
New South Wales ..	2,914	2,590,371	2,916	2,602,957	5,830	5,193,328
Queensland	599	464,581	615	481,047	1,214	945,628
South Australia Proper ..	948	1,180,233	971	1,212,367	1,919	2,392,600
,, Northern Territory	66	78,761	67	79,220	133	157,981
Western Australia ..	293	539,953	288	531,465	581	1,071,418
Total	6,709	6,863,086	6,744	6,927,607	13,453	13,790,693
Tasmania	693	466,312	690	468,127	1,383	934,439
New Zealand	617	615,604	635	642,466	1,252	1,258,070
Grand Total ..	8,019	7,945,002	8,069	8,038,200	16,088	15,983,202

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1892–3.

Colony.	Miles Open—[1]			Miles in Course of Construction.	Capital Cost[2] of Lines Open for Traffic.	
	At End of Year.		Average.		Amount.	Average per Mile Open.
	Total.	Per 1,000 Inhabitants.				
					£	£
Victoria	2,958	2·52	2,933	51	37,451,487	12,661
New South Wales	2,351	1·92	2,316	179	34,657,571	14,742
Queensland	2,373	5·49	2,350	..	16,230,490	6,840
South Australia Proper	491	4·87	1,662	57	11,936,256	7,173
South Australia Northern Territory	1,173					
,, Northern Territory	146	29·82	146	..	1,155,588	7,915
Western Australia	320	4·92	260	271	928,277	2,901
Total	9,812	3·03	9,667	558	102,359,669	10,432
Tasmania	420	2·72	420	..	3,510,196	8,358
New Zealand	1,948	2·90	1,917	143	15,137,036	7,771
Grand Total	12,180	3·00	12,004	701	121,006,901	9,935

Colony.	Revenue Account.[3]						
	Gross Receipts.[4]		Working Expenses.[5]			Net Receipts.	
	Amount.	Average per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Receipts.	Per Train Mile.	Amount.	Percentage of Capital Cost.[6]
	£	*d.*	£		*d.*	£	
Victoria	2,925,948	65·17	1,850,291	63·24	41·21	1,075,657	2·89
New South Wales ..	2,927,056	93·60	1,813,516	61·96	57·99	1,113,540	3·28
Queensland	1,022,677	65·35	638,889	62·47	40·83	383,788	2·37
South Australia Proper	1,007,059	65·85	640,122	63·56	41·86	366,937	3·10
,, Northern Ter.	15,668	121·93	11,704	74·69	91·08	3,964	·34
Western Australia ..	110,378	56·43	94,198	85·34	48·16	16,180	1·76
Total	8,008,786	73·34	5,048,720	63·04	46·24	2,960,066	2·92
Tasmania	152,083	45·64	136,468	89·73	40·95	15,615	·45
New Zealand	1,172,792	90·41	735,358	62·70	56·69	437,434	2·93
Grand Total ..	9,333,661	74·37	5,920,546	63·43	47·17	3,413,115	2·85

Colony.	Traffic.					
	Train Mileage.		Passenger Journeys.		Goods and Live Stock.	
	Total.	Per Head.	Number.[7]	Average per Mile Open.	Tons Carried.	Average Tonnage per Mile Open.
Victoria	10,775,134	9·21	46,520,784	15,861	2,558,378[8]	872
New South Wales ..	7,505,310	6·20	19,932,703	8,607	3,773,843	1,629
Queensland	3,755,655	8·80	3,300,773	1,404	720,587[9]	307
South Australia Proper	3,670,390	10·91	5,547,053	3,338	970,805	584
,, Northern Ter.	30,841	6·22	6,169	42	2,328	16
Western Australia ..	469,452	7·51	573,040	2,204	172,008	662
Total	26,206,782	8·16	75,880,522	7,850	8,197,949	848
Tasmania	799,823	5.20	546,671	1,302	164,982	393
New Zealand	3,113,231	4·71	6,122,340	3,194	2,128,709	1,110
Grand Total ..	30,119,836	7·48	82,549,533	6,877	10,491,640	874

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE X.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1892–3—*continued.*

NOTE.—The figures for Tasmania relate to the calendar year 1893, those for New Zealand to the year ended 31st March, 1894, whilst those for Western Australia to the six months ended 30th June, 1893. (In the case of the last-named, however, the figures of Revenue, Expenditure, and Traffic have been doubled so as to represent annual amounts.) In other cases the figures relate to the year ended 30th June, 1893.

[1] The gauges in use are as follow:—5ft. 3in. in Victoria; 4ft. 8½in. in New South Wales; 5ft. 3in., but chiefly 3ft. 6in., in South Australia; and 3ft. 6in. in the other colonies.

[2] The amounts included in these columns generally represent the actual expenditure on construction, irrespective of the cost of floating loans, and without regard to the deficiences below or premiums received above the nominal amount of loans for railway purposes as contracted by the different colonies. The figures for South Australia, however, include all discounts and expenses incurred in floating loans. In regard to the relative cost of constructing the lines in the different colonies, it should be borne in mind that a much larger proportion of double lines exists in Victoria than in any other colony.

[3] Including receipts and expenses of 7½ miles in Tasmania worked by Government for a private company

[4] Including £25,000 paid by the Government for free passes in New South Wales; and £36,503 credited for non-paying traffic in Queensland. In South Australia over £375,150 of the amount shown was derived from the Broken Hill Line. In New Zealand the amount is exclusive of Postal service valued at about £27,000.

[5] Including compensation, paid as follows:—Victoria, £6,433; New South Wales, £3,500, &c.

[6] The calculations in this column are based on the average capital cost for the year.

[7] The number of passenger journeys have been carefully computed for all the colonies (except Western Australia) on the following uniform basis:—There has been allowed 720 journeys for each yearly, 360 for each half-yearly, 180 for each quarterly, 60 for each monthly, 2 for each return, and 1 for each single ticket issued to adults and youths; and one-half of those numbers respectively for tickets issued to boys and girls. No allowance has been made for free passes issued, nor have 582,225 free journeys made by school children in New Zealand been included; whilst the figures for South Australia are also exclusive of journeys on yearly and half-yearly *contract* tickets available for all lines. The numbers given differ in many cases from those returned by the various colonies, which are not compiled in a uniform manner. From the Victorian Railway figures 11,924,291 added for journeys on single tickets over more than one system, have been deducted. In comparing the traffic in Victoria and New South Wales the large metropolitan tramway and steamboat traffic in these colonies must also be taken into account.

[8] The tonnage of goods and live stock is much lower than formerly, consequent on the treatment of each consignment of goods as a unit, instead of multiplying it by each system over which it travelled.

[9] Exclusive of live stock.

PRIVATE RAILWAYS.—In addition to Government lines, there were also private lines, as follow, in the colonies named:—New South Wales, 84½ miles; South Australia, 14; Western Australia, 507; Tasmania, 55; New Zealand, 160.

TRAMWAYS.—These are not included in the foregoing table. On the 30th June, 1894, there were 47¼ miles of street tramways (chiefly cable) in the metropolis of Victoria, constructed by a municipal trust at a cost (to 30th April, 1893) of £1,705,794, but leased to a company, which works the lines, the traffic receipts from which in 1893–4 amounted to £359,547, and the passengers carried numbered 34,787,652; in New South Wales, 58½ miles of street tramways (steam) except 2 miles of cable and 2 of electric (overhead line) trams constructed by the Government at a cost of £1,248,986, the gross receipts for the year being £278,194, the working expenses £229,283, and the estimated number of passengers carried (allowing 2¾d. for each) 24,278,000; in Queensland, 24½ miles, including 15¾ of street lines, the gross receipts of which in 1892–3 were £25,580, and the number of passengers carried 2,564,304 (1891–2); and in Western Australia 8 miles of Government lines. There are other lines in the colonies named, but of less importance.

ADDENDUM.—GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS, 1893–4.

Colony.	Length Open.	Capital Cost.	Gross Receipts.	Working Expenses.	Net Receipts.	Percentage of Net Revenue to Mean Capital Cost.
	Miles.	£	£	£	£	
Victoria	3,004	37,558,156	2,726,159	1,635,419	1,090,740	2·91
New South Wales	2,501	35,855,271	2,813,541	1,666,842	1,146,699	3·25
Queensland	2,379	16,419,093	955,747	598,403	357,344	2·18
South Australia Proper ..	1,664	12,154,417	999,707	569,592	430,115	3·57
,, Northern Territory	146	1,158,952	16,193	11,403	4,790	0·41

TABLE XI.—POSTAL RETURNS, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Number of Post Offices.	Number passing through the Post Office (counted once).				Post and Telegraphs.	
		Letters and Post Cards.		Newspapers.[1]			
		Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Revenue.[2]	Expenditure.[3]
						£	£
Victoria ..	1,733	62,526,448[4]	55·90[4]	22,729,005[4]	20·32[4]	541,208	614,922[5]
New South Wales	1,423	78,697,047	65·01	47,498,907	39·24	622,673	790,265[6]
Queensland ..	963	16,297,827	38·19	10,545,185	24·70	216,721	302,775
South Australia ..	638	16,629,260	49·43	7,741,221	23·01	220,767	197,756
Western Australia	195	7,002,913	112·03	6,001,946	96·02	41,142	57,884
Total ..	4,952	181,153,495	56·41	94,516,264	29·43	1,642,511	1,963,602
Tasmania ..	337	5,721,964	37·21	4,231,868	27·52	71,560	82,536
New Zealand ..	1,305	28,862,600	43·64	12,167,688	18·40	344,677	293,704
Grand Total	6,594	215,738,059	53·58	110,915,820	27·54	2,058,748	2,339,842

NOTE.—The numbers given for letters and newspapers represent those posted in the colony (counted once) added to those received from abroad. Owing to the difficulties of distinguishing telegraphic from postal expenditure, they are shown in a combined form.

[1] Newspapers posted in New South Wales (within seven days of publication) travel free to Tasmania, Western Australia, New Zealand, and Fiji, and in both New South Wales and Western Australia they travel free to places within the colony itself. In the other colonies a small postage fee is charged on newspapers to all places.

[2] Including commission on money orders. The revenue for New South Wales includes £31,080 for postage on letters, and £18,982 for telegrams O.H.M.S.; but the values of Government and other correspondence, not charged for in the case of most of the other colonies, were as follow:—Victoria, about £60,000 for letters, and £4,700 for telegrams; Queensland, £23,164 for telegrams; New Zealand, £63,839 for letters, &c., and about £25,000 for telegrams. In other cases the information was not available.

[3] Exclusive of interest on Savings Banks Deposits.

[4] Figures for 1890, those for a later year not having been compiled.

[5] The expenditure includes cost of printing books, forms, and stamps by the Government Printer; but is exclusive of expenditure on buildings and on construction and maintenance of telegraph lines, which moreover is, it is believed, not taken into account in the case of all the other colonies.

[6] The amount is inclusive of £27,671, expenditure on account of the Post Office by other Government Departments; but is exclusive of interest on cost of construction of telegraphs, £32,833, and on cost of postal buildings owned by Government, £3,521.

TABLE XII.—ELECTRIC TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Telegraphs.				Telephones and Private Wires.			
	Number of Miles open at the end of the Year.[1]		Telegrams Transmitted.	Net Amount Received.	Number of Public Exchanges.	Miles of Wire.	Number of Subscribers—Exchange and Other.	Amount Received.
	Line.	Wire.						
				£				£
Victoria	7,105	14,220	2,476,178	105,740	13	9,926[2]	2,308	39,197
New South Wales ..	14,282	27,326	2,465,503[3]	160,796	16	..[4]	2,842	16,320
Queensland ..	10,004	17,810	958,193	76,771	16	*	717	4,432
South Australia ..	5,546	10,894	747,563[5]	87,673[6]	8	2,188	1,061	..[6]
Western Australia ..	3,578	4,303	283,592	16,388	2	677	234	1,967
Total	40,515	74,553	6,931,029	447,368	55	12,791	7,162	61,916*
Tasmania	2,187	3,397	207,591	17,650	3	489	668	3,347
New Zealand ..	5,513	13,515	2,069,691[7]	91,425[7]	24	3,811[8]	4,244	21,771
Grand Total ..	48,215	91,465	9,208,311	556,443	82	17,091*	12,074	87,034*

NOTE.—The extent open embraces, besides cables worked by companies, not only lines under the control of the Postal Department, but also those managed by the Railway authorities, which are often largely availed of by the public.

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished or is incomplete.

[1] Including miles of Railway Telegraphs, as follow:—Victoria—line 3,098, wire 5,004; New South Wales—line 2,351 (the wires belong to Postal Department); Queensland, length not stated; South Australia—line 171, wire 2,365; Western Australia—length not stated; Tasmania—line 386, wire 634. Telephone line and wire are excluded, except in the case of New South Wales. Cables are included, as follow:—Tasmania, 366 miles, worked by a public company; New Zealand, 226 miles.

[2] Including 856 miles, used solely for railway purposes.

[3] Including messages *in transitu*, 90,145.

[4] Included with telegraph wire.

[5] Including 91,100 international telegrams.

[6] In the case of South Australia, the telegraph revenue includes telephone revenue.

[7] Exclusive of Cable.

[8] Figures for 1892.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Sold by Auction, Private Contracts, &c.			Selected under System of Deferred Payments.[1]	Granted without Purchase.	Total Extent Wholly or Conditionally Alienated.
	Area.	Amount of Purchase Money.	Average Price per Acre.			
	acres.	£	£ s. d.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	7,302	34,091	4 13 4	123,906	28	131,236
New South Wales ..	98,844	236,959	2 8 0	691,448[2]	6,183	796,475
Queensland ..	44,504	33,215	0 14 11	601,639[3]	376	646,519
South Australia[4] ..	31,340	32,761	1 0 11	..	..	31,340
Western Australia ..	25,751	2,570[5]	*	99,245	238,426	363,422
Total ..	207,741	339,596	*	1,516,238	245,013	1,968,992
Tasmania	684	3,501	5 2 4	19,788	1,722	22,194
New Zealand ..	26,275	26,786	1 0 5	12,359	198,323[6]	236,957
Grand Total ..	234,700	369,883	*	1,548,385	445,058	2,228,143

NOTE.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE XIII.—CROWN LANDS ALIENATED AND IN PROCESS OF ALIENATION, 1893—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Up to the End of 1893.—Extent.			At the End of 1893.—Extent—	
	Alienated in Fee simple.[7]		In Process of Alienation under System of Deferred Payments.[8]	Alienated or in Process or Alienation.[9]	Neither Alienated nor in Process of Alienation.
	Sold.	Granted without Purchase.			
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Victoria	16,926,749	15,655	5,875,595	22,817,999	33,427,761
New South Wales ..	24,786,585	351,992	20,214,360	45,352,937	152,519,063
Queensland ..	11,449,470	68,504	2,270,153 [10]	13,788,127	413,875,233
South Australia [4] ..	7,569,891	748,453	5,886,313 [10]	14,204,657	563,987,343
Western Australia ..	5,868,631	*	*	7,844,338	616,744,462
Total ..	66,601,326	*	*	104,008,058	1,780,553,862
Tasmania	*	*	*	4,785,172	12,094,828
New Zealand ..	13,608,838	7,093,162 [11]	435,600	21,137,600	45,723,864[12]
Grand Total ..	*	*	*	129,930,830	1,838,372,554

* Where asterisks occur, the information has not been furnished, cannot be completed, or is only roughly approximate.

[1] The purchase money for selected land varies in the different colonies from 10s. to 30s. per acre, payable by annual instalments (generally without interest) extending over a period of 10 or 20 years. For particulars of the terms and conditions under which such land is acquired, see Part "Production" *ante.*

[2] Including an area of 96,157 acres under conditional purchase, for which deeds were issued during 1893.

[3] Exclusive of sales under "Special Sales of Land Act," some portion of the purchase of which is incomplete.

[4] Including Northern Territory.

[5] Exclusive of purchase money paid as rent in former years.

[6] Of this area 160,996 acres were granted to natives, or Europeans who had purchased from them, under Native Land Acts.

[7] Including only that of which the purchase has been completed. In New South Wales, the extent sold includes areas granted prior to 1862; the whole of the information for that colony was carefully checked and revised to end of 1893.

[8] Exclusive of the extent estimated to have been forfeited for non-fulfilment of conditions, &c., except in the case of Western Australia.

[9] Including all lands held under right of purchase in Victoria and South Australia; also, 1,412,895 acres in Western Australia, under Poison clause of Regulations of 1882 and 1887.

[10] Including land held under leases with right of purchase on certain conditions, viz., 1,599,044 acres in Queensland, and over 5,054,504 acres in South Australia.

[11] These figures relate partly to lands in respect to which Crown Grants have been issued either to the original Maori possessors, or to Europeans or Maoris who have purchased from them, under certain Native Land Acts.

[12] Of this extent, about 14,000,000 acres belong to the Maoris, or to Europeans who have purchased from them; and 1,100,537 acres were held under "Perpetual Lease;" 138,073 acres under Occupation with Right of Purchase; and 208,785 acres on Lease in Perpetuity.

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1893.

Name of Colony.	At the End of 1893.				Gross Enrolment of Scholars during 1893.		
	Number of State Schools.	Number of Teachers.					
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Victoria	2,038	1,911	3,057	4,968	122,232	114,276	236,508
New South Wales ..	2,520	2,304	2,223	4,527	125,536	113,415	238,951
Queensland	691	722	762	1,484	41,037	37,293	78,330
South Australia ..	606	448	687	1,135	32,370 [1]	29,939 [1]	62,309
Western Australia ..	127 [2]	59	168	227	3,232	3,106	6,338
Total	5,982	5,444	6,897	12,341	324,407	298,029	622,436
Tasmania	253	209	308	517	11,052	9,423	20,475
New Zealand ..	1,355	1,345	1,921	3,266 [3]	84,809 [1]	78,296 [1]	163,105
Grand Total ..	7,590	6,998	9,126	16,124	420,268	385,748	806,016

NOTE.—For footnote to this table see next page.

TABLE XIV.—STATE PRIMARY EDUCATION, 1893—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Scholars in Average Daily Attendance during the Year.			Net Enrolment (Estimated).	Expenditure on State Education.[4]			Cost of Instruction per Head of—		
	Total Number	Number to each Teacher	Percentage of Scholars on the Rolls.		Amount contributed by—		Total.	Mean Population.	Scholars in Average Attendance.	
					State.[5]	Parents, &c., in Fees.				
					£	£	£	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
Victoria ..	129,678	26	54·83	206,075	678,346	1,538[6]	679,884	0 11 7	5 4 10	
New South Wales	128,322	28	53·70	210,277	641,952	73,267	715,219	0 11 10	5 11 6	
Queensland ..	44,432	30	56·72	69,020[1]	175,479	..	175,479	0 8 3	3 19 0	
South Australia ..	34,038	30	54·63	56,302	125,170	702	125,872	0 7 6	3 14 0	
Western Australia	4,625	20	72·97	5,780[1]	12,408	1,537[7]	13,945	0 4 6	3 0 4[8]	
Total ..	341,095	28	54·80	547,454	1,633,355	77,044	1,710,399	0 10 8	5 0 3	
Tasmania ..	10,175	20	49·69	14,875	35,991	9,904	45,895	0 6 0	4 10 2	
New Zealand ..	98,615	30	60·46	138,500	386,858	2,902[9]	389,760	0 11 9	3 19 0	
Grand Total..	449,885	28	55·82	700,829	2,056,204	89,850	2,146,054	0 10 8	4 15 5	

NOTE.—For particulars relating to the educational systems of the various colonies, see Part "Social Condition," *ante*.

[1] Estimated.

[2] Including 21 assisted schools.

[3] Exclusive of 160 sewing mistresses.

[4] The figures under this head represent the cost of State (Primary) Education, including expenditure on Head Office, staff, and inspection, but exclusive only of expenditure on buildings (either for repairs or erection) and rent. In the case of New Zealand, however, rent is included, as the amount could not be separated.

[5] Portions of the amounts in this column are derived from Education Reserves, &c., viz., about £8,000 in South Australia, and £37,170 in New Zealand.

[6] For extra subjects.

[7] Exclusive of amounts received by assisted schools, which were not returned.

[8] In Government schools only. The average amount also paid by the State to assisted schools was £1 6s. 6d.

[9] In the figures for New Zealand, amounts received by Boards from local sources and sums raised locally by School Committees are also included.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1893-4.—LAND IN CULTIVATION.

*** The Agricultural Statistics in most of the colonies are collected in the months of February and March in each year. The present returns are for those months of 1894. In calculating the rates of tillage per head, the population on the 31st December, 1893, has been taken.

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under Tillage.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.
Victoria	3,019,009	2·57
New South Wales	1,509,404	1·23
Queensland	252,075	·58
South Australia *	2,758,304	8·07
Western Australia	124,520	1·91
Total	7,663,312	2·37
Tasmania	550,865	3·57
New Zealand	1,455,954	2·17
Grand Total	9,670,131	2·38

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

TABLE XV.—AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS, 1893–4.—LAND IN CULTIVATION—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Number of Acres under—									
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other[1] Cereals	Potatoes.	Hay.	Vines.	Green Forage.[2]	Other Tillage.[3]
Victoria ..	1,469,359	218,904	49,105	6,485	42,872	40,909	412,223	30,275	240,835	508,042
New South Wales	593,810	34,148	6,113	205,885	2,322	26,559	205,424	7,375	345,918	81,850
Queensland ..	28,993	606	495	93,556	1,285	8,306	22,505	2,000	13,336	80,993
South Australia*	1,732,711	13,619	13,072	..	4,451	6,510	361,145	17,418	26,904	582,474
West. Australia	42,672	2,571	3,603	37	568	630	29,589	1,643	359	42,848
Total ..	3,867,545	269,848	72,388	305,963	51,498	82,914	1,030,886	58,711	627,352	1,296,207
Tasmania ..	55,312	33,755	4,876	..	10,713	19,068	47,500	32	218,726	160,883
New Zealand ..	242,737	376,646	28,857	5,116	16,494	21,121	60,740	..	[4]517,747	186,496
Grand Total ..	4,165,594	680,249	106,121	311,079	78,705	123,103	1,139,126	58,743	1,363,825	1,643,586

NOTE.—Land in fallow is included in the total area under tillage in all the colonies, except New South Wales; but land under permanent artificial grasses is not included in Queensland, Western Australia and New Zealand. See also Notes 2, 3, and 4.

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

[1] Including beans and peas, except in case of Queensland; also rice and rye in Queensland.

[2] In addition to crops sown for the purpose of being cut green for cattle, this column contains the following areas laid down in permanent artificial grass in the colonies named:—Victoria, 224,306 acres; New South Wales, 302,412 acres; South Australia, 26,904 acres; Western Australia, only small area; Tasmania, 216,296 acres. In Queensland, where it is not so included, the area returned is 18,346 acres. For extent of such land in New Zealand, see Note 4.

[3] This column embraces land in fallow as well as land under crop. The following are the areas in fallow included in the returns of such colonies:—Victoria, 457,177 acres; New South Wales, not returned; Queensland, 8,826 acres; South Australia, 563,371 acres; Western Australia, 40,806 acres; Tasmania, 23,888 acres; New Zealand, 142,342 acres; total, 1,236,410 acres. The following is a statement of the acreage under various crops included in the same column, also of the produce so far as it has been given:—

Miscellaneous Crops.

	Acres.	Produce.
Victoria—		
Turnips, carrots, parsnips, and beet ..	795	7,036 tons
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,162	19,340 ,,
Onions	2,045	10,199 ,,
Tobacco	1,057	8,952 cwt.
Chicory	54	224 tons
Hops	693	5,684 cwt.
Grass seeds	1,927	26,252 bush.
Market gardens ..	7,879	—
Gardens & orchards	34,584	—

Fruits gathered—

	Cases.		Cwt.
Apples	462,834	Tomatoes	35,676
Plums	148,249	Rhubarb	17,250
Pears	103,269	Melons	11,228
Cherries	69,601	Raspberries	10,713
Quinces	53,440	Gooseberries	7,977
Peaches	50,577	Strawberries	3,632
Apricots	35,672	Currants	2,196
Oranges	8,352	Almonds	23,957 lbs.
Figs	5,518	Walnuts	19,795 ,,
Lemons	4,339	Honey	732,130 ,,
		Beeswax	26,557 ,,

New South Wales—		
Tobacco	854	10,858 cwt.
Sugar cane	28,112	—
Of which productive	11,755	252,606 tons cane
Oranges	11,967	—
Of which productive	9,237	800,024 cases
Other fruit orchards ..	26,993	—
Of which productive	19,330	—
Market and kitchen gardens	5,829	—
Turnips	301	1,559 tons
Pumpkins and melons	3,796	14,741 ,,
Mangel-wurzel ..	51	363 ,,
Onions	66	163 ,,
All other crops ..	3,881	—

Miscellaneous Crops—continued.

	Acres.	Produce.
Queensland—		
Sugar cane	59,251	—
Of which crushed ..	43,670	76,146 tons (sugar)
Arrowroot	192	448,737 lbs.
Oranges	1,630	2,663,211 doz.
Bananas	2,423	10,591,306 ,,
Pineapples	803	343,773 ,,
Tobacco	475	4,577 cwt.
Cotton	191	29,353 lbs.
Sweet potatoes ..	2,997	12,640 tons
Gardens and orchards	2,885	—
South Australia (1892–3)—		
Almond trees, No.	111,607	— 3,388 cwt.
Orange ,, ,,	73,365	— 43,817 cases
Olive ,, ,,	48,252	— 2,291 gals. oil
Raisins	—	711 cwt.
Gardens and orchards	15,771	—
Honey, No. hives	22,142	— 412,886 lbs.
Tasmania—		
Turnips	3,580	25,729 tons
Mangel-wurzel ..	1,131	12,960 ,,
Gardens and orchards	10,946	—
Fenced and cleared land, not strictly under tillage, devoted to pastoral purposes	118,730	—
New Zealand—		
Mangolds, beet, carrots, parsnips, &c.	7,021	—
Hops	778	7,665 cwt.
Tobacco	4	2,290 lbs. dried leaf
Gardens and orchards	31,060	—
Other crops ..	5,291	—

[4] In the figures for New Zealand, the land under permanent artificial grass, amounting to 8,638,157 acres—of which about one-half had been, and the other half had not been, previously ploughed—is not entered as green forage, nor is it included in the total area under tillage, as in the majority of the other colonies. Were the whole so placed, it would bring the land under tillage up to 10,094,111 acres, or to 15·02 acres per head of the population. The green forage entered above consists of 130,104 acres of green oats, 385,437 acres of turnips, and 2,206 acres of green maize.

Table XVI.—Agricultural Statistics, 1893–4.—Produce of Crops.

Name of Colony.	Bushels raised of—					Tons raised of—	
	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.[1]	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	15,255,200	4,951,371	1,033,861	180,442	1,059,087	144,708	503,355
New South Wales ..	6,502,175	701,804	114,272	7,011,526	43,778	83,838	235,562
Queensland ..	413,094	12,095	8,396	1,824,108	41,522	17,165	42,353
South Australia* ..	13,618,062	172,605	205,577	..	72,744	22,958	334,769
Western Australia ..	520,198	47,597	48,330	573	11,360[2]	2,309	33,039
Total	36,308,729	5,885,472	1,410,436	9,016,649	1,228,491	270,978	1,149,078
Tasmania	833,771	837,720	110,174	..	202,797	76,769	54,889
New Zealand ..	4,891,695	12,153,068	724,653	224,539	444,126	126,540	86,198
Grand Total ..	42,034,195	18,876,260	2,245,263	9,241,188	1,875,414	474,287	1,290,165

Name of Colony.	Gallons of Wine made.	Bushels per Acre of—					Tons per Acre of—	
		Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Maize.	Other Cereals.	Potatoes.	Hay.
Victoria	1,490,184	10·38	22·62	21·05	27·82	24·70	3·54	1·22
New South Wales ..	748,949	10·95	20·55	18·69	34·06	18·85	3·16	1·15
Queensland	101,528	14·25	19·96	16·96	19·50	32·31	2·07	1·88
South Australia* ..	712,845	7·86	12·68	15·73	..	16·34	3·53	·93
Western Australia ..	77,484	12·19	18·51	13·41	15·49	20·00	3·67	1·12
Total	3,130,990	9·39	21·81	19·48	29·47	23·86	3·27	1·11
Tasmania	..	15·07	24·82	22·60	..	18·93	4·03	1·16
New Zealand	..	20·15	32·27	25·11	43·89	26·93	5·99	1·42
Grand Total ..	3,130,990	10·09	27·75	21·16	29·71	23·83	3·85	1·13

* Exclusive of Northern Territory.

[1] Including beans and pease, except in the case of Queensland; also rice 32,043, and rye 9,479, in the case of Queensland.

[2] Estimated.

Table XVII.—Live Stock, 1893–4.

*** The Live Stock Statistics are collected in most of the colonies simultaneously with the Agricultural Statistics in the months of February and March.

Name of Colony.	Number of—			
	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.
Victoria	436,903	1,817,291	13,098,725	328,162
New South Wales	481,399	2,155,500	56,980,688	240,860
Queensland	429,734	6,693,200	18,697,015	68,086
South Australia Proper[1]	187,666	423,602	7,267,642	86,468
,, Northern Territory[1]	12,815	237,229	67,552	1,752
Western Australia	45,747	173,747	2,220,642	26,233
Total	1,594,264	11,500,569	98,332,264	751,561
Tasmania	31,587	169,141	1,535,047	51,592
New Zealand[2]	211,040	885,305	19,380,360	308,812
Grand Total	1,836,891	12,555,015	119,247,671	1,111,965

[1] Figures only estimated; no Statistics collected.

[2] The figures for horses and pigs in New Zealand are those returned at the Census of April, 1891; those for cattle relate to March, and those for sheep to April, 1894. Of the pigs, 86,259 are owned by Maoris.

TABLE XVII.—LIVE STOCK, 1893–4—*continued.*

Name of Colony.	Horses.		Cattle.		Sheep.		Pigs.	
	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.	Per Square Mile.	Per 100 Persons Living.
Victoria	4·97	37	20·68	155	149	1,116	3·73	28
New South Wales ..	1·56	39	6·97	176	184	4,658	·78	20
Queensland	·64	99	10·02	1,548	28	4,325	·10	16
South Australia Proper [1]	·49	55	1·11	124	19	2,125	·23	25
,, Northern Territory [1]	·03	262	·45	4,845	·13	1,380	·00	36
Western Australia ..	·05	70	·18	267	2·27	3,413	·03	40
Total	·54	49	3·91	355	33	3,033	·26	23
Tasmania	1·20	20	6·41	110	58	994	1·96	33
New Zealand [2]	2·02	31	8·47	132	186	2,883	2·96	46
Grand Total ..	·60	45	4·08	309	39	2,931	·36	27

NOTE.—For footnote to this table see last page.

TABLE XVIII.—WOOL PRODUCTION, 1893.

Name of Colony.	Wool Imported.		Wool Exported.		Wool used in Manufacture in the Colony.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value, at 9d. per lb.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	87,293,547	2,552,933	150,892,425	5,103,907	1,123,542	42,133
New South Wales ..	26,215,259	803,422	344,982,876	10,449,911	303,000 [2]	11,500 [2]
Queensland ..	169,351	5,947	90,459,274	3,578,864	..	..
South Australia Proper	18,277,045	545,207	68,902,969	2,001,277	..	..
,, Northern Territory	..	..	191,675	5,138	..	..
Western Australia ..	..	..	10,742,348	244,972	..	..
Total ..	131,955,202	3,907,509	666,171,567	21,384,069	1,426,542	53,633
Tasmania	..	..	8,728,524	296,442	114,000	4,275
New Zealand ..	15,233	365	109,719,684	3,774,738	2,629,855	89,860
Grand Total ..	131,970,435	3,907,874	784,619,775	25,455,249	4,170,397	147,768

Name of Colony.	Wool Production, 1893.				Proportion of Exports of Wool to Total General Exports.	Average Export Price per lb.
	Quantity. [1]		Value.			
	Total.	Average to each Sheep in the Colony.	Total.	Average per Head of Population.		
	lbs.	lbs.	£	£ s. d.	per cent.	d.
Victoria	64,722,420	4·94	2,593,107	2 4 4	38·35	8
New South Wales ..	319,070,617	5·60	9,657,989	7 19 7	45·59	7¼
Queensland ..	90,289,923	4·83	3,572,917	8 7 5	37·15	9½
South Australia Proper	50,625,924	6·97	1,456,070	4 6 7	23·64	7
,, Northern Territory	191,675	2·84	5,138	1 0 9	2·99	6½
Western Australia ..	10,742,348	4·84	244,972	3 18 4	26·68	5½
Total ..	535,642,907	5·45	17,530,193	5 9 2	38·59	7¾
Tasmania	8,842,524	5·76	300,717	1 19 1	21·92	8¼
New Zealand ..	112,334,306	5·80	3,864,233	5 16 10	42·01	8¼
Grand Total ..	656,819,737	5·51	21,695,143	5 7 9	38·71	7¾

NOTE.—It is believed that the value of wool imported and exported is furnished to the Customs authorities with a considerable amount of looseness.

[1] These figures are made up of the sum of the total quantities exported from and used for manufactures in, less the quantities imported by, the respective colonies. The wool referred to is, of course, not homogeneous in quality, some being greasy and some washed or scoured. The Government Statistician of New South Wales has estimated that the equivalent weight in greasy wool of the whole clip for that colony was 344,272,800 lbs.

[2] Figures for 1892.

Table XIX.—Frozen Meat Exported, 1893.

Colony.	Beef.		Mutton.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	lbs.	£	lbs.	£
Victoria	..	..	5,403,104*	74,866
New South Wales	..	..	24,705,408*	141,640
Queensland	22,887,120	338,609	2,452,531	38,430
Total	22,887,120	338,609	32,561,043	254,936
New Zealand	1,238,608	11,224	99,506,960	1,067,197
Grand Total	24,125,728	349,833	132,068,003	1,322,133

Note.—There were no exports from South Australia, Western Australia, or Tasmania.
* Frozen meats of all kinds, but chiefly mutton.

Table XX.—Breadstuffs Imported and Exported, 1893.

Colony.	Wheat, Flour and Biscuit.*		Excess of—	
	Imported.	Exported.	Imports over Exports.	Exports over Imports.
	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.	Bushels.
Victoria	293,938	6,521,531	..	6,227,593
New South Wales	1,807,655	112,028	1,695,627	..
Queensland	1,894,997	4,505	1,890,492	..
South Australia	188,842	6,463,873	..	6,275,031
Western Australia	219,635	..	219,635	..
Total	4,405,067	13,101,937	..	8,696,870
Tasmania	54,677	..	54,677	..
New Zealand	2,637	2,719,876	..	2,717,239
Grand Total	4,462,381	15,821,813	..	11,359,432

* The quantities have been reduced in all cases to their equivalent in bushels of wheat.

Table XXI.—Butter and Cheese Imported and Exported, 1893.

Colony.	Butter.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Net Exports.[1]	
			Total.	To Countries outside Australasia.
Quantity.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	76,716	14,005,350	13,928,634	13,203,366
New South Wales	472,542	3,177,911	2,705,369	2,901,584
Queensland	271,106	17,445	−253,661	−18,439
South Australia	482,857	1,043,953	561,096	383,824
Western Australia	867,562	..	−867,562	−11,964
Total	2,170,783	18,244,659	16,073,876	16,458,371
Tasmania	218,988 [2]	131,285	−87,703	11,088
New Zealand	6,048	6,512,688	6,506,640	5,961,984
Grand Total ..	2,395,819	24,888,632	22,492,813	22,431,443
Value.	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,995	573,932	570,937	537,872
New South Wales	18,058	125,458	107,400	115,273
Queensland	11,456	505	−10,951	−1,218
South Australia	20,239	37,304	17,065	13,025
Western Australia	36,148	..	−36,148	−499
Total	88,896	737,199	648,303	664,453
Tasmania	8,905	5,607	−3,298	462
New Zealand	157	254,645	254,488	232,644
Grand Total ..	97,958	997,451	899,493	897,559

[1] The minus sign (−) indicates a net import
[2] Including lard.

TABLE XXI.—BUTTER AND CHEESE IMPORTED AND EXPORTED, 1893—*continued.*

Colony.	Cheese.			
	Imported.	Exported.	Net Exports.[1]	
			Total.	To Countries outside Australasia.
Quantity.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	69,370	154,182	84,812	−20,135
New South Wales	94,721	124,700	29,979	−12,909
Queensland	366,031	1,209	−364,822	−16,395
South Australia	6,478	360,562	354,084	173,452
Western Australia	235,536	..	−235,536	−38,276
Total	772,136	640,653	−131,483	85,737
Tasmania	11,202	1,054	−10,148	−2,197
New Zealand	2,128	5,174,512	5,172,384	4,694,704
Grand Total ..	785,466	5,816,219	5,030,753	4,778,244
Value.	£	£	£	£
Victoria	2,530	4,399	1,869	−991
New South Wales	3,368	2,236	−1,132	−1,315
Queensland	8,069	33	−8,036	−427
South Australia	266	6,651	6,385	2,897
Western Australia	6,870	..	−6,870	−1,116
Total	21,103	13,319	−7,784	−952
Tasmania	313	24	−289	−86
New Zealand	80	99,626	99,546	89,362
Grand Total ..	21,496	112,969	91,473	88,324

The minus sign (−) indicates a net import.

XXII.—BUTTER AND CHEESE PRODUCED IN FACTORIES, 1893.

Colony.	Quantity of Butter Produced.		Quantity of Cheese Produced.	
	Total.	Per Head of Population.	Total.	Per Head of Population.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
Victoria	18,054,641	15·43	1,106,418	·95
New South Wales[1] ..	16,465,360	13·60	1,614,383	1·33
Queensland	320,044	·75	459,189	1·08
Total	34,840,045	12·41	3,179,990	1·13
Tasmania	303,154	1·97	..	..
New Zealand	6,722,303	10·16	8,167,500	12·35
Grand Total ..	41,865,502	11·56	11,347,490	3·13

NOTE.—Particulars for South and Western Australia are not available. No complete information is available of the quantity of butter and cheese produced in Victorian factories. The quantity returned as made on farms, in addition to the above, during the year was as follows:—Butter—Victoria, 10,105,800 lbs.; New South Wales, 10,755,484 lbs.; Queensland, 3,034,522 lbs. Cheese—Victoria, 2,642,137 lbs.; New South Wales, 3,078,721 lbs.; Queensland, 357,759 lbs. In New Zealand in 1891, the production of butter in factories and on farms was 16,310,012 lbs., of which 1,969,759 lbs. was produced in factories; and that of cheese was 6,975,698 lbs., of which 4,390,400 lbs. was made in factories. There is no doubt, however, that the production is considerably understated.

[1] Including the produce of farms using steam dairy appliances, which was not the case in Victoria.

Table XXIII.—Gold Production.

Name of Colony.	Gold raised—					
	Prior to 1893.		During 1893.		Total.	
	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]	Quantity.	Value.[1]
	ozs.	£	ozs.	£	ozs.	£
Victoria	58,070,215	232,280,860	671,126	2,684,504	58,741,341	234,965,364
New South Wales ..	10,557,304	39,202,666	179,288	651,286	10,736,592	39,853,952
Queensland ..	8,630,473	30,206,655	616,940	2,159,290	9,247,413	32,365,945
South Australia[2] ..	377,686	1,439,195	42,905	153,132	420,591	1,592,327
Western Australia	248,157	942,998	110,890[3]	421,385	359,047	1,364,383
Total ..	77,883,835	304,072,374	1,621,149	6,069,597	79,504,984	310,141,971
Tasmania ..	682,552	2,595,637	37,230	145,875	719,782	2,741,512
New Zealand ..	12,308,296	48,387,861	226,811	913,138	12,535,107	49,300,999
Grand Total ..	90,874,683	355,055,872	1,885,190	7,128,610	92,759,873	362,184,482

Note.—The figures for Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland express the quantity and value of all the gold known to have been raised in those colonies since the period of its first discovery in Australia in 1851; those for South Australia are estimated chiefly from the returns of the Melbourne and Sydney Mints, and partly from the export returns; those for New Zealand express the total gold entered for duty for export from the earliest period; and those for Tasmania express the quantity known to have been raised since 1866, there being no record of the gold raised prior to that period. There being no reliable returns of the gold raised in Western Australia, the yield prior to 1889 has been estimated roughly at 100,000 ozs., to which have been added the quantities which have since appeared in the export returns of the colony, which, however, are admittedly very defective.

[1] The purity, and consequently the value, of gold varies considerably in different localities. In Victoria the average value is set down as £4 per oz., in Western Australia as £3 16s., and in Queensland as £3 10s. per oz. Standard gold (*i.e.*, 22 carats fine) is worth £3 17s. 10½d., and pure gold £4 4s. 11½d. per oz.

[2] Including Northern Territory.

[3] Quantity declared for export only.

Table XXIV.—Public Savings Banks, 1893.

(Including both Trustee and Post Office Savings Banks.)

Name of Colony.	On the 31st December.[1]				Rates of Interest allowed to Depositors.
	Number of Depositors.		Amount remaining on Deposit.		
	Total.	Per 100 of the Population.	Total.	Average to each Depositor.	
			£	£ s. d.	per cent.
Victoria	324,389	27·63	6,715,443	20 14 0	3½[2]
New South Wales ..	179,727	14·69	6,535,758	36 7 4	4 and 5
Queensland	47,885	11·08	1,875,615	39 3 5	4
South Australia ..	81,798	23·92	2,318,309	28 6 10	5
Western Australia ..	4,745	7·75	76,086	16 0 8	3¾
Total	638,544	19·72	17,521,211	27 8 9	3½ to 5
Tasmania	28,190	18·25	580,438	20 11 10	3½ to 5
New Zealand	147,199	21·90	3,966,849	26 19 0	3½, 4, and 5
Grand Total ..	813,933	20·03	22,068,498	27 2 3	3½ to 5

Note.—There are both Post Office and General Savings Banks in Victoria, New South Wales, Tasmania, and New Zealand; Post Office Savings Banks only in Queensland and Western Australia; and General Savings Banks only in South Australia. There is a limit to the amount of an interest-bearing deposit, varying from £100 to £250 in the different colonies. When two rates of interest are quoted, the lower one is that allowed by the Post Office Banks.

[1] Except in the case of Western Australia, for which the figures relate to 30th June, 1893.

[2] Rate reduced from 4 per cent. on 1st September, 1893. On 1st April, 1894, it was further reduced to 3 per cent.

Table XXV.—State-Assisted Immigration, 1851 to 1893.

Year.	Number of Immigrants introduced in each year.							
	Victoria.	New South Wales.	Queensland.	South Australia.	Western Australia.	Tasmania.	New Zealand.	Total.
1851 to 1860 ..	87,963	71,649	..	48,905	..	16,636	No record.	225,153
1861 to 1870 ..	46,594	18,212	1,617	13,730	..	1,852	..	82,005
1871 to 1880 ..	5,545	24,412	50,782	25,415	889	477	100,920	208,440
1881 to 1890 ..	2	34,079	103,140	7,295	4,552	2,734	14,614	166,416
1891	..	190	2,676	..	134	..	44	3,044
1892	..	179	729	..	317	..	..	1,225
1893	..	120	..	..	186	..	..	306
Total ..	140,104	148,841	158,944	95,345	6,078	21,699	115,578[1]	686,589

[1] Exclusive of the number for New Zealand for years prior to 1870.

Table XXVI.—Statistics of Fiji, 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1892, and 1893.

*** Fiji consists of from 70 to 80 inhabited islands, the estimated area of which is 7,500 square miles. There are also about 150 smaller islands uninhabited. The total area of the group is estimated to be 7,740 square miles.

Year.	Estimated Population on the 31st December.			Births.	Deaths.	Marriages.	Immigrants (Polynesians and Coolies only).		
	Males.	Females.	Total.				Males.	Females.	Total.
1878 ..	64,748	52,350	117,098	2,262	2,244	419	1,346	174	1,520
1880 ..	67,598	54,286	121,884	4,103	4,326	1,358	2,500	34	2,534
1885 ..	69,860	57,419	127,279	4,319	5,775	1,133	1,422	736	2,158
1890 ..	67,902	57,780	125,682	3,681	4,035	1,980	968	392	1,360
1892 ..	68,239	57,203	125,442	4,397	5,679	1,058	1,257	491	1,748
1893 ..	67,507	55,205	122,712	4,600	5,659	1,106	535	242	777

Year.	Emigrants (Polynesians and Coolies only).			Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Public Debt.	Value of Imports.	Value of Exports.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Raised by Taxation.	Not raised by Taxation	Total.				
				£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1878 ..	638	71	709	42,697	18,324	61,021	65,267	100,000	136,608	192,865
1880 ..	170	18	188	46,544	34,134	80,678	91,102	210,000	185,741	229,528
1885 ..	1,681	265	1,946	62,985	13,684	76,669	92,209	264,025	294,585	326,750
1890 ..	239	41	280	46,928	19,889	66,817	60,826	248,989	206,757	364,533
1892 ..	..	..	607	57,282	14,271	71,553	67,652	243,236	253,586	434,791
1893 ..	396	187	583	58,090	18,684	76,774	85,981	239,682	276,398	355,632

Note.—For footnotes to this table see next page.

TABLE XXVI.—STATISTICS OF FIJI 1878, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1892, AND 1893—*continued.*

Year.	Shipping.				Crown Lands Granted and sold in each Year.[1]	Live Stock.[2]			
	Inwards.		Outwards.			Number of—			
	Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.		Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Pigs.[3]
					acres.				
1878 ..	124	23,180	128	24,080	39,476	200	3,000	3,100	50,000
1880 ..	157	32,933	150	32,689	27,562	360	5,000	4,769	50,000
1885 ..	124	54,056	135	55,892	26,368	650	5,953	6,350	50,000
1890 ..	79	56,711	89	60,644	2,824	695	6,988	6,800	2,000
1892 ..	91	71,444	91	67,865	6,935	1,202	9,462	6,050	1,736
1893 ..	92	75,431	85	71,957	2,623	1,381	10,134	5,082	2,116

NOTE.—The following additional information is for the year 1893:—Birth rate, 37·07; Death rate, 45·61; Marriage rate, 8·91 per 1,000 persons living. *Immigration*—The total number of arrivals in 1891 was 2,229, of whom 533 were Europeans. *Emigration* (1891)—Total departures 1,137, of whom 497 were Europeans. *Sources of Revenue*—Customs duties, £36,639; other taxes, £21,451; other sources, £18,684. *Heads of Expenditure*—Interest on public debt, £9,402; Post Office, &c., £1,015; other expenditure, £75,564. *Public Debt*—In 1891, consisted of £115,390 Imperial advances, bearing no interest, in aid of annexation, and in payment of compensation in respect of disallowed land claims; £100,000 for payment of liabilities of former so-called Government; and £50,000 for public works and immigration, less £18,700 redeemed, bearing interest at 4½ per cent. *Imports and Exports*—Of the total value of imports, £249,908 was from the Australasian Colonies, and £26,490 from other countries; and of the total value of exports, £318,001 was to Australasian Colonies, and £37,631 to other countries; almost the whole of the exports were of Fijian production. *Postal Returns* (1893)—Number of offices, 36; letters, 329,156; newspapers, 246,413. *State Education*—Number of schools, 2; teachers, 4, viz., 2 males and 2 females; scholars on the rolls, 190, viz., 106 males and 84 females. *Agriculture*—Land under cultivation (by whites only), 37,311 acres, of which 435 acres were under maize; 17,427 acres under cocoanuts; 15,760 acres under sugar-cane; 2,031 acres under bananas; 460 acres under tea; 238 acres under peanuts; and 960 acres under hemp, coffee, tobacco, rice, tapioca, pineapples, and other crops. The produce of the principal crops in 1891 was as follows:—Maize, 2,444 bushels; cocoanuts, 42 tons; copra, 6,669 tons; sugar, 20,470 tons; molasses, 167,508 gallons; bananas exported, 784,675 bunches (788,100 in 1892); peanuts, 300 tons; cotton, 98 tons. The following new industries have been started:—Desiccated cocoanut (of which 56 tons exported in 1892), vanilla, and tobacco.

[1] The total area alienated at the end of 1893 was 422,998 acres, and the area unalienated 4,530,922 acres. The amount realized by the State for sales of land to the end of 1888 was only £26,446 which, however, represents the price of but a small proportion of the acreage alienated. The majority of the grants issued were for lands acquired by whites and others previously to annexation, and these received their titles at the nominal price of One shilling.

[2] In addition to the live stock referred to in these columns, about 5,000 angora goats were kept on the islands.

[3] Returns from Europeans only since 1886.

TABLE XXVII.—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888–9 TO 1893–4.

Area, 90,000 square miles; population between 300,000 and 350,000.

Financial Year.	Public Revenue.			Public Expenditure.	Value of—		Shipping.			
	Locally Raised.	Provided by Guarantee.	Total.		Imports	Exports	Inwards.		Outwards.	
							Vessels.	Tons.	Vessels.	Tons.
	£	£	£	£	£	£				
1888–9[1] ..	2,680	12,320	15,000	10,770	11,109	5,943	198	7,482	188	6,952
1889–90..	3,016	11,984	15,000	14,975	16,104	6,455	92	5,897	96	6,287
1890–91..	2,674	12,326	15,000	15,000	15,530	8,434	64	4,597	61	4,365
1891–2 ..	4,784	10,216	15,000	15,000	23,755	11,289	56	4,966	55	5,977
1892–3 ..	4,605	10,395	15,000	15,000	25,261	14,966	42	3,351	34	3,300
1893–4 ..	5,867	9,133	15,000	15,000	28,501	14,952	35	3,872	27	2,791

NOTES—For footnotes see next page.

TABLE XXVII—STATISTICS OF BRITISH NEW GUINEA, 1888–9 TO 1893–4—*continued.*

Financial Year.	Gold Produced.[2]		Postal Returns.					
			Received.			Despatched.		
	Quantity.	Value.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.	Letters.	Packets.	Newspapers.
	ozs.	£						
1888–9[1] ..	3,850	14,387	2,366	93	4,071	2,587	98	574
1889–90 ..	3,470	12,440	3,166	111	6,844	2,586	84	590
1890–91 ..	2,426	8,371	2,664	142	6,042	2,191	88	468
1891–2 ..	1,235	4,322	4,393	260	8,505	3,917	160	756
1892–3 ..	582	2,236	4,679	230	6,749	4,011	427	276
1893–4 ..	1,128	3,906	6,280	157	8,131	5,297	467	240

NOTES.—The Finances are supplied by a sum not exceeding £15,000 per annum, for which the colony of Queensland has made itself primarily responsible, Victoria and New South Wales contributing equally with Queensland towards this amount. Local revenue is applied in reduction of the sums payable by the contributing colonies, and any credit balance in the appropriation account must be written off at the end of the year.

Crown lands may be alienated for agricultural purposes, at not less than 2s. 6d. per acre, conditional on the introduction of some new industry. Where no such condition as to improvements is imposed, the minimum prices are—For agricultural land, 10s. per acre; pastoral land, 2s.; for trading or fishing purposes, £5; and for cocoanut planting, 5s. per acre. Areas not exceeding 50 acres may be sold under deferred payments, extending over 5 years, the minimum price in such cases being £1 per acre.

The following is additional information for the year 1893–4:—*Population*—It is impossible to obtain anything more than a rude guess at the total of the indigenous population. The non-native population of the Possession in April, 1891, was about 272, of whom only 156 were whites, the remainder being chiefly Polynesians, Malays, &c. *Sources of Local Revenue*—Customs duties, £5,067; licences, £317; gold-fields, £54; fees, fines, &c., £137; miscellaneous, £292. *Heads of Expenditure*—Salaries and allowances, £8,233; vessels, £1,308; buildings, £435; agriculture, £203; mail service, £750; and miscellaneous, £4,071. *Chief Exports*—Bêche-de-mere, value £1,714; pearl shell, value £3,366; copra, 450 tons, value £2,885.

[1] Ten months only.

[2] Gold entered at Cooktown, Queensland, as received from British New Guinea, no other record being available. The number of miners on the gold-fields fell off from 700 or 800 in 1888–9 to only about 40 in 1891–2. The alluvial washing is stated to have come to an end. The miners are principally men who are acclimatized, and who possess such knowledge of the natives and of the country as often gives them great advantage over new comers, who are not likely to meet with success.

APPENDIX C.

TARIFFS OF THE AUSTRALASIAN COLONIES.

NOTE.—The Tariff of Tasmania having been entirely revised since the last publication of the *Victorian Year-Book* it is given in full. The Tariffs of the other colonies, having been only slightly, if at all, altered,* do not appear in the present work, but a description is given of the changes which have taken place.

The articles are arranged according to the system of classification described on page 411 *ante*, and the position of an article may be ascertained by reference to the index on pages 412 to 415 *ante*.

RECENT ALTERATIONS IN TARIFFS OF VARIOUS COLONIES.

The following, so far as known, are the only changes which have taken place in the Tariffs of South Australia and New Zealand since the issue of this work for 1888–9, and in those of New South Wales (no change) and Queensland since the issue for 1892, and in Victoria* (no change) and Western Australia (no change) since the issue for 1893, when they were published in full.

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty. Former.	Rate of Duty. Present.	Date of Alteration.
	QUEENSLAND.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
23	Tobacco, manufactured ... per lb.	0 3 0	0 4 0	1894.
	Excise on Tobacco "	...	0 1 0	"
	" Cigars ... "	...	0 2 0	"
	" Cigarettes "	...	0 2 0	"
	SOUTH AUSTRALIA.†			
21	Meat, Fresh	10 per cent.	5s. 100 lbs.	November, 1892.
22	Barley ... ... per bushel	0 1 0	0 1 6	25th June, 1891.
	Malt ... ... "	0 2 6	0 4 6	"
	Wheat ... ... per cental	exempt	0 2 0	November, 1892.
25	Hay and Chaff	10 per cent.	10s. per ton	"
33	Live Stock, viz.:—			
	Cattle (over 6 months) ... each	0 5 0	1 0 0	"
	Horses (over 6 months) ... "	0 5 0	2 0 0	"
	Pigs ... ... "	0 2 0	0 5 0	"
	Sheep ... "	0 0 6	0 1 0	"
	Excise on Beer ... per gallon	...	0 0 2	
	NEW ZEALAND.			
23	Tobacco (unmanufactured) to be manufactured in the colony ... per lb.	0 2 0	0 2 0‡	1st January, 1894.
	Primage Duty (in addition to Import Duty) on all imports ... ... ad valorem	1 per cent.	*Nil.*	30th Sept., 1890.

* The Tariffs of Victoria and New South Wales are in the current year (1895) undergoing revision.

† Also pending the passing of a Customs Bill:—Ale in bulk, increase from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per gallon; ale in bottle, from 1s. to 1s. 6d. per gallon; dates, from 2d. to 3d. per lb.; fruit, dried, unenumerated, from 3d. to 4d. per lb.; methylated spirit, from 3s. to 4s. per liquid gallon; perfumed spirits, from 24s. to 25s. per proof gallon; raisins, from 2d. to 3d. per lb.; spirits and spirituous compounds, from 14s. to 15s. per proof gallon.

‡ From the 1st January, 1894, to 31st December, 1896, 2s. per lb.; immediately prior to 1894, 1s. 6d.

Recent Alterations in Tariffs of various Colonies—*continued.*

Errata.

The following items were either incorrectly given or accidentally omitted from the Tariffs as published in the *Victorian Year-Book*, 1888-9:—

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
	South Australia.	
	*Northern Territory.**	£ s. d.
	Import Duty on—	
14	Opium ... ... per lb.	1 10 0
22	Rice ... ... „	0 0 1
	„ Meal Offal ... ... per ton	0 10 0
26	Chinese Oil ... ... per gal.	0 1 0

* In force since 17th November, 1886.

TARIFF OF TASMANIA.

(*New Act, passed in August*, 1894, *relates to all Goods imported from* 17*th May*, 1894.)

IMPORT DUTIES.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.
		£ s. d.
2	Bells, specially imported for Churches or Chapels ad valorem	10 p. cent. *n*
3	Music, Printed or Manuscript ... ... „	„ *n*
6	Clocks, specially imported for Churches or Chapels „	„ *n*
8	Dynamite (and all other Explosives not otherwise enumerated) and Detonators ... ... „	„
	Gunpowder, Blasting ... ... per lb.	0 0 1
	„ Sporting ... ... „	0 0 6
	„ (F.F.F.), loose ... ... „	0 0 1
	Shot ... ... „	0 0 1
9	Anvils ... ... ad valorem	10 p. cent. *i*
	Bellows, Blacksmiths' ... ... „	„ *i*
	Boiler Tubes ... ... „	„ *i*
	Chaffcutters ... ... „	„ *i*
	Cocks, Range or Cistern ... ... „	„ *i*
	„ Steam, for Engines ... ... „	„ *i*
	Engines and Machinery of every description, not otherwise enumerated ... ... „	„ *i*

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(*i*) increase, (*r*) reduction, (*n*) new duty.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.
			£ s. d.
9	Engine Fittings	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *i*
	Forges, Portable	"	" *i*
	Implements and Machinery (Agricultural and Horticultural)	"	5 per cent.
	" " Dairying ...	"	10 p. cent. *i*
	Machines—Sewing and Knitting	"	" *i*
	Spray Producers	"	" *i*
	Tools—Hand or Machine, for all purposes ...	"	" *i*
	Windmills	"	" *i*
10	Carriages, built for four Wheels and Springs, and whether attached to such Wheels or not	each	12 0 0
	„ built for two Wheels and Springs, and whether attached to such Wheels or not	"	6 0 0
	Saddlers' Ironmongery, not plated, exclusively used in the manufacture of saddlery	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *n*
	Saddlers' Materials, Chaise Cart, Gig, Buggy, and Riding; also Saddle Nails, Dees, and Staples, Collar Check, Brace Girths, and Roller Web ...	"	" *n*
11	Diving Dress, including Boots and Helmets ...	"	" *n*
12	Cements, Mineral	per cwt.	0 0 9
	Sash Weights	"	0 1 6
14	Acid – Acetic (containing not more than 33 per cent. of acidity)	per lb. or pint	0 0 2
	„ „ for every extra 10 per cent. or part thereof	" "	0 0 1
	" Carbolic	ad valorem	10 p. cent.
	" Citric	per lb.	0 0 4
	" Muriatic	per cwt.	0 2 6
	" Nitric	"	0 2 6
	" Sulphuric	"	0 2 6
	" Tartaric	per lb.	0 0 4
	Alum	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *i*
	Arsenic—Crude	"	" *i*
	Carbonate of Soda	per lb.	0 0 1
	Naphtha	per gallon	0 0 6
	Opium, or Extract thereof	per lb.	1 0 0
	Paints of every description	"	0 0 0½
	Soda Crystals	"	0 0 0½
	Spirits—Methylated, taken as proof (containing not less than 10 per cent. of methyl of alcohol) †	per gallon	0 3 0
	Spirits of Tar	"	0 0 6
	Turpentine	"	0 1 0
19	Banners, specially imported by and for the use of Friendly Societies	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *n*
	Hatters' Materials, viz.:—Leather Cap Peaks and Straps and Cap Stiffeners, Hat Buckles, Hat Lining, Silk Plush, Felt Hoods, Shellac, Galloons, Calicoes, Hatters' Ribbons ‡	"	" *n*
20	Engine Packing	"	" *i*

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(*i*) increase, (*r*) reduction, (*n*) new duty.

† And so in proportion for any quantity less than one-sixth of a gallon.

‡ When cut into lengths not exceeding 34 inches before importation, to be used for fabrication of goods in colony.

Import Duties*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	£	s.	d.
20	Felt Sheathing of every description	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *i*		
	Twine of all kinds, Whipcord, and other Cords not otherwise enumerated	per lb.	0	0	1
	Woolpacks	each	0	0	4
21	Butter and Lard	per lb.	0	0	2
	Cheese	"	0	0	2
	Fish—Fresh (unless the catch of locally-owned boats)	ad valorem	10 p. cent. *n*		
	Honey	per lb.	0	0	2
	Meats—Bacon and Hams	"	0	0	2
	" Beef and Mutton, Salt or Fresh (except in tins)	"	0	0	1
	" Beef and Mutton, in tins	ad valorem	10 p. cent.		
	" Pork, Fresh, Salted, or Pickled ...	per lb.	0	0	2
22	Arrowroot	"	0	0	2
	Biscuits	"	0	0	2
	Confectionery	"	0	0	2
	Cornflour and Maizena	"	0	0	1
	Fruits—Dried, viz., Currants, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Figs, Dried Apples	"	0	0	2
	" Candied, Bottled and Canned, and Peels	"	0	0	3
	" Fresh, except loose	per reputed bushel	0	1	0
	" Nuts—Almonds, whole	per lb.	0	0	2
	" " " shelled	"	0	0	3
	" " (except cocoanuts)	"	0	0	2
	" Preserves, Jams, and Jellies	"	0	0	2
	Grain and Pulse of every description, including Maize	per 100 lbs.	0	1	6
	" Prepared—				
	Barley, Pearl	per lb.	0	0	0½
	Flour, Wheaten	per 100 lbs.	0	2	0
	Malt	per bushel	0	1	0
	Oatmeal	per lb.	0	0	0½
	Peas, Split	"	0	0	0½
	Liquorice	"	0	0	2
	Macaroni and Vermicelli	"	0	0	2
	Onions	per cwt.	0	1	0
	Potatoes	"	0	0	6
	Rice	per lb.	0	0	1
	Sago	"	0	0	2
	Sugar, Crushed and Loaf	"	0	0	1
	" all other kinds	per cwt.	0	6	0
	" Glucose	"	0	6	0
	Tapioca	per lb.	0	0	2
	Treacle and Molasses	per cwt.	0	3	6
23	Beer (see Malt Liquor).				
	Chicory	per lb.	0	0	4
	Cider and Perry, in wood	per gallon	0	1	3
	" " " in bottle	"	0	1	6
	Cocoa and Chocolate	per lb.	0	0	4
	Coffee—Green	"	0	0	3

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(*i*) increase, (*r*) reduction, (*n*) new duty.

Import Duties*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty. £	s.	d.
23	Coffee—Roasted or Ground ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
	Ginger—Dried ... ... "	0	0	4
	Hops ... ... "	0	0	3
	Malt Liquor in bottle ... ... per gallon	0	1	6
	" " wood ... ... "	0	1	0
	Mustard ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Pepper—Black and White, whole or ground ... "	0	0	2
	Pickles ... ... per dozen reputed quarts	0	3	0
	" ... ... " pints	0	2	0
	" ... ... " half-pints	0	1	4
	Salt ... ... per cwt.	0	1	6
	Sauces, in bottle ... ... per dozen reputed quarts	0	4	0
	" " ... ... " pints	0	3	0
	" " ... ... " half-pints	0	2	0
	" " ... ... " quarter pints	0	1	6
	and so on in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a dozen of each size			
	" in bulk ... ... per gallon	0	3	0
	Spices of all kinds ... ... per lb.	0	0	4
	Spirits, viz., Brandy, Cordials, Rectified Spirits, and all other Liquors or Strong Waters, Geneva Gin Rum, Whisky† ... ... per gallon	0	15	0
	Spirits—Perfumed ... ... "	1	4	0
	Spirituous Compounds ... ... "	0	15	0
	Tea ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
	Tobacco—Manufactured ... ... "	0	3	0
	" Unmanufactured ... ... "	0	3	6*i*
	" Cigars and Cigarettes ... ... "	0	7	0
	" Snuff ... ... "	0	6	0
	Vinegar, containing not more than 10 per centum of Acetic Acid ... ... per gallon	0	1	0
	Wines, in wood ... ... "	0	6	0
	" in bottle ... ... "	0	8	0
	" sparkling ... ... "	0	10	0
24	Candles ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Glue ... ... "	0	0	1
	Leather—coloured roan ... ... ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Soap—Fancy or Perfumed ... ... per lb.	0	0	3
	" Other kinds ... ... "	0	0	1
	Stearine ... ... ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
25	Blue ... ... per lb.	0	0	2
	Bran, Pollard, and Sharps ... ... per 100 lbs.	0	0	10
	Corks and Cork, unmanufactured ... ... ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Flock—Cotton and Woollen ... ... "		"	*n*
	Linseed and Linseed Meal ... ... per lb.	0	0	1
	Paper, viz., Printing and Writing, White and Coloured, without printing or ruling thereon, imported in original wrappers and untrimmed edges as it leaves the mill ... ... ad valorem	5 p. cent.		

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(*i*) increase, (*r*) reduction, (*n*) new duty.

† And so in proportion for any greater or less quantity than a gallon, not being less than one thirty-second part of a gallon, for spirits in bottle, and spirits in bulk for any quantity, not being less than one-quarter of a gallon. All spirits under proof to pay duty as if proof.

IMPORT DUTIES*—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Rate of Duty.	£	s.	d.
25	Starch	per lb.	0	0	1
	Seeds—Canary, Hemp, Rape	"	0	0	0½
	Timber, Baltic Deals, 3 and 4 inches	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	" sawn, not otherwise enumerated, 3 inches or over	per 100 sup. ft.	0	1	6
	" " under 3 inches	"	0	2	6
	" Boards, planed, of every description, including tongued and grooved ...	"	0	5	0
	" in short lengths, suitable for making cases, not exceeding 2 cubic feet in measurement	each case	0	0	1½
	" not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Varnish and Polish, not otherwise enumerated ...	per gallon	0	1	6
26	Oil—Kerosene and Gasoline	"	0	0	6*r*
	" Of all kinds, not being perfumed or medicinal oil, and not otherwise enumerated ...	"	0	1	3
28	Coal, small	per ton	0	3	0
	Coal, round	"	0	4	0*i*
	Coke	"	0	1	0
29	Bottles—Chemists' Dispensing	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*r*		
	" Empty †	"		"	*i*
	" for Aerated Water, from 5 ounces upwards	"		"	*n*
	Emery Cloth, Powder and Paper, Sand Paper and Glass Paper	"		"	*i*
	Granite, in rough block	"		"	*n*
	Marble, in rough block	"		"	*n*
	Memorial Windows, for Churches and Chapels ...	"		"	*n*
	Millstones	"		"	*n*
	Stone, in rough block	"		"	*n*
	Whiting	per cwt.	0	0	9
31	Gems, uncut and unmounted	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
32	Iron Bolts, Nuts, and Rivets	"		"	*i*
	" Galvanized and Corrugated	per ton	2	0	0
	" Pipes, not being made of galvanized-iron plain sheeting	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Lead—Milled, Sheet, and Pipe	per cwt.	0	2	6
	" Pig or Scrap	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Nails—Iron, except Screw Nails	per cwt.	0	2	6
	Quicksilver	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*i*		
	Wire Fencing, Droppers, Standards, and Winders	"		"	*i*
33	Live Stock—Bulls, Bullocks, Cows, Calves, Heifers, Steers	each	2	0	0
	" Colts, Fillies, Geldings, Horses, Mares	"	2	0	0
	" Pigs	"	0	2	6
	" Sheep, whether Ewes, Rams, Lambs, Wethers, or Hoggets	"	0	2	0
34	Bulbs	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		
	Fruit Trees	each	0	0	2
	Plants, Trees, and Shrubs, not otherwise enumerated	ad valorem	10 p. cent.*n*		

* Letters placed against the names of articles have the following meanings:—(*i*) increase, (*r*) reduction, (*n*) new duty.

† See also Bottles, Empty, in list of exemptions, Order 36.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.		Rate of Duty.	
			£ *s.* *d.*	
34	Seeds, Garden	ad valorem	10 p. cent.	*n*
35	Grindery for Bootmaking, viz.:—			
	Boot Buttons	"	"	*n*
	" Eyelets	"	"	*n*
	" Spikes	"	"	*n*
	" Web	"	"	*n*
	Bridgewater Dressing	"	"	*n*
	Burnishing Ink	"	"	*n*
	Bristles	"	"	*n*
	Buttonhole Beads	"	"	*n*
	Copper Toes	"	"	*n*
	Cut Bills	"	"	*n*
	Dextrine	"	"	*n*
	Elastic	"	"	*n*
	Flatheaded Wire Nails, used by Bootmakers only	"	"	*n*
	Heels, Polishing and Button Balls	"	"	*n*
	Hook Eyelets	"	"	*n*
	Lasting Tacks	"	"	*n*
	Pegs	"	"	*n*
	Rivets	"	"	*n*
	Screws for Tips	"	"	*n*
	Scouring Stones	"	"	*n*
	Shoe Nails	"	"	*n*
	Shoe Tips and Plates	"	"	*n*
	Socking Cloth and Paper	"	"	*n*
	Tingles	"	"	*n*
	Wax Pitch, specially prepared	"	"	*n*
	Wood Heels	"	"	*n*
	Railway and Tramway Plant and Material, consisting of Locomotives, Carriages, Rails, Fish-plates, Points and Crossings, Bolts, Spikes, Fastenings, Springs, Wheels, or Axles ...	"	"	*n*

NOTE.—All goods subject to duty at per hundred pounds, or per hundredweight, or per ton, to pay duty on net weight, and on fractional parts of a quarter of a hundred pounds as if 25 lbs., or of a quarter of a hundredweight as if 28 lbs., and so in proportion.

No allowance in weight or measure to be made for exempt articles used in packing goods subject to duty.

DUTIES ON UNSPECIFIED ARTICLES.

All Articles, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise not enumerated in the foregoing Schedule or in the following List of Exemptions	ad valorem	20 p. cent.	**i*
Goods sent to other places with the sanction of proper Officer of Customs for repairs or renovation to pay on return on the cost of such repairs or renovation, except on Free Goods	"	20 p. cent.	*i*

* Several articles, formerly enumerated, and bearing lower rates of duty down to 5 per cent., now come under this category.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Exemptions.

For the position of any article see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.
1	Bookbinding—Cloth and Leather
	Books—Printed
	Braille or Moon Types, Braille Frames, Arithmetic Slates, Braille Books, Paper, and Boss Maps used for the Blind
	Charts
	Magazines, Reviews, and Pamphlets
	Maps
	Newspapers
	Scale-boards
2	Harmoniums and Organs (Church or Chapel)
3	Atlases
	Paintings and Engravings for Public Institutions
	Works of Art for Public Institutions
9	Boiler Plates, steel or iron
	*Machinery for Manufacturing or Refining Sugar
	*Machinery for Manufacturing Cement
	Mould Boards
	Mould Shares
	Rabbit Traps, Phosphorizers, or any machine used for destroying Rabbits
	Tools of every description, whether for manufacturing purposes or otherwise
10	Perambulator Wheels, Axles, Springs, and Handles
	Saddlers' Materials—
	Hogskins
	Iron Saddletrees
	Patent Winker Leather
11	Whaling Implements and Gear
13	Cabinetmakers' and Upholsterers' Material, viz., French Polish, Sofa and Chair Springs, Chair Webbing, Hair Cloth, Castors
	Veneer Wood
14	Bluestone
	Carbolic Powder
	Copperas
	Cyanide of Potassium
	Dyewoods and Dyestuffs for Manufacturing purposes only
	Ink, Printing
14	Ivory Black
	Kreosote, Crude
	Lamp Black
	Lime, Carbolate
	" Chloride
	Logwood
	Manure
	Phosphorus
	Potash and Pearlash
	Salt, Manure, rendered unfit for other use
	Soda Ash
	" Caustic
	" Silicate
	Soldering Fluid
	Sumac
	Tannin and Tannin Extracts
	Terra Japonica
	Toxa
	Valonia
	Vegetable Black
19	Hatters' Materials, Scale-boards for Hat Boxes
	Umbrella Ribs
	" Sticks
20	Bags—Empty, used in export of Tasmanian produce
	Bags—Corn, Flour, Gunny, Ore, Bran, Chaff, not being calico bags, and any other bags of woven material used for 100 lbs. weight or less of produce
	Bagging — Jute and Canvas specially imported for making Ore Bags
	Canvas, Navy or Tarpaulin
	Coir—Unmanufactured
	" Yarn
	Haircloth for Hopkilns
	Harvest Yarn, Rope Yarn, Binding Wire
	Rope, Cordage
	Twine for Reapers and Binders and Sewing Twine
22	Molasses—Raw, rendered unfit for human consumption
23	Salt, Rock
24	Bones
	Bristles—Unmanufactured
	Hair "
	Hides and Skins—Raw and Unmanufactured

* Until 31st December, 1896.

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.
24	Ivory—Unmanufactured
	Leather, viz.:—
	Calf Kid
	Enamelled Hide for Buggy Tops and Dash Leather
	Glacé Kid
	Glove Kid
	Goat Levant
	Levant
	Morocco
	Mock Kid
	Patent Calf
	Suet, Tallow, and Grease
	Whalebone, Whale-fins from Fisheries
	Wool—Unmanufactured
25	Bass—Unmanufactured
	Boards—Mill, Straw, Paste
	" Uncut Card
	Cane
	Cocoa Fibre
	Cotton—Raw, Waste, Wick, and Candle
	Flax—Unmanufactured
	Hemp and Jute—Unmanufactured
25	Kapok
	Myrobalans
	Oakum and Junk
	Oil Cake
	Paper for Fruit Wrapping, not exceeding 10 inches x 10 inches
	Pitch
	Rattans, split or unsplit, Plaited Straw and Rushes for Wicker Workers
	Resin
	Tar
26	Kerosene Slush
	Oil—Cocoanut and Black, Unrefined
	" Cod and Sod, for Tanning purposes
	" direct from Whale Fisheries
	" Palm, Unrefined
	" Refuse Shale
	Paraffin and Mineral Wax
29	Bottles for Fruit Preserving or other commercial commodities
	" containing Spirits, Malt Liquor, Wine, Oilmen's Stores
29	Chalk
	Clay—Fire, Lumps, unmanufactured
	" Pipe, unmanufactured
	Moulding Sand
	Pottery Materials, viz.:—China, Clay, Cornish Stone, Felspar, Litharge, Manganese, Oxide of Cobalt
30	Ice
31	Coin of the Realm
	Gold in Bar, Sheet, or Dust
	Silver in Bar, Ingot, or Sheet
32	Antimony, Ingots
	Brass—Sheet and Rolled, not perforated
	Bright Steel, Tinned Mattress Wire
	Ingots, Sheets, Rod, Bars, or Plates of Copper, Brass, Bronze, or Zinc
	Iron—Galvanized, in plain sheet
	" Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated or worked
	Muntz Metal
	Nails of Yellow Metal, Muntz, or Copper
	Ores of all kinds of Metals
	Solder
	Steel—Rod, Bar, Hoop, Sheet, Plate, Pig, Angle and T, and Tinned, the same not being perforated or worked
	Tin Plates—Unmanufactured
	" Unmanufactured
	Tinfoil
	Wire Netting
	" Rope
33	Animals, Live, not subject to any specific duty
	" Living, exported from Tasmania and re-imported within three months
	" " imported into Tasmania and re-exported within three months

IMPORT DUTIES—*continued.*

Exemptions—continued.

For the position of any article, see Index, page 412 *et seq.*, *ante.*

Order.	Articles.	Order.	Articles.
33	Stock imported exclusively for stud purposes		Plate, arriving before or after the owner thereof, the same having been in the owner's use for a period of not less than six months before the removal to Tasmania, such furniture and effects not being for sale
34	Seed, Clover, and Sugar Beet		Personal Effects, the property of a deceased relative formerly resident of Tasmania, proof to be supported by declaration if required
35	Grindery for Bootmaking, viz.:— Boot Button Eyelets; Wood and Iron Lasts		Post Office Packages, if the Duty upon the articles contained therein does not exceed One shilling
	Printing Material		Produce of Tasmania, all goods
	" Presses		Specimens in Natural History, Botany, Mineralogy
36	Ballast		
	Bags, Bottles,* Boxes, Casks, Crates, Sheep Cages, and cases (Empty), on proof to Collector that they have been used in export of Tasmanian produce		
	Passengers' Baggage and Cabin Furniture, arriving in the colony within six months before or after the owner thereof; also Household Furniture and Effects, except Musical Instruments and		

* See also Bottles, Empty, dutiable, Order 29.

PRIMAGE DUTY.

From 17*th May to* 31*st December*, 1894.

On all goods imported into Tasmania ... ... ad valorem $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Except—

1. Goods subject to an ad valorem duty of 10 or 20 per cent.
2. Coals, and Unmanufactured Tobacco.
3. All goods mentioned and set forth in the Table of Exemptions from Duties.

APPENDIX D.

Trade Index Numbers of Victorian Exports (Detailed), 1883, 1888, and 1893.

Articles.	1883.			1888.					1893.				
	Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index of Value and Volume.	Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index Numbers.*		
						Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
Agricultural Products.		£			£					£			
Bark ... ... tons	£9·83	30,488	1·8	£10·09	41,401	2·5	1·03	2½	£8·40	27,627	1·7	·85	2
Biscuits ... ... lbs.	*d.*6·02	27,663	1·7	*d.*5·13	20,962	1·3	·85	1½	*d.*3·90	20,026	1·2	·64	2
Butter ... ... „	*d.*10·76	76,417	4·7	*d.*10·85	54,369	3·3	1·01	3¼	*d.*9·84	573,932	35·1	·91	39
Cheese ... ... „	*d.*8·40	41,424	2·5	*d.*6·52	14,564	·9	·78	1	*d.*6·85	4,399	·3	·82	½
Flour ... ... centals	*s.*11·26	267,908	16·3	*s.*9·50	402,030	24·5	·84	29	*s.*7·88	330,470	20·0	·70	29
Fruits—													
Dried Currants† lbs.	*d.*4·93	10,365	·6	*d.*3·99	13,195	·8	·81	1	*d.*2·87	8,348	·5	·58	1
„ Raisins† ... „	*d.*7·21	14,125	·9	*d.*4·99	12,486	·7	·69	1	*d.*3·55	7,745	·5	·49	1
Fresh ... ... bushels	*s* 11·58	19,064	1·2	*s.*7·73	18,275	1·1	·67	1½	*s.*6·15	22,499	1·3	·53	2½
Grain—													
Barley ... ... centals	*s.*11·32	6,323	·4	*s.*6·55	1,672	·1	·58	...	*s.*6·14	6,578	·4	·54	¾
Oats ... ... „	*s.*7·84	10,661	·6	*s.*6·46	5,551	·3	·82	...	*s.*5·26	35,386	2·2	·67	3¼
Rice† ... ... „	*s.*17·20	51,573	3·1	*s.*14·19	18,954	1·2	·83	1½	*s.*14·56	8,709	·5	·85	½
Wheat ... ... „	*s.*8·79	356,156	21·7	*s.*6·52	515,016	31·4	·74	42	*s.*5·20	717,087	43·7	·59	74
Hay and Chaff ... tons	£5·85	125,919	7·7	£5·21	134,971	8·2	·89	9	£2·75	123,432	7·5	·47	16
Jams and Preserves lbs.	*d.*6·02	26,238	1·6	*d.*4·70	8,712	·5	·78	½	*d.*5·29	2,714	·2	·88	¼
Oatmeal ... ... centals	*s.*16·76	22,512	1·3	*s.*13·84	27,159	1·7	·83	2	*s.*13·75	42,562	2·5	·82	3
Onions ... ... tons	£6·85	31,599	1·9	£4·89	40,678	2·5	·71	3½	£4·36	31,110	1·9	·63	3
Potatoes ... ... „	£4·31	110,885	6·8	£3·15	94,301	5·8	·73	8	£3·24	37,859	2·3	·75	3

Sugar—														
Cane, refined ...	cwt.	£1·52	257,311	15·7	£1·01	139,194	8·5	·66	13	£·96	89,579	5·5	·63	8¾
Molasses ...	„	£1·36	7,813	·5	£·93	2,250	·1	·68	...	£·88	9,854	·6	·65	1
Vegetables, fresh ...	„	*s.*18·48	30,635	1·8	*s.*4·79	4,694	·3	·26	1	*s.*6·34	1,729	·1	·34	¼
		...	1,525,083	92·8	...	1,570,434	95·7	·79	121¼	...	2,101,645	128·0	·67	190¾
Pastoral Products.														
Hides	No.	*s.*14·32	4,118	·3	*s.*18·05	17,136	1·0	1·26	1	*s.*11·66	11,518	·7	·81	1
Leather	cwt.	£5·45	376,008	22·9	£4·70	192,038	11·7	·86	13½	£3·86	214,522	13·1	·71	18
Live Stock‡—														
Horses... ...	No.	£48·75	269,031	16·4	£21·80	160,981	9·8	·45	22	£22·04	166,438	10·1	·45	22
Cattle	„	£32·10	194,659	11·9	£5·11	109,076	6·7	·16	42	£2·82	48,990	3·0	·09	33
Sheep	„	£1·31	339,493	20·7	£·45	135,833	8·3	·34	24	£·61	54,811	3·3	·47	7
Pigs	„	£1·76	1,653	·1	£1·11	874	·1	·63	...	£·81	1,182	·1	·46	...
Meats—														
Preserved ...	lbs.	*d.*5·66	76,149	4·7	*d.*5·49	16,756	1·0	·97	1	*d.*4·60	16,129	1·0	·81	1¼
Frozen ...	cwt.	£1·23	12,220	·8	...	...	...	...	...	£1·55	†74,866	4·6	1·26	3½
Salt Beef ...	„	£1·64	9,393	·6	£1·09	2,058	·1	·66	...	£1·28	759	...	·78	...
Bacon	lbs.	*d.*10·10	10,156	·6	*d.*9·88	6,862	·4	·98	½	*d.*7·62	7,758	·5	·75	½
Hams	„	*s.*1·27	3,092	·2	*s.*·92	641	...	·72	...	*s.*·72	1,587	·1	·57	...
Skins and Pelts—														
Sheep, with Wool	No.	*s.*3·68	79,187	4·8	*s.*3·09	95,543	5·8	·84	7	*s.*3·19	292,897	17·9	·87	21
Kangaroo ...	„	*s.*1·46	1,492	·1	*s.*4·08	53,566	3·3	2·79	1	*s.*2·29	6,595	·4	1·57	¼
Rabbit ...	„	*d.*1·72	30,364	1·8	*d.*1·26	20,759	1·3	·73	1¾	*d.*1·27	55,039	3·3	·74	4½
Opossum ...	„	*d.*6·39	2,673	·2	*d.*6·35	13,393	·8	·99	¾	*d.*4·68	22,835	1·4	·73	2
Tallow	tons	£34·79	232,400	14·1	£19·98	157,601	9·6	·57	17	£20·79	228,092	14·0	·60	23
Wool—														
Greasy ...	lbs.	*d.*11·53	3,975,906	242·6	*d.*9·68	4,022,032	245·2	·84	292	*d.*7·42	4,006,342	244·3	·64	382
Scoured ...	„	*s.*1·53	1,503,627	91·7	*s.*1·15	822,946	50·2	·75	67	*s.*1·03	1,041,036	63·5	·67	95
Washed ...	„	*s.*1·59	575,030	35·1	*s.*1·47	325,904	19·9	·92	21½	*s.*1·16	56,529	3·4	·73	5
Total‡		...	7,696,651	469·6	...	6,153,999	375·2	·73	512	...	6,307,925	384·7	·62	619
Gold (including Specie) ...		...	3,916,539	238·8	...	3,690,519	225·1	1·00	225	...	2,851,179	173·8	1·00	174

Note.—For footnotes to this table see page xlvii.

Trade Index Numbers, etc.—*continued.*

Articles.	1883.			1888.					1893.				
	Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index of Value and Volume.	Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index Numbers.*			Average Price.	Value of Exports.	Index Numbers.*		
						Value.	Price.	Volume.			Value.	Price.	Volume.
Drinks and Stimulants.		£			£					£			
Beer—													
Bottled ... gals.	*s.*4·81	11,789	·7	*s.*4·31	14,996	·9	·90	1	*s.*3·74	18,279	1·1	·78	1½
Bulk ... ... „	*s.*2·01	3,925	·2	*s.*1·50	4,378	·3	·75	½	*s.*1·63	6,333	·4	·81	½
Hops ... ... lbs.	*s.*3·34	49,761	3·0	*s.*·86	11,934	·7	·26	3	*s.*·88	21,352	1·3	·26	5
Spirits—													
Brandy, bottled† ...	*s.*15·66	12,774	·8	*s.*13·71	8,069	·5	·88	½	*s.*13·20	12,644	·8	·84	1
„ bulk†	*s.*7·65	22,116	1·4	*s.*6·60	14,793	·9	·86	1	*s.*6·31	23,735	1·4	·82	1¾
Whisky, bottled† ...	*s.*10·07	10,328	·6	*s.*10·79	10,053	·6	1·07	½	*s.*9·68	15,088	·9	·96	1
„ bulk† ...	*s.*6·37	18,765	1·1	*s.*6·22	18,385	1·1	·98	1	*s.*6·31	17,603	1·1	·99	1
Tea† ... ... lbs.	*s.*1·37	395,046	24·1	*s.*1·10	355,652	21·7	·80	27	*s.*·88	265,107	16·2	·64	25
Wine—													
Still, in wood ... gals.	*s.*7·34	24,944	1·5	*s.*4·39	45,769	2·8	·60	4½	*s.*3·40	58,786	3·6	·46	8
„ bottled ... „	*s.*13·60	11,360	·7	*s.*11·80	8,472	·5	·87	½	*s.*11·58	6,718	·4	·85	½
Tobacco—													
Manufactured† lbs.	*s.*1·56	91,545	5·6	*s.*1·55	69,342	4·2	·99	4¼	*s.*1·60	45,125	2·8	1·03	2¾
Unmanufactured „	*s.*1·73	2,793	·2	*s.*·97	4,113	·3	·56	½	*s.*1·37	4,910	·3	·79	½
Cigars† ... ... „	*s.*7·93	51,086	3·1	*s.*7·53	31,893	1·9	·95	2	*s.*6·85	18,575	1·1	·86	1¼
Cigarettes ... „	...	...	...	*s.*9·01	4,276	·3	...	...	*s.*8·31	3,593	·2	...	...
	...	706,232	43·0	...	602,125	36·7	·77	46¼	...	517,848	31·6	·64	49¾
Miscellaneous.													
Bags—													
Corn and Flour Sacks No.	*d.*7·34	36,985	2·3	*d.*6·31	14,864	·9	·86	1	*d.*4·98	7,563	·5	·68	¾
Woolpacks ... No.	*s.*2·54	28,836	1·8	*s.*2·15	19,665	1·2	·85	1½	*s.*1·68	4,325	·3	·66	½
Boots and Shoes ... pairs	*s.*6·42	64,015	3·9	*s.*5·07	44,201	2·7	·79	3½	*s.*4·16	19,295	1·2	·65	2

Cordage	cwt.	£3·05	29,097	1·8	£2·65	6,039	·4	·87	½	£2·64	4,048	·2	·87	¼
Fish, preserved† ...	lbs.	*d.*9·92	11,764	·7	*d.*8·91	12,817	·8	·90	1	*d.*6·16	12,979	·8	·62	1¼
Hats, felt	No.	*s.*4·00	26,304	1·6	*s.*3·73	11,301	·7	·93	¾	*s.*2·68	4,602	·3	·67	½
Manures	tons	£13·98	27,869	1·7	£10·71	24,033	1·5	·77	2	£6·57	18,863	1·2	·47	2½
Oil, Tallow ...	gals.	*s.*1·68	6,954	·4	*s.*1·94	2,052	·1	1·15	...	*s.*1·43	9,133	·6	·85	¾
Soap, common ...	lbs.	*d.*2·04	12,080	·7	*d.*1·85	8,660	·5	·91	½	*d.*2·14	4,313	·3	1·05	¼
Stones (wrought) ...	tons	£5·06	45,361	2·8	£4·33	9,516	·6	·86	¾	£5·28	1,456	·1	1·04	...
Total Miscellaneous ...	...	...	289,265	17·7	...	153,148	9·4	·81	11½	...	86,577	5·5	·63	8¾
Total Specified Articles	...	...	14,133,770	861·9	...	12,170,225	742·1	·81	916	...	11,865,174	723·6	·69	1042¼
Unspecified Articles ...	...	...	2,265,093	138·1	...	1,683,538	102·6	·81	126½	...	1,448,377	87·9	·69	126¾
Grand Total ...	...	...	16,398,863	1,000·0	...	13,853,763	844·7	·81	1,042½	...	13,313,551	811·5	·69	1,169

* Basis of Index Numbers.—(*a*) Value—£16,400,000 (Total Exports, 1883) = 1,000; (*b*) Price—Price in 1883 = 1·00; (*c*) Volume—Total Volume, 1883 = 1,000—represents relative quantity of goods, and is obtained by dividing Index of Value by Index of Price. See also paragraphs 824 to 831 in body of work.

† Re-exports or chiefly re-exports.

‡ The extraordinary fluctuations in the prices of the principal descriptions of live stock cannot be accounted for, and are probably erroneous. Exclusive of horses, cattle, and sheep, the Index Numbers for Pastoral Products, as a whole, for the three successive periods would be as follow:—Value—421, 350, 369; Volume—421, 424, 557; Price—100, 82, 66. These are probably more fairly representative of this class of products.

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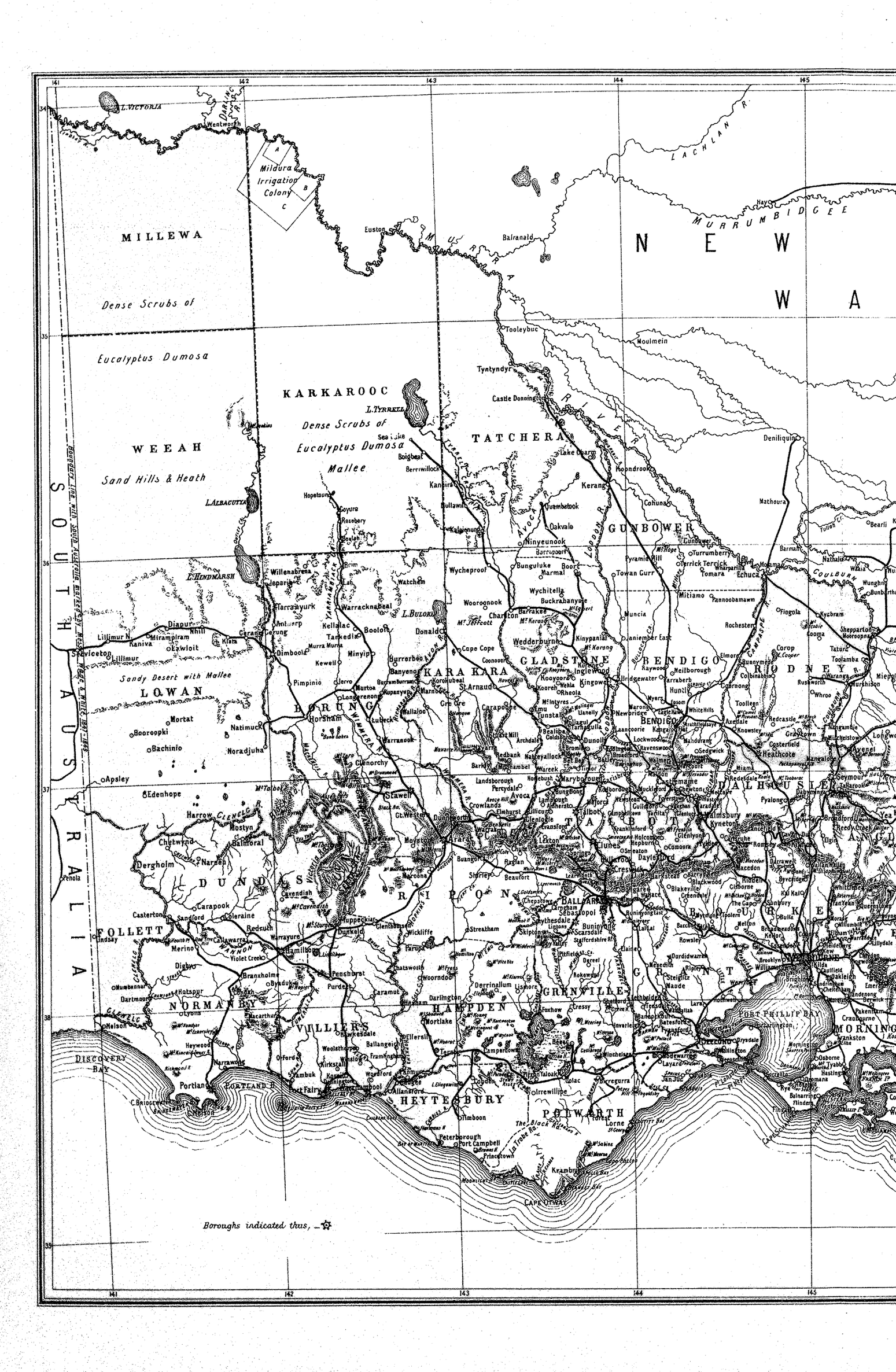
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L. VICTORIA
Wentworth
DARLING R.
Mildura Irrigation Colony
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B
C
MILLEWA
Dense Scrubs of
Eucalyptus Dumosa
Euston
MURRAY R.
Balranald
LACHLAN R.
MURRUMBIDGEE
NEW SOUTH WALES
Tooleybuc
Moulmein
Tyntyndyr
KARKAROOC
L. TYRRELL
Dense Scrubs of
Eucalyptus Dumosa
Mallee
Castle Donnington
TATCHERA
Deniliquin
WEEAH
Sand Hills & Heath
Sea Lake
Boigbeat
Berriwillock
Kanimbla
Kerang
Koondrook
L. ALBACUTYA
Hopetoun
Coyura
Rosebery
Bullawin
Quambatook
Cohuna
Mathoura
Oakvale
GUNBOWER
Ninyeunook
Barraport
Cunderwen
Turrumberry
Pyramid Hill
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Echuca
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Woorogonook
Charlton
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Pannoobamawm
Fiogola
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Shepparton
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Tatura
Toolamba
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Bunbartha
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Campaspe R.
Diapur
Nhill
Lillimur N.
Miramplram
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Cranag
Lorung
Antwerp
Kellalac
Tarkedia
Bootoo
Donald
Wedderburne
Kinypanial
Daniemper East
Wharparilla
Lillimur
Dimboola
Murra Murra
Minyip
Kewell
Pimpinio
Jerro
Murtoa
Rupanyup
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Keilor
Essendon
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Bellarine
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Mornington
Frankston
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Berwick
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Hastings
Tyabb
Osborne
Rye
Balnarring
Flinders
Finns
Sandy Desert with Mallee
LOWAN
Mortat
Natimuc
Booroopki
Bachinlo
Noradjuha
Horsham
BORUNG
Lubeck
Wimmera R.
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Mt. Clay
Mt. Shadwell
Mt. Kong
Mt. Noorat
Mt. Elephant
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Mt. Hesse
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Mt. Bunninyong
Mt. Egerton
Mt. Blackwood
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Mt. Aitken
Mt. Gisborne
Mt. Bullengarook
Mt. Kororoit
Mt. Cottrell
Mt. Derrimut
Mt. Cottrell
Mt. Kororoit


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Pomonal
Halls Gap
Mount William
Mount Difficult
Mount Cole
Mount Buangor
Mount Langi Ghiran
Mount Cameron
Mount Lonarch
Mount Tarrengower
Maldon
Castlemaine
Harcourt
Bendigo
Kyneton
Woodend
Macedon
Gisborne
Sunbury
Melton
Bacchus Marsh
Ballan
Daylesford
Creswick
Ballarat
Meredith
Geelong
Queenscliff
Portarlington
Drysdale
Ocean Grove
Barwon Heads
Torquay
Anglesea
Aireys Inlet
Lorne
Apollo Bay
Cape Otway
Port Campbell
Warrnambool
Port Fairy
Portland
Heywood
Mount Gambier
Casterton
Coleraine
Hamilton
Dunkeld
Penshurst
Cavendish
Glenthompson
Dunmunkle
Horsham
Natimuk
Kaniva
Serviceton
Nhill
Dimboola
Jeparit
Rainbow
Wimmera R.
Glenorchy
Stawell
Great Western
Ararat
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Gisborne
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MALLEE
BOGONG
BENAMBRA
DELATITE
WONNANGATTA
TAMBO
DARGO
ROAJINGOLONG
TANJIL
BULN-BULN
GIPPSLAND LAKES
Mount Hotham
Mount Feathertop
Mount Loch
Mount Stirling
Mount Buffalo
Mount Bogong
Mount Fainter
Mount Cobbler
Mount Pilot
Mount Cope
Mount Wills
Mount Howitt
Mount Wellington
Mount Tamboo
Mount Taylor
Mount Hedrick
Mount Tingaringy
Mount Delusion
Mount Tambo
Mount Stewart
Mount Elizabeth
Mount Morrison
Mount Ryan
Mount Baldhead
Mount Alfred
Mount Toyer
Mount Useful
Mount Worth
Mount Julius
Mount Wellington
Mount Ben Cruachan
Mount Worth